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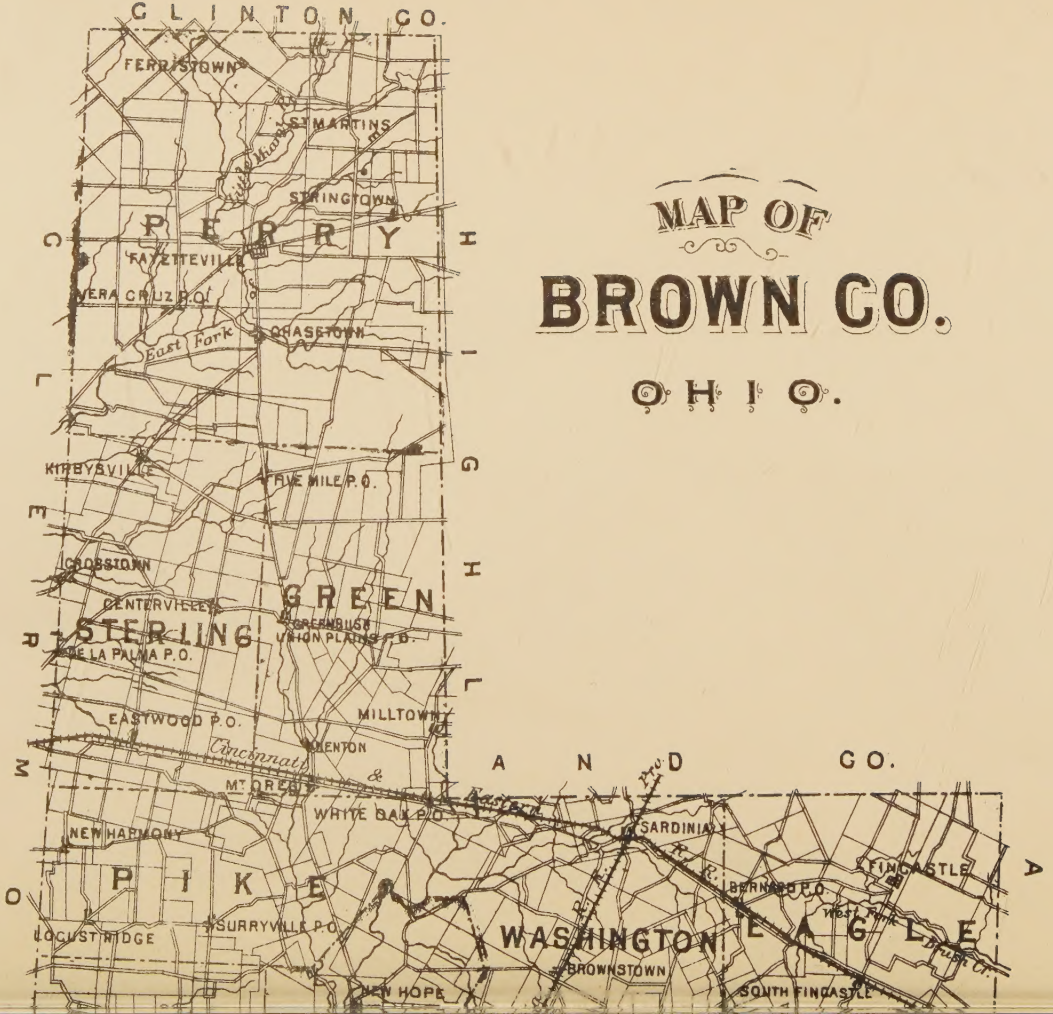

MAP OF

BROWN CO.

OHIO.

CLARK
ARNHEIM
FRANKLIN
JACKSON
WHITE OAK
WAMSBURG P.O.
HAMERSVILLE
BROWNSVILLE
MAPLE P.O.
CARLISLE
ASH RIDGE P.O.
FEESBURG
RUSSELLVILLE
GEORGETOWN
JEFFERSON
LEWIS
BYRD
DECATUR
RED OAK P.O.
HIGGINSPORT
OHIO
DOVER
UNION
RIPLEY
HICKORY RIDGE
CHESTORIA
HIETTS P.O.
HUNTINGTON
KENTUCKY
BLACKWAY
TAYLORSVILLE
ABERDEEN

THE

HISTORY

OF

BROWN COUNTY,

OHIO,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY; ITS TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY; HISTORY OF OHIO; MAP OF BROWN COUNTY; CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
W. H. BEERS & CO.
1883.

The reproduction of this book has been made possible through the sponsorship of The Brown County Historical Society of Georgetown, Ohio.

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PREFACE.

THE generation of hardy men who first settled the region comprising Brown County has nearly all passed away. The names and deeds of those who encountered the perils of Indian warfare, endured the privations of pioneer life and, with rifles by their sides, cleared away the giants of the forest, rescuing from savages and wild beasts the lands the present generation possesses in peace, should not be forgotten. It is the purpose of this volume to give the history of their achievements, and to record the growth and development of this county, that the present and future generations may know something of what it cost to give them this fair land, and who were the brave men and noble women who converted a wilderness into the smiling region we now behold.

The volume has been prepared in strict accordance with the announcements made in the prospectus of the work. Brief histories of the Northwest Territory and the State of Ohio are first given. The outline history of the county contained in Part III was prepared by Josiah Morrow, the author of the history of Warren County, recently published. Mr. Morrow has devoted much attention for several years past to the history of the Miami Valley. In collecting materials for this work, he has examined the records of the county, explored the earlier history of the original counties from which Brown was formed, and searched out every book, pamphlet and manuscript relating to the history of the Virginia Military District in the State Library at Columbus; the Library of the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society; the Young Men's Mercantile Library and the Public Library at Cincinnati.

The township histories contained in Part IV are designed to chronicle the annals of each neighborhood, thus rescuing from oblivion much interesting and valuable local history that would otherwise be lost through the death of early settlers and the ravages of time. Interest in local annals has much increased in recent years. The joint resolution of Congress in 1876, recommending the preparation of a sketch of the history of each town and county to be preserved in the Library of Congress, gave an impetus to local historical studies. In addition to the writers of the township histories, whose names are placed at the head of their articles, grateful acknowledgments are due to Dr. I. M. Beck, of Sardinia, and Peter L. Wilson, Esq., of Georgetown, for valuable assistance and suggestions.

The biographical sketches in Part V were prepared for the most part by the soliciting agents of the publishers. The personal and family histories given in these sketches may be found in succeeding years to possess an interest and value, which will cause the book to be much sought after by explorers in genealogies and pedigrees. The study of family history is not for the purpose of ministering to an aristocratic pride; it is perfectly consistent with democratic simplicity and Christian humility. It is not necessary to have noble blood in our veins to give us an intelligent interest in our

ancestral relations. It is desirable that the genealogical story of at least every old and long-settled family in each county should be recorded in a form both permanent and readily accessible.

The writers have faithfully aimed at accuracy, but he who expects to find the work entirely free from errors or defects has little knowledge of the difficulties attending the preparation of a work of this kind. To procure its materials, its compilers have explored many hundred pages of manuscripts and written records. In some cases, it was necessary to reconcile contradictory statements. Some errors are unavoidable. The publishers trust that the book will be received in that generous spirit which is gratified at honest efforts, and not in that captious spirit which refuses to be satisfied short of unattainable perfection.

To the county officers, town and township officers, editors, members of the bar, and many intelligent citizens of Brown County, the publishers are indebted for favors and generous assistance.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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PART I.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The Northwest Territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful; and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that La Salle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,

LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts.* Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,

BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great

TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one secs no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, hŏwever, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving

HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcolm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771 "—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-

INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

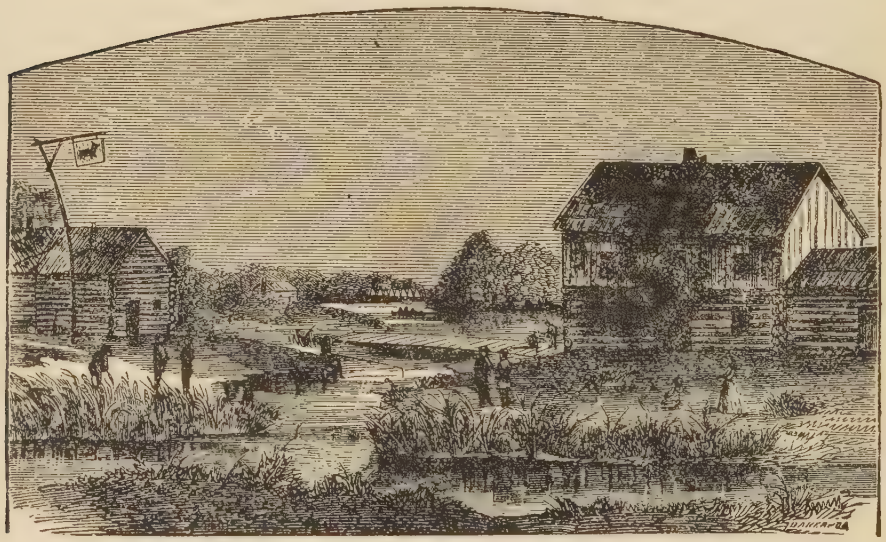
"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787," was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the newborn city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius;*" square number 19, "*Capitolium;*" square number 61, "*Cecilia;*" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via.*" Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788 — many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but

LAKE BLUFF

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.

TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present city of Springfield, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

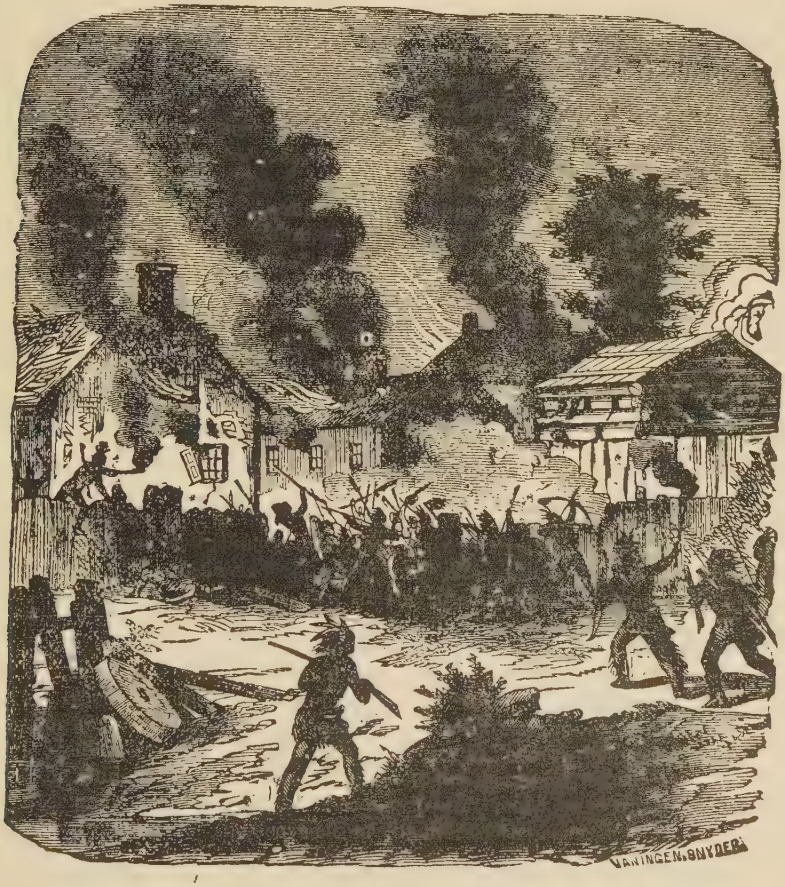
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown tc a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution, in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[*The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

*This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.
Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

Connecticut.
Wm. Sam'l Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York.
Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.
Wil. Livingston,
Wm. Paterson,
David Brearley,
Jona. Dayton.

Pennsylvania.
B. Franklin,
Robt. Morris,
Thos. Fitzsimons,
James Wilson,
Thos. Mifflin,
Geo. Clymer,
Jared Ingersoll,
Gouv. Morris.

Delaware.
Geo. Read,
John Dickinson,
Jaco. Broom,
Gunning Bedford, Jr.,
Richard Bassett.

Maryland.
James M'Henry,
Danl. Carroll,
Dan. of St. Thos. Jenifer.

Virginia.
John Blair,
James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina.
Wm. Blount,
Hu. Williamson,
Rich'd Dobbs Spaight.

South Carolina.
J. Rutledge,
Charles Pinckney,
Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Georgia.
William Few,
Abr. Baldwin.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condion of servitude.

PERRY'S MONUMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Reached via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

PART II.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those descernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-lime layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the bowlders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an "equilibrium," the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists "terminal moraine," first exemplified in Ohio by the "Black Swamp," in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences "acting and counteracting," the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the "Black Swamp." As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendency, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the ascendency, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace, between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French rule in America, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1748, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and

constant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they could not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over savage cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement was the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his associate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of planting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They had stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments upon the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good physical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was acceptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twigtwees and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's succession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did not accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1781, April 16, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened Mary Heckewelder, daughter of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckwelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his colaborers, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bound, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of even sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their

ears was exultant derision. It would seem that whatever the Indians left undone, in the way of horror, in the State of Ohio, the whites improved upon, and blackened the pages of American history with deeds of blood. Succeeding this barbarity, was the expedition against Moravian Indian towns, upon the Sandusky. Not an Indian, whether an enemy or friend, old or young, male or female, was to escape the assault, including an extermination of the Moravian element.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 500 men, in their dastardly work. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them, Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. His battle-cry had been "no quarter," and yet he evidently hoped for some consideration, as he requested an interview with Simon Girty, who lived with and influenced the Indians. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded, at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscarawas, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at $1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be $10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at $3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gameline, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided*, That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

Provided, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law aught ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Seymour, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occason.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St. Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1878, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

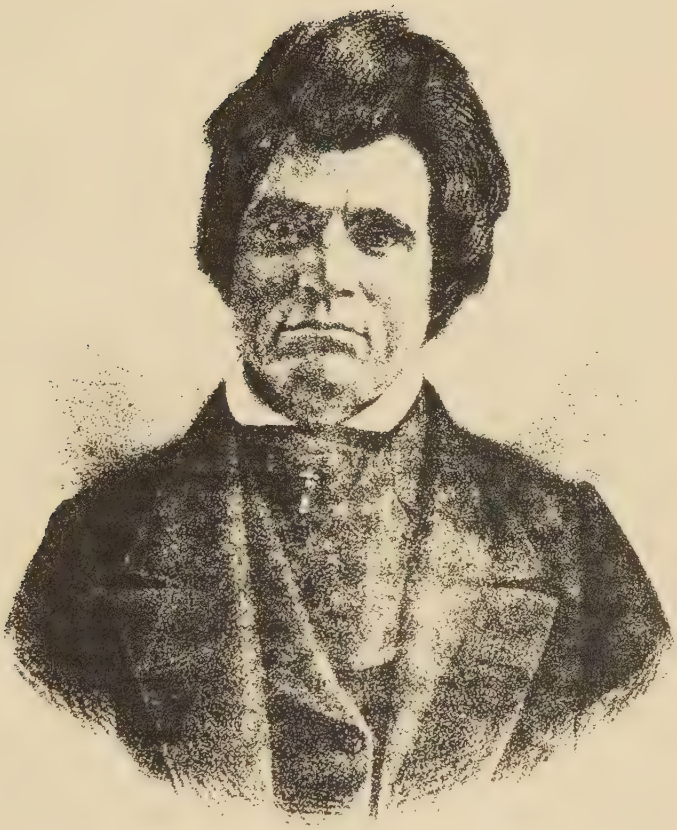
"The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River."

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The "Joy treaty" between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the



Th. L. Hames

DECEASED.

disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, stanch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,

Longham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by:

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were: Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate; William Creighton, Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause

and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the Lawrence and the Niagara, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship Detroit, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

BANKING

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay $50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of $100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition

for the injunction, and a subpœna to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized $98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken and the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work,

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cuting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as:

1. Congress Lands.
2. United States Military.
3. Virginia Military.
4. Western Reserve.
5. Fire Lands.
6. Ohio Company's Purchase.
7. Donation Tract.
8. Symmes' Purchase.
9. Refugee Tract.
10. French Grant.
11. Dohrman's Grant.
12. Zane's Grant.
13. Canal Lands.
14. Turnpike Lands.
15. Maumee Road.
16. School Lands.
17. College Lands.
18. Ministerial Lands.
19. Moravian Lands.
20. Salt Sections.

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

The Western Reserve will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles; 12,000 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of $400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was $7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of $610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of $1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over $250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,

JOHN COCHRAN.
(DECEASED)

three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at $76,113,500. Their taxation summed up $1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Householders were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householders were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving $4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of $27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of $539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of $1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of $5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over $36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over $1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of $100 each. The valuation for taxation is $850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of $5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude, and 84° 50 west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1795, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1818, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway.

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832–33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its second settlement was at Kreb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village of Piqua, on the Mad River, on the site of New Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1798–99. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvum being overhung by a red bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a

permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustable quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminance called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Chargrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at $5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the south end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Mad River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a stanch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at $100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a $4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought at Fort Meigs, in this county. Maumee City, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesville was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tulles and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of $20 per month

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the

Allaire Pht 10 Philad.ª

James Logan

Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. A company was formed in 1788, but Indian wars prevented settlement. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first canal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnelsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olentangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhrstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840, It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled before 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1802. In 1807, John Finck erected the first cabin near the site of Somerset, formerly the county seat. New Livingston is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, and fought the battle of Mount Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Piketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791–92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water-power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat table-land. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahon was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahon could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahon. But a bullet from the frontierman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahon and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahon was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1803. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German

colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times.

Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Harden, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level and the soil is fertile. The Wyandot Indians frequented this section. It was the scene of Crawford's defeat, in June, 1782, and his fearful death. The treaty of 1817, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArther, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation ten miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree. This reservation was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. The United States Commissioner was Col. John Johnson, who thus made the last Indian treaty in Ohio. Every foot of this State was fairly purchased by treaties. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped near the river, with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian town of Upper Sandusky was originally Crane Town. The Indians transferred their town, after the death of Tarke, to Upper Sandusky.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor, in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor, until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of second Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the fourth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominency and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term, with the highest distinction, gaining emolument for himself and the State he represented. In 1830, he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the sixth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy —teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputized to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. In October, 1826, he was elected the seventh Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828, he was re-elected, although Jackson carried the State the following November. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806, to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter, she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, February 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the eighth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. For

nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked and brilliant that he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter, he was again nominated and elected. In 1843, he was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Tyler, and resigned the office of Governor. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home, and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Lecompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the fourteenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the fifteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

Reuben Wood, the sixteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died, mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the seventeenth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy

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as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the nineteenth Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, the twentieth Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper —the *Washington County Republican.* He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phœnix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-second Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District. His home is in Cincinnati.

Rutherford B. Hayes, now the nineteenth President of the United States, the twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He filled this office a third term, being re-elected in 1875.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000. He went to France in 1877, as Minister, appointed by President Hayes.

William Allen, the twenty-fifth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school in Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later, he joined his sister and family, in Chillicothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King, and began a course of study. In his seventeenth year, he began practice, and through his talent speedily acquired fame and popularity. Before he was twenty-five, he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837, there remaining until 1849. In 1845, he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873, he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died, at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

R. M. Bishop, the twenty-sixth Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. He began the vocation of merchant, and for several years devoted himself to that business in his native State. In 1848, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in Cincinnati. His three sons became partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. The sales of this house frequently exceeded $5,000,000 per annum. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1860, the Legislatures of Indiana and Tennessee visited Ohio, to counsel each other to stand by the Constitution and the flag. At the reception given at Pike's Opera House, Mayor Bishop delivered an eloquent address, which elicited admiration and praises. During the same year, as Mayor, he received the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner, a national credit as a mark of respect to a distinguished foreign guest. In 1877, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by a large majority.

Charles Foster, the present and twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Republican. In 1879, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State.

In reviewing these slight sketches of the Governors of this grand Western State, one is impressed with the active relationship they have all sustained, with credit, with national measures. Their services have been efficient, earnest and patriotic, like the State they have represented and led.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the "Mound Builders" had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race.

However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in heigth. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square, and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogenous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of

beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring it meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raisings were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material,

woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was $1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were $1 per yard; tea $2 to $3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from $1 to $2 per gallon, and salt, $5 to $6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

1—Limestone.

2—Black shale.

3—Fine-grained sandstone.

4—Conglomerate.

5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}°$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{4}{10}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is $80\frac{1}{2}°$, almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° east, 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north 14°, east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whitelesey gives it, 81° 52′ east, $22\frac{73}{100}$ feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.

2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.

3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.

4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.

In Adams County, the detailed section is thus:

1—Blue limestone and marl.

2—Blue marl.

3—Flinty limestone.

4—Blue marl.

5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Bowlders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations:

1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.

2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.

3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.

4—The bowlders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order:

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.

Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, silex, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating $1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,

Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman

had charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proclamation.

Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. Under these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands came swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our lines near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed and independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures, for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth ; Memphis had fallen ; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga ; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama ; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids ! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow ; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harraldsburg ; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also ! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort ! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalrymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris ; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the " Blue Grass " region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments

occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, riflepits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalrymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish, During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction

into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sulky. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. . It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that

from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded* to the United States forever.

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many "hard times"—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a preceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a "reverse motion" in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the "Geghan Law" passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet

the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and distruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The year 1878 was marked by a more vigorous and combined effort of the people to entirely overcome the stagnation of business, the influence of the lethargy yet combating the awakened interest. This energy was amply rewarded in 1879, by a general dawning of the "good times" so ardently desired. New enterprises were instituted, manufactories erected, improvements carried on, and agriculture was successful. Before the year closed, the State was basking in the light of prosperity, and the year 1880 was ushered in when the confidence of the people was again a permanent incentive—confidence in the nation, their State, each in the other and themselves. The old-time crown of power, influence and integrity, which Ohio has earned, is conspicuous in this year of 1881. The jewels have been reset, and we confidently doubt not that their luster will remain undimmed intrusted to so faithful and so earnest a people.

POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

	COUNTIES.	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
	The State	581434	937903	1519467	1980329	2339511	2665260	.....
1	Adams	10406	12281	13183	18883	20309	20750	24004
2	Allen	.....	578	9079	12109	19185	23623	31323
3	Ashland	.....	.....	.....	23813	22951	21933	28883
4	Ashtabula	7382	14584	23724	28767	31814	32517	37139
5	Athens	6338	9787	19109	18215	21364	23768	28413
6	Auglaize	.....	.....	.....	11338	17187	20041	25443
7	Belmont	20329	28827	30901	34600	36398	39714	49698
8	Brown	13356	17867	22715	27332	29958	30802	32726
9	Butler	21746	27142	28173	30789	35840	39912	42580
10	Carroll	.....	.....	18108	17685	15738	14491	16416
11	Champaign	8479	12181	16721	19782	22695	24188	27817
12	Clark	9533	13114	16882	22178	25300	32070	41947
13	Clermont	15820	20466	23106	30155	33034	34263	36712
14	Clinton	8085	11436	15719	18938	21461	21917	25539
15	Columbiana	22033	35592	40373	33621	32836	38299	38299
16	Coshocton	7086	11161	21590	25674	25032	23600	26641
17	Crawford	.....	4791	13152	18177	23881	25556	30583
18	Cuyahoga	6328	10373	26506	48099	78033	132050	196943
19	Darke	3717	6204	13282	20276	26009	32218	40498
20	Defiance	.....	.....	.....	6966	11886	15716	22518
21	Delaware	7639	11504	22060	21817	23902	25175	27380
22	Erie	.....	.....	12599	18568	24474	28188	32640
23	Fairfield	16633	24786	31924	30264	30538	31138	34283
24	Fayette	6316	8182	10984	12726	15935	17170	20364
25	Franklin	10292	14741	25049	42909	50361	63019	86816
26	Fulton	.....	.....	.....	7781	14043	17789	21062
27	Gallia	7098	9733	13444	17068	22043	25545	28194
28	Geauga	7791	15813	16297	17827	15817	14190	14255
29	Greene	10529	14801	17528	21946	26197	28038	31349
30	Guernsey	9292	18036	27748	30438	24174	23838	27197
31	Hamilton	31764	52317	80145	156944	216110	260370	318368
32	Hancock	.....	813	9986	16751	22886	23847	27789
33	Hardin	.....	210	4598	8251	13570	18714	27028
34	Harrison	14345	20916	20099	20157	19110	18682	20455
35	Henry	.....	262	2503	3434	8901	14028	20587
36	Highland	12308	16345	22269	25781	27773	29133	30280
37	Hocking	2130	4008	9741	14119	17057	17925	21126
38	Holmes	.....	9135	18088	20452	20589	18177	20775
39	Huron	6675	13341	23933	26203	26616	28532	31609
40	Jackson	8745	5941	9744	12719	17941	21759	23679
41	Jefferson	18531	22489	25030	29133	26115	29188	33018
42	Knox	8326	17085	29579	28872	27735	26313	27450
43	Lake	.....	.....	13719	14654	15576	15935	16326
44	Lawrence	3499	5367	9738	15246	23249	31580	39068
45	Licking	11861	20869	35096	38846	37011	35756	40151
46	Logan	3181	6440	14015	19162	20996	23023	26208
47	Lorain	.....	5696	18467	26086	29744	29308	35525
48	Lucas	.....	.....	9382	12363	25851	46722	67388
49	Madison	4799	6190	9025	10015	13015	15653	20 29
50	Mahoning	.....	.....	.....	28735	25894	31001	42867
51	Marion	.....	6551	14765	12618	15490	16184	20564
52	Medina	3082	7560	18352	24441	22577	20092	21454
53	Meigs	4480	6158	11452	17971	28754	31165	32325
54	Mercer	.....	1110	8277	7712	14104	17354	21808
55	Miami	8851	12807	19688	24999	29959	32740	36178
56	Monroe	4615	8768	18521	28351	25741	25779	26197
57	Montgomery	15999	24362	31938	38218	52230	61006	78545
58	Morgan	5297	11800	20852	28585	22119	20363	20074
59	Morrow	.....	.....	.....	26280	20445	18583	19073
60	Muskingum	17824	29334	38749	45049	44416	44886	49760
61	Noble	.....	.....	.....	.....	20751	19949	21137
62	Ottawa	.....	.....	2248	3308	7016	13364	19763
63	Paulding	.....	161	1034	1766	4915	8544	13490
64	Perry	8429	13970	19344	20775	19678	18453	28218
65	Pickaway	13149	16001	19725	21006	23169	24875	27353
66	Pike	4253	6024	7626	10953	13643	15117	17437
67	Portage	10095	18826	22965	24419	24208	24564	27300
68	Preble	10237	16291	19482	21786	21820	21809	24534
69	Putnam	.....	230	5189	7221	12803	17081	23719
70	Richland	9169	24006	44532	30879	31155	32516	38306
71	Ross	20619	24068	27460	32074	35071	37097	40307
72	Sandusky	852	2851	10182	14305	21420	25503	32963
73	Scioto	5750	8740	11192	18428	24207	29302	33511
74	Seneca	.....	5159	18128	27104	30868	30827	36955
75	Shelby	2106	3671	12154	13958	17493	20748	24136
76	Stark	12406	26588	34603	39618	42978	52508	64027
77	Summit	.....	.....	22560	27485	27344	34674	48789
78	Trumbull	15546	26153	38107	30490	30656	38659	44982
79	Tuscarawas	8328	14298	25631	31761	32163	33940	40197
80	Union	1996	3192	8422	12204	16547	18730	22354
81	Van Wert	.....	49	1577	4793	10233	15823	24000
82	Vinton	.....	.....	.....	9353	13631	15927	17226
83	Warren	17837	21468	23141	25560	26902	26689	28892
84	Washington	10425	11731	20823	29540	36268	40609	43241
85	Wayne	11933	23232	35808	32981	34483	35116	37452
86	Williams	.....	387	4465	8018	16633	20091	23821
87	Wood	733	1102	5357	9157	17896	24596	34626
88	Wyandot	.....	.....	.....	11194	15596	18553	22401

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Area in square Miles.	Population. 1870	Population. 1880	Miles R.R. 1872
States.				
Alabama	50,722	996,992	1,262,794	1,671
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	802,564	25
California	188,981	560,247	864,686	1,013
Colorado	104,500	39,864	194,649	392
Connecticut	4,674	537,454	622,683	820
Delaware	2,120	125,015	146,654	227
Florida	59,268	187,748	267,351	466
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	1,539,048	2,108
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	3,078,769	5,904
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	1,978,362	3,539
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,624,620	3,160
Kansas	81,318	364,399	995,966	1,760
Kentucky	37,000	1,321,011	1,648,708	1,125
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	940,103	539
Maine	31,776	626,915	648,945	871
Maryland	11,184	780,894	934,632	830
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,351	1,783,012	1,906
Michigan	56,451	1,184,059	1,636,331	2,283
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	780,806	1,613
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	1,131,592	99
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	2,168,804	2,880
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	452,183	828
Nevada	112,090	42,491	62,265	593
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	346,984	790
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,131,238	1,265
New York	47,000	4,382,759	5,083,810	4,470
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	1,400,047	1,190
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	3,198,239	3,740
Oregon	95,244	90,923	174,767	179
Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791	4,282,786	5,113
Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	276,528	136
South Carolina	29,385	705,606	995,622	1,201
Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	1,542,463	1,520
Texas	237,504	818,579	1,592,574	805
Vermont	10,212	330,551	332,286	675
Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	1,512,806	1,490
West Virginia	23,000	442,014	618,443	485
Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,315,480	1,725
Total States	2,054,671	38,154,127	49,369,595	59,716
Territories.				
Arizona	113,916	9,658	40,441	
Dakota	147,490	14,181	135,180	
Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700	177,638	*
Idaho	90,932	14,999	32,611	
Montana	143,776	20,595	39,157	
New Mexico	121,201	91,874	118,430	
Utah	80,056	86,786	143,906	375
Washington	69,944	23,955	75,120	
Wyoming	93,107	9,118	20,788	498
Total Territories	860,482	402,866	783,271	873
Aggregate of U. S.	2,915,203	38,555,983		60,852

*Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

Population and Area.

Countries.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	Capitals.	Population.
China	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin	1,648,800
British Empire	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London	3,251,800
Russia	81,925,400	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg	667,000
United States with Alaska	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington	109,199
France	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna	833,900
Japan	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London	3,251,800
German Empire	29,906,092	1871	160,307	187.	Berlin	825,400
Italy	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome	244,484
Spain	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid	332,000
Brazil	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro	420,000
Turkey	16,463,000	.....	673,621	24.4	Constantinople	1,075,000
Mexico	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico	210,300
Sweden and Norway	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm	136,900
Persia	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran	120,000
Belgium	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels	314,100
Bavaria	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich	169,500
Portugal	3,995,200	1868	34,194	115.8	Lisbon	224,063
Holland	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague	90,100
New Grenada	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota	45,000
Chili	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago	115,400
Switzerland	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne	36,000
Peru	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima	160,100
Bolivia	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca	25,000
Argentine Republic	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres	177,800
Würtemburg	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart	91,600
Denmark	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen	162,042
Venezuela	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caraccas	47,000
Baden	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe	36,600
Greece	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens	43,400
Guatemala	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala	40,000
Ecuador	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito	70,000
Paraguay	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion	48,000
Hesse	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt	30,000
Liberia	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia	3,000
San Salvador	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador	15,000
Hayti	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince	20,000
Nicaragua	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua	10,000
Uruguay	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video	44,500
Honduras	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua	12,000
San Domingo	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo	20,000
Costa Rica	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose	2,000
Hawaii	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu	7,633

COMMENTS UPON THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, FROM THE STATUTES OF OHIO, EDITED BY SALMON P. CHASE, AND PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR 1833.

[It would be difficult to find a more comprehensive review of the foundations of our system of laws than is given in the "Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio," by this distinguished representative of the bench and the bar of America. The work is now out of print, and is not easily obtained; besides, its great author has passed away; so these extracts are made more with a view of preserving *old* historical literature, than of introducing new; furthermore, the masses of the people have never had convenient access to the volumes, which, for the most part, have been in the hands of professional men only. The publication of the work first brought its compiler before the public, and marked the beginning of that career which, during its course, shaped the financial system of our country, and ended upon the Supreme Bench of the nation.]

By the ordinance of 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it, by providing for the disposal of the public lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. By that of 1787, provision was made for successive forms of Territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property, and the transfer of personal goods. It also contained five articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right, as the basis of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and common ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may yet overwhelm our American union. Never, probably, in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described, as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants, so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cessions of the States.

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This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious

L. B. Leeds.

labors. At the time of its promulgation, the Federal Constitution was under discussion in the convention; and in a few months, upon the organization of the new national government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble. Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and these not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to Indians. On the whole, these articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated by it are wholly and purely American. They are indeed the genuine principles of freedom, unadulterated by that compromise with circumstances, the effects of which are visible in the constitution and history of the Union.

* * * * * * * * *

The first form of civil government, provided by the ordinance, was now formally established within the Territory. Under this form, the people had no concern in the business of government. The Governor and Judges derived their appointments at first from Congress, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from the President. The commission of the former officer was for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked; those of the latter were during good behavior. It was required that the Governor should reside within the Territory, and possess a freehold estate there, in one thousand acres of land. He had authority to appoint all officers of militia, below the rank of Generals, and all magistrates and civil officers, except the Judges and the Secretary of the Territory; to establish convenient divisions of the whole district for the execution of progress, to lay out those parts to which the Indian titles might be extinguished into counties and townships. The Judges, or any two of them, constituted a court with common law jurisdiction. It was necessary that each Judge should possess a freehold estate in the territory of five hundred acres. The whole legislative power which, however, extended only to the adoption of such laws of the original States as might be suited to the circumstances of the country, was vested in the Governor and Judges. The laws adopted were to continue in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until repealed by the Legislature, which was afterward to be organized. It was the duty of the Secretary to preserve all acts and laws, public records and executive proceedings, and to transmit authentic copies to the Secretary of Congress every six months.

Such was the first government devised for the Northwestern Territory. It is obvious that its character, as beneficent or oppressive, depended entirely upon the temper and disposition of those who administrated it. All power, legislative, judicial and executive, was concentrated in the Governor and Judges, and in its exercise they were responsible only to the distant Federal head. The expenses of the Government were defrayed in part by the United States, but were principally drawn from the pockets of the people in the shape of fees.

This temporary system, however unfriendly as it seems to liberty, was, perhaps, so established upon sufficient reasons. The Federal Constitution had not then been adopted, and there were strong apprehensions that the people of the Territory might not be disposed to organize States and apply for admission into the Union. It was, therefore, a matter of policy so to frame the Territorial system as to create some strong motives to draw them into the Union, as States, in due time.

The first acts of Territorial legislation were passed at Marietta, then the only American settlement northwest of the Ohio. The Governor and Judges did not strictly confine themselves within the limits of their legislative authority, as prescribed by the ordinance. When they could not find laws of the original States suited to the condition of the country, they supplied the want by enactments of their own. The earliest laws, from 1788 to 1795, were all thus enacted. The laws of 1788 provided for the organization of the militia; for the establishment of inferior courts; for the punishment of crimes, and for the limitations of actions; prescribed the duties of ministerial officers; regulated marriages, and appointed oaths of office. That the Governor and Judges in the enactment of these laws, exceeded their authority, without the slightest disposition to abuse it, may be inferred from the fact that except two, which had been previously repealed, they were all confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature.

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At this period there was no seat of government, properly called. The Governor resided at Cincinnati, but laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the Territorial legislators happened to be assembled. Before the year of 1795, no laws were, strictly speaking, adopted. Most of them were framed by the Governor and Judges to answer particular public ends; while in the enactment of others, including all the laws of 1792, the Secretary of the Territory discharged, under the authority of an act of Congress, the functions of the Governor. The earliest laws, as has been already stated, were published at Marietta. Of the remainder, a few were published at Vincennes, and the rest at Cincinnati.

In the year 1789, the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adapting its provisions to the Federal Constitution. This act provided that the communications directed in the ordinance to be made to Congress or its officers, by the Governor, should thenceforth be made to the President, and that the authority to appoint with the consent of the Senate, and commission officers, before that time appointed and commissioned by Congress, should likewise be vested in that officer. It also gave the Territorial Secretary the power already mentioned, of acting in certain cases, in the place of the Governor. In 1792, Congress passed another act giving to the Governor and Judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws by

them made; and enabling a single Judge of the general court, in the absence of his brethren, to hold the terms.

At this time the Judges appointed by the national Executive constituted the Supreme Court of the Territory. They were commissioned during good behavior; and their judicial jurisdiction extended over the whole region northwest of the Ohio. The court, thus constituted, was fixed at no certain place, and its process, civil and criminal, was returnable wheresoever it might be in the Territory. Inferior to this court were the County Courts of Common Pleas, and the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The former consisted of any number of Judges, not less than three nor more than seven, and had a general common-law jurisdiction, concurrent, in the respective counties, with that of the Supreme Court; the latter consisted of a number of Justices for each county, to be determined by the Governor, who were required to hold three terms in every year, and had a limited criminal jurisdiction. Single Judges of the Common Pleas, and single Justices of the Quarter Sessions, were also clothed with certain civil and criminal powers to be exercised out of court. Besides these courts, each county had a Judge of Probate, clothed with the ordinary jurisdiction of a Probate Court.

Such was the original constitution of courts and distribution of judicial power in the Northwestern Territory. The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the National Government, and in part by assessments upon the counties, but principally by fees, which were payable to every officer concerned in the administration of justice, from the Judges of the General Court downward.

In 1795, the Governor and Judges undertook to revise the Territorial laws, and to establish a complete system of statutory jurisprudence, by adoptions from the laws of the original States, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance. For this purpose they assembled at Cincinnati, in June, and continued in session until the latter part of August. The judiciary system underwent some changes. The General Court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a Circuit Court was established with power to try, in the several counties, issues in fact depending before the superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' Courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction analogous to but more extensive than that of a Judge of Probate. Laws were also adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for limitation of actions, for the distribution of intestate estates, and for many other general purposes. Finally, as if with a view to create some great reservoir, from which, whatever principles and powers had been omitted in the particular acts, might be drawn according to the exigency of circumstances, the Governor and Judges adopted a law, providing that the common law of England and all general statutes in aid of the common law, prior to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the Territory. The law thus adopted was an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed before the Declaration of Independence, when Virginia was

yet a British colony, and at the time of its adoption had been repealed so far as it related to the English statutes.

The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted, was not without many imperfections and blemishes, but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good.

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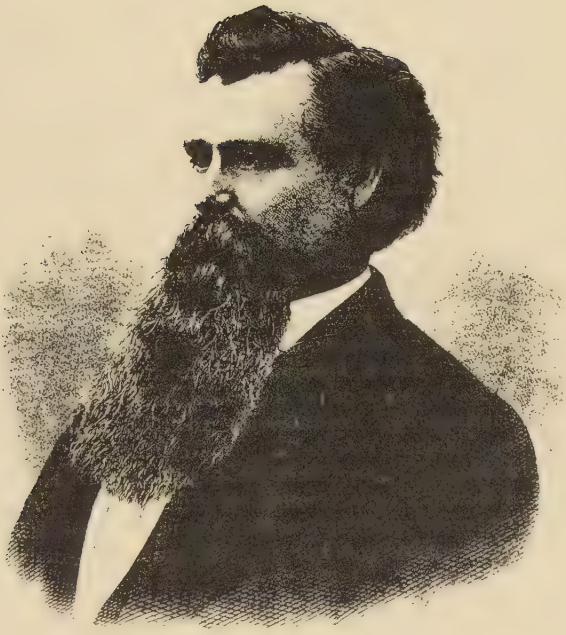
And how gratifying is the retrospect, how cheering the prospect which even this sketch, brief and partial as it is, presents! On a surface, covered less than half a century ago by the trees of the primeval forest, a State has grown up from colonial infancy to freedom, independence and strength. But thirty years have elapsed since that State, with hardly sixty thousand inhabitants, was admitted into the American Union. Of the twenty-four States which form that Union, she is now the fourth in respect to population. In other respects, her rank is even higher. Already her resources have been adequate, not only to the expense of government and instruction, but to the construction of long lines of canals. Her enterprise has realized the startling prediction of the poet, who, in 1787, when Ohio was yet a wilderness, foretold the future connection of the Hudson with the Ohio.

And these results are attributable mainly to her institutions. The spirit of the ordinance of 1787 prevades them all. Who can estimate the benefits which have flowed from the interdiction by that instrument of slavery and of legislative interference with private contracts? One consequence is, that the soil of Ohio bears up none but freemen; another, that a stern and honorable regard to private rights and public morals characterizes her legislation. There is hardly a page in the statute book of which her sons need be ashamed. The great doctrine of equal rights is everywhere recognized in her constitution and her laws. Almost every father of a family in this State has a freehold interest in the soil, but this interest is not necessary to entitle him to a voice in the concerns of government. Every man may vote; every man is eligible to any office. And this unlimited extension of the elective franchise, so far from producing any evil, has ever constituted a safe and sufficient check upon injurious legislation. Other causes of her prosperity may be found in her fertile soil, in her felicitous position, and especially in her connection with the union of the States. All these springs of growth and advancement are permanent, and upon a most gratifying prospect of the future. They promise an advance in population, wealth, intelligence and moral worth as permanent as the existence of the State itself. They promise to the future citizens of Ohio the blessings of good government, wise legislation and universal instruction. More than all, they are pledges that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the national constitution and the national Union, and that her growing energies will on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth, than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength.



Thos. W. Gordon M.D.

PART III.

History of Brown County.

By Josiah Morrow.

HISTORY OF BROWN COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS.

BROWN COUNTY borders on the majestic Ohio, and may properly be termed an Ohio River County; but in the division of the State of Ohio into hydrographic basins it has usually been placed in the Miami Valley. It lies nearly midway between the Little Miami and the Scioto; a small portion of the county is drained by East Fork into the Little Miami; no part of the drainage reaches the Scioto. Nearly all of the surface is drained directly into the Ohio by White Oak, Straight and Eagle Creeks and smaller streams.

The county contains 470 square miles, and is bounded on the north by Clinton, on the east by Highland and Adams, on the west by Clermont, and on the south by the Ohio River. Although not the largest in the State, a longer line can be drawn in it than in any other county in Ohio, the diagonal from the southeast to the northwest corners being about forty-five miles. The county has a different shape from that of any other in the State, about one-fourth of its area forming what is popularly called "the boot leg," being from seven to eight miles in width and fifteen in length.

Perhaps no county in Ohio has a more diversified topography or contains a greater variety of soil. Within it are hills so steep and high that they may be called mountains, and large tracts of land marvelously level; extensive areas drained by nature in the most perfect manner, and swamps of vast extent; farms on steep hill-sides, and farms all "wet lands;" black swamps, white swamps and limestone hills; beech lands and oak lands. The county has some of the richest and some of the poorest soil in the State.

The county may be considered as an extensive plain, originally level, and elevated above the Ohio from four hundred to five hundred feet, and having only a slight inclination toward the south. The streams rising in the highest lands have a rapid fall in reaching the Ohio, and have cut for themselves deep channels. Hills as high and steep as those along the Ohio extend some distance up the principal streams which drain the county. The deep channels of these streams are serious impediments in the construction of roads and railways. On account of their rapid descent, the roar of the waters of White Oak Creek is much greater than that of the Miamis.

Picturesque scenery may be found in the county along the Ohio and the streams which flow into it. The hills along the Ohio are said, perhaps with truth, to be unsurpassed in beauty on the globe. The roads leading from the river to reach the high table-lands pass along the beds of the streams between beautifully undulating hills, now denuded of their forest covering, and furnishing valuable and productive farms for tobacco growing. On the turnpike between Ripley and Georgetown, is an extended view of hilly and broken land. A singularly formed elevation near Georgetown, called Bald Point, commands a beautiful view of the wide and deep-cut channel of the White Oak. This narrow and high ridge is in the bend of the stream; has nearly precipi-

tous sides, and on either hand from its crest can be seen the bed of the stream three hundred feet below. The Cincinnati road formerly passed over this ridge, but the way, being both difficult and dangerous for vehicles, was abandoned. The ascent is, however, comparatively easy for the foot passenger, who finds his path strewn with numerous fossils of many species.

The northern portion of the county constitutes a part of an extended flat-lying tract, which takes in portions of Warren, Clermont, Clinton, Brown and Highland, the surface of which is almost a dead level, and was long popularly known as "the swamps." These swamps have mostly been drained, but the descent from them is so slight that there are extensive localities in which the water can be taken with nearly equal facility in different directions. In the early settlement of the county, these wet lands were considered worthless; they were called slashes, and were covered with water more than half the summer. A change has taken place in public opinion concerning their value. As the lands have been reclaimed, the soil, which at first was stubborn and intractable, has been found under a wise management to be rich in agricultural possibilities. These swamps, however, long delayed the settlement and improvement of a considerable portion of the county. They long remained covered with the dense original forests, which shut out the sun's rays from the surface of ground, and, lying about the sources of the streams, they furnished a constant supply of water for the tributaries of the Ohio which flow through the county.

The soils of the county are of two classes, having distinct origins, viz., native and foreign. The native soil consists of clays and sands formed by the disintegration of the native limestone rocks, or those immediately underlying the soil. It is chiefly found on the slopes of the hills along the Ohio and its tributary streams, and constitutes a considerable proportion of the southern half of the county. This soil is of great strength and fertility, and is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn and wheat. The famous tobacco lands of this county belong to this class. The foreign soil consists of drift or materials of foreign origin, and is made up of yellow, white and black clays, and alluvium. These different soils were characterized by different kinds of forest growths. The indigenous trees were the best evidence to the early settler of the character, capacity and fertility of the soil. Although there is usually much difference between native and foreign soils, yet as the underlying rock is limestone, and the gravels and sands of the drift are largely composed of the same kind of rock, the foreign soils in this region are largely calcareous.

Geologically, the stratified rocks of the county belong to the Cincinnati Group, the Hudson River Period, the Lower Silurian Age and the Paleozoic Era. On the Ohio River, near the western boundary of the county, may be found rocks which underlie those exposed at Cincinnati. The Point Pleasant beds of Clermont County are the oldest rocks of Ohio. The latest formed strata of the Cincinnati Group may be found in the highlands of Eagle Township. From Point Pleasant, in Clermont County, to the northeastern corner of Brown County, may be found the entire series of strata of the Lower Silurian of Ohio, having a vertical scale of over seven hundred feet. The Niagara formation, or Upper Silurian, of Adams County extends over the western boundary of that county, and embraces the highest lands in the eastern portion of Eagle Township.

The blue limestone strata form the floor of the county as well as Southwestern Ohio. The name indicates the color of the rocks. The bluish tinge is due to the presence of an oxide of iron. Exposure frequently changes the color to a light gray or drab. Many of stratified rocks of Brown are popularly termed gray limestone. Geologically, however, they all belong to the strata

called by Prof. Orton the Cincinnati and Lebanon beds of the blue limestone, and are characterized by precisely the same fossils.

The drift beds are spread over almost the entire county. They consist of clays, sands, gravels, bowlders, and buried vegetable remains, all of which have been transported by glacial action, or by glaciers and icebergs, a greater or less distance from the places of their origin. These beds vary much in depth, in the materials of which they are composed and in the order in which the layers of different materials are arranged. Fragments of wood are frequently found deeply buried in the drift.

Bowlders are scattered irregularly over the county as well as other portions of the Miami country, and constitute an interesting feature of the surface geology. They are termed erratic rocks, hardheads or grayheads. They are universally recognized as of northern origin. They are composed of rocks foreign not only to the county but to Ohio. All geologists agree that many of them were brought from the Lake Superior region and the Canadian highlands, and that far the largest number have been brought from beyond the great lakes. Prof. J. S. Newberry, late Chief Geologist of Ohio, believes that these bowlders were deposited at a later date than the most recent stratified beds of drift, and that they were floated to their present resting places by icebergs, just as icebergs are now known to transport great quantities of rocks, gravel and sand, sometimes, in the case of a single iceberg, amounting to 100,000 tons.

There are few bowlders of very large size in the county. One of the largest is found in the immediate neighberhood of Fayetteville. The large masses of cliffs which attract the attention of the traveler on the Ohio River hills above Higginsport are not bowlders, but examples of the Drift Conglomerate, and formed of the gravels of the drift cemented through the agency of lime water.

Fossiliferous remains of great beauty and variety are found in abundance throughout the county. Perhaps no locality in Ohio furnishes superior facilities for the study of the ancient living forms inhabiting the seas, at the bottom of which the upper beds of the Lower Silurian were formed. They occur in such numbers and are so perfectly preserved that the most careless observers have their attention directed to them in the stones by the wayside and in the village pavements. They are ofttimes so crowded together as to constitute the chief substance of the rocks. The higher or Lebanon beds especially are very fossiliferous, and consequently less valuable for building purposes.

ANTIQUITIES.

The ancient remains of Brown County are chiefly mounds, inclosures and cists. It cannot be said that any law governing the arrangement or distribution of these works has been discovered. They are, perhaps, most numerous in the valleys near the Ohio, but they are found on the flat lands in the north of the county, and also on the most inaccessible places. A small mound is situated on the summit of the hill called Bald Point, near Georgetown. Two mounds near the Ohio, not far from Aberdeen, are the largest in the county. The purpose for which the mounds were built is unknown. They may have been surmounted with houses and appproachable only with ladders, or foundations for watch towers and signal stations, or places of worship and sacrifice. A more common view is that the mounds were places of sepulture and memorials raised over the dead, the largest mounds being erected in honor of distinguished personages. The notion that they contain the remains of vast heaps of dead fallen in great battles is wholly unsupported by the facts obtained from excavations and examinations. But one or two skeletons are usually found in

these mounds, and where many are found, it is probable that the later Indians, and, in some cases, Europeans, have buried their dead in them. The new American Cyclopedia assumes, from facts and circumstances deemed sufficient to enable us to arrive at approximate conclusions concerning the antiquity of the Mound-Builders' records, that we may infer, for most of these monuments in the Mississippi Valley, an age of not less than 2,000 years. "By whom built, whether their authors migrated to remote lands under the combined attractions of a more fertile soil and more genial clime, or whether they disappeared beneath the victorious arms of an alien race, or were swept out of existence by some direful epidemic or universal famine, are questions probably beyond the power of human investigations to answer. History is silent concerning them, and their very name is lost to tradition itself." The inclosures, which seem to have been works of defense, and are commonly called ancient forts, in Brown County are not numerous or important.

There are several pre-historic cemeteries in this county, and in some of them a number of skeletons have been found, and frequently implements in connection with the skeletons. The bodies were usually placed in shallow graves, on the sides and ends of which were placed stones on edge, forming a stone box or cist. It has been doubted by some whether these graves are as ancient as the mounds. They were found both in the northern and southern part of the county, but they attracted most attention at the mouth of Eagle Creek. James Finley, Postmaster at West Union, on February 1, 1809, wrote: "Graves are found in different parts of the county. The bodies are deposited in sepulchers made by digging the grave about three feet wide and walling it up with flat stones. The small bones crumble to dust when touched; the large ones are yet sound. Several of these graves are on the bank of the Ohio just above Eagle Creek. The bank has fallen away, and they appear like the end of a conduit made for the conveyance of water."

The archæological remains of Brown County are not so numerous or extensive as those of Ross, Pickaway and Warren Counties; yet here, as in almost the whole of the Ohio Valley, are found traces of a numerous and busy ancient and now extinct race, not of nomadic tribes, but tillers of the soil, workers in copper mines and builders of extensive towns and works of defense—a people with fixed laws, customs and religious rites. Many of the pre-historic works of the county have been obliterated by the cultivation of the soil, and few of them have been accurately surveyed and described. The ancient remains of other counties in Southern Ohio have attracted more attention from writers on American antiquities than any in Brown. In Adams County is an earthwork representing an enormous serpent 1,000 feet in length, which seems about to swallow an egg-shaped figure 164 feet in length. On the summit of Fort Hill, in Highland County, is an ancient work over half a mile in length, a full description and drawing of which are given by Dr. John Locke in the First Geological Report of Ohio. Fort Ancient, in Warren County, one of the largest and most important of the pre-historic works of defense in the Ohio Valley, has been frequently described.

Among the most interesting archæological relics are the utensils, implements, weapons and personal ornaments of pre-historic times. It should be borne in mind that, while most writers on American antiquities make a distinction between the Mound-Builders and the tribes the whites found in possession of the country, such a line of demarkation cannot well be drawn with accuracy with respect to the stone, flint and copper relics. Some of these relics may belong to a pre-historic race of the distant past, some to the earliest Indian tribes inhabiting the country, and others to later Indians, whose mechanical arts may have been modified by contact and trade with the whites. It is,

therefore, impossible to separate the relics of the Mound-Builders from those of the later races. We cannot refer the copper implements to any particular epoch, nor can we determine when the stone age began or ended. Stone implements have been found associated with the remains of animals long since extinct, yet these implements are not different from those known to have been in use among the savage tribes when first seen by the whites.

The relics now under consideration have been found in as great quantities in this county, perhaps, as in any county in Ohio. With respect to the purposes for which they were designed, they may be divided into utensils for domestic use, implements for handicraft, weapons and ornaments. With respect to the materials from which they were fabricated, they are stone, flint, slate, copper, pottery, bone, horn and shell.

The most common relics are the flint arrow-heads, spear-heads and daggers. Thousands of arrow and spear heads have been picked up in the county. Other flint implements, such as knives and cutting tools, scrapers and borers, have been found. Of stone relics, the most common are axes and hammers, grooved so that a forked branch or split stick could be fastened for a handle; balls more or less round, probably used as hand hammers; pestles for crushing grain, and many ornaments—among them flat perforated tubes of highly polished slate, and various forms of flat stones, polished and perforated. Stone pipes are found of various sizes and construction. Specimens of ancient pottery have not been often found in the county.

Charles Rau, the author of several valuable papers on American antiquities, has shown that there was an extensive trade or traffic among the pre-historic races of America. This is rendered evident from the fact that their manufactured articles consist of materials which must have been obtained from sources in far distant localities. The materials of which many relics found in the Miami country are composed, can only be found at a distance of hundreds of miles. The term "flint," used to describe the material of which various chipped implements are manufactured, is used to include various kinds of hard and silicious stones, such as hornstone, jasper, chalcedony, and different kinds of quartz. There have been found in the United States, places where the manufacture of flint implements was carried on. There was a great demand for arrow-heads among the primitive tribes, and, in places where the proper kind of material could be found, there were workshops for their manufacture. An important locality to which the aborigines resorted in Ohio for quarrying flint is now called Flint Ridge, and extends through Muskingum and Licking Counties. Dr. Hildreth says of this ancient flint quarry:

"The compact, silicious material of which this ridge is made up seems to have attracted the notice of the aborigines, who have manufactured it largely into arrow and spear heads, if we may be allowed to judge from the numerous circular excavations which have been made in mining the rock, and the piles of chipped quartz lying on the surface. How extensively it has been worked for those purposes may be imagined from the countless number of the pits, experience having taught them that the rock recently dug from the earth could be split with more freedom than that which had lain exposed to the weather. These excavations are found the whole length of the outcrop, but more abundantly at Flint Ridge, where it is more compact and diversified with rich colors."

The greenish, striped slate, of which variously shaped tablets are made, is believed to occur in no part of the Union except the Atlantic Coast District, and to have been transported, either in a rough or worked condition, from that region to the different parts of the Mississippi Valley, in which the relics are found. The copper used by the aboriginal tribes was probably obtained chiefly from the northern part of Michigan.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIAN OWNERS.

THE territory composing Brown County was uninhabited on its discovery and exploration by white men. So far as is known, no tribe of Indians ever lived upon its soil. There is no historic proof that any people ever had permanent habitations within its limits after the pre-historic race, the Mound-Builders, had passed away, until the English-speaking white men took possession of the land, and began the work of clearing away the forests which had been growing for centuries over the earthworks of a people whose history is enveloped in obscurity. When the Ohio Valley was first explored by white men, the Miami Indians laid claim to nearly all of Western Ohio, and a vast region extending through Indiana to Illinois and northward to the Maumee. This powerful tribe, or rather confederacy of tribes, had villages on the Scioto, the head-waters of the Miamis, the Maumee and the Wabash. But of their vast territory, much that was then the most beautiful and is now the most valuable, was entirely unoccupied. The Ohio, from the mouth of the Scioto, was without evidences of human habitations on either side. The region of the two Miamis, from their union with the Ohio well up to their sources, was an unbroken solitude. Why a region so inviting as Kentucky and Southwestern Ohio should have remained uninhabited for so long a period, while the inhospitable regions of the lakes were peopled, has, perhaps, not been satisfactorily explained. The theory that Kentucky was a common hunting-ground, and purposely kept bare of inhabitants, has been advanced. That it was a disputed ground and battle-field between the tribes of the South and those of the Northwest has been suggested. Perhaps the lack of human inhabitants may be explained with the simple fact that sufficient time had not elapsed since the advent of the Indian races upon the continent to people the whole territory; and that savage tribes, as well as civilized races, are not always successful in first selecting and occupying the best and most pleasing regions. But whatever may be the explanation, the fact that the region referred to was destitute of all traces of recent settlement is established by the testimony of the first explorers and emigrants. Mr. Butler, in his history of Kentucky, says that "no Indian towns within recent times were known to exist within this territory, either in Kentucky or the Lower Tennessee." Gen. Harrison, whose long acquaintance with the Miami Valley before its settlement by white men, and his familiarity with Indian history and traditions, entitle his opinion to the greatest weight, was emphatic in denying the occupation of the country for centuries before its discovery by the Europeans, although he thought there was evidence, from the remains of pottery, pipes, stone hatchets and other articles of inferior workmanship to those of the Mound-Builders, of its being inhabited by some race inferior to that people.

At the threshold of this history, then, we are to conceive of the territory of Brown County during the generations preceding the approach of white men, not as thickly populated with dusky braves, whose villages dotted the shores of its streams, but as a wilderness inhabited only by the beasts of the forest. There was not a town or settlement upon its soil. The smoke curled up from no scattered wigwams; no council fires were lighted; no fields of maize were tilled by the squaws within its limits. The Ohio rolled "his amber tide"

along the southern boundary of the county through an unbroken solitude. James Kirke Paulding, in his poem, "The Backwoodsman." describes the scene which met the eyes of the voyagers down the Ohio before the commencement of the wars between the white and the red men.

"As down Ohio's ever ebbing tide,
Oarless and sailless, silently they glide,
How still the scene, how lifeless, yet how fair
Was the lone land that met the stranger there!
No smiling villages or curling smoke,
The busy haunts of men bespoke;
No solitary haunts the banks along,
Sent forth blithe labor's homely, rustic song;
No urchin gambol'd on the smooth, white sand,
Or hurled the skipping-stone with playful hand.
Where now are seen, along the river side,
Young, busy towns, in buxom, painted pride,
And fleets of gliding boats, with riches crowned,
To distant Orleans or St. Louis bound,
Nothing appeared but nature unsubdued
One endless, noiseless, woodland solitude."

But, while there were no Indian residents, there were Indian owners. We have said that the Miami Indians claimed the territory. They were, doubtless, the rightful owners of the soil when the first white men visited the Miami Rivers. This tribe had important towns on the head-waters of the Great Miami in 1751. It was then probably the most powerful of the North American tribes. Little Turtle, the famous Miami chief, a few days before he agreed to the treaty at Greenville, and ceded his right to these lands, spoke with pride and yet with sadness, of the former greatness and dominion of his tribe. His words are preserved in the American State Papers:

I hope you will pay attention to what I now say to you. You have pointed out to us the boundary line between the Indians and the United States; but I now take the liberty to inform you, that that line cuts off from the Indians a large portion of country which has been enjoyed by my forefathers time immemorial, without molestation or dispute. The prints of my ancestors' houses are everywhere to be seen in this portion. It is well known to all my brothers present, that my forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his lines to the head-waters of Scioto; from thence to its mouth; from thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash; from thence to Chicago on Lake Michigan. At this place, I first saw my elder brothers, the Shawnees. I have now informed you of the boundaries of the Miami nation, where the Great Spirit placed my forefather a long time ago, and charged him not to sell or part with his lands, but to preserve them for his posterity. This charge has been handed down to me. I was surprised to find my other brothers differed so much from me on this subject; for their conduct would lead one to suppose that the Great Spirit and their forefathers had not given them the charge that was given to me, but on the contrary had directed them to sell their lands to any white man who wore a hat, as soon as he should ask it of them.

Little Turtle took pride in the antiquity of his race, as well as in the extent of territory controlled by his ancestors. In 1797, this Miami chief met Volney in Philadelphia. The French philosopher explained to the savage orator the theory that the Indian race had descended from the dark-skinned Tartars, and by a map showed the supposed communication between Asia and America. Little Turtle replied: "Why should not these Tartars, who resemble us, have descended from the Indians?"

The tribes which in Ohio resisted the encroachments of the whites were the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Weas and Eel Rivers. The last three were in fact but one tribe, but, at the treaty of Greenville, Gen. Wayne recognized this division, so as to allow them a larger share of the money which was stipulated to be paid by the United States. Gen. Wayne thought it just that the Miami Indians should receive more of the annuities promised by the Government than they would be entitled

to as a single tribe, because he recognized the fact that the country ceded by the treaty was in reality their property. It was the opinion of Gen. Harrison that all the Indian tribes of Indiana and Ohio which were united in the war against the whites could not at any time during the ten years which preceded the treaty of peace in 1795 have brought into the field more than 3,000 warriors, although a few years before the Miamis alone could have furnished more than that number. The ravages of the small-pox were the principal cause of the great decrease in their numbers. They composed, however, a body of the finest light infantry troops in the world. They delayed the settlement of the country now forming Brown County and adjoining counties for more than seven years, and, if they had been under an efficient system of discipline, their conqueror at Tippecanoe admits that the settlement of the country might have been attended with much greater difficulty.

While the Miami Indians were the rightful owners of the soil when the Miami country was first visited by white men, they were not the only nor the principal tribe which resisted the settlement of the country by the white men. About ten years before the beginning of the Revolutionary war, the Miami tribes abandoned their towns on the Great Miami and removed to the region of the Maumee. The Shawnees, a warlike and numerous tribe, then established themselves on the head-waters of the two Miami Rivers. It was the Shawnees that the first settlers of the Miami country most frequently came in contact with. They came from the South, and first appeared in Ohio under the protection of the Miamis. Before the removal of the Miamis to the northward, the boundary line between the hunting grounds of the Shawnees and the Miamis appears to have passed through Brown County, the former holding sway over the Scioto Valley, the latter over the Miami Valley. After the settlements in Kentucky had been commenced, the Shawnees held dominion over the whole region now included in Brown and adjoining counties north of the Ohio.

The Indians frequently encamped and hunted within the limits of Brown County. They also often crossed the Ohio near the present sites of Aberdeen and Ripley, for the purpose of stealing horses and annoying the settlements in Kentucky. Tecumseh, in his youthful days, was often in this region. He was born at an Indian village in what is now Clark County, Ohio, and when only about seventeen years of age, or about the year 1785, manifested signal prowess in an attack on some boats on the Ohio near the site of Aberdeen. The boats were captured and all in them killed, except one person, who was burnt alive. The youthful Tecumseh was a silent spectator of the cruel punishment, never having before witnessed the burning of a prisoner, and after it was over he expressed in strong terms his abhorrence of the act, and by his eloquence endeavored to persuade his party never again to burn a captive. Seven years later, Tecumseh was the leader of a party of Indians in a severe engagement with the whites on East Fork, an account of which is given on a subsequent page.

Col. Harmar, in a letter to the Secretary of War, dated May 14, 1787, speaks of having recently seen a party of Shawnees with six or seven prisoners encamped on the Ohio opposite Limestone, Ky., and waiting to exchange their prisoners for an equal number of Indians taken in Col. Logan's expedition. The Indians were commanded by a chief named Wolf. Col. Harmar went over the river and remonstrated with the chief against the frequent murders in Kentucky by the Indians, and told him that the thirteen Great Fires would be provoked to such a degree that they would send their young warriors and destroy all their nations. The chief's answer was in the usual style, that none of the Shawnees committed these murders, but they were done by banditti, countenanced by none of the tribes.

The Shawnees who roamed over the territory now forming Brown County

lived in villages on the Scioto and its branches, and the upper waters of the two Miamis. The important towns nearest to Brown County were situated on the North Fork of Paint Creek, near the site of Frankfort, in Ross County, and three miles north of the site of Xenia, in Greene County. The former was called Chillicothe; the latter Old Chillicothe. There were several Indian towns in Ohio called Chillicothe, which appears to have been a favorite name for towns with them. Besides those named, there was one on the Scioto at the site of Westfall, in Pickaway County, and another near the site of Piqua, in Miami County.

INDIAN MODE OF LIFE.

Long before the first settlement of the Miami country by the whites, the habits of the Indians had been modified by their contact with the Europeans. The French and English traders had supplied them with fire-arms, scalping-knives and tomahawks. They had iron pots and brass kettles for cooking and sugar-making. They had learned to love strong drink, and were given to great excesses in eating and drinking. Some of their own arts showed great skill and ingenuity. According to James Smith, a captive among the Delawares in Ohio, the Indian squaws in the sugar-making season of 1756 made vessels for collecting sugar-water in a very curious manner, from freshly peeled elm bark. The manner of construction he does not describe. They raised gourds, and used them for cups and dishes.

Their huts were generally built of small, round logs, and covered with bark or skins. Old Chillicothe was built somewhat after the manner of a Kentucky station—that is, a hollow square. A long council house extended the entire length of the town, in which embassies were received and the chiefs met to consult on grave questions. Some of the houses are said to have been covered with shingles or clapboards. Many Indian huts were made by setting up a pole on forks and placing bark against it; there being no chimney, the smoke passed through an opening at the top.

The agriculture of the Indians was confined chiefly to the growing of corn and beans, to which potatoes were afterward added. The extent of their corn-fields was much greater than is generally supposed. A journal of Wayne's campaign, kept by George Will, under date of August 8, 1794, says: "We have marched for four or five miles through corn-fields down the Auglaize, and there are not less than 1,000 acres of corn around the town." The same journal describes the immense corn-fields, numerous vegetable patches and old apple trees found along the banks of the Maumee from its mouth to Fort Wayne. It also discloses the fact that the army obtained its bread and vegetables for eight days, while building Fort Defiance, from the surrounding corn and potato fields. Four years before, Gen. Harmar, in his expedition, burnt and destroyed at least 20,000 bushels of corn. In the cultivation of these large fields, nearly all the work was performed by the women. In addition to field work, the Indian women procured water and firewood, dressed skins, made garments and moccasins, and were little more than mere slaves of the men. The men went to war, procured game, manufactured such arms and implements as were not obtained from the whites, and kept them in repair. They disdained ordinary labor, except upon an object of such dignity and importance as a canoe or a dwelling. Their hunting grounds were often a great distance from their villages. Thus, while the Indian squaw was cultivating these fields or gathering the corn, her warrior lord may have been hunting on the banks of the White Oak or Eagle Creek, and have shot the arrow whose flint head the Brown County farmer of to-day turns up with his plow.

CHARACTER OF THE INDIANS.

Gen. William Henry Harrison thus speaks of the intellectual and moral qualities of the Indians who roamed over this region, in his discourse before the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, on the aborigines of the Ohio Valley.

"The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees and Miamis were much superior to the other members of the confederacy. The Little Turtle of the Miami tribe was one of this description, as was Blue Jacket, a Shawnee chief. I think it probable that Tecumseh possessed more integrity than any other of the chiefs who attained to much distinction; but he violated a solemn engagement which he had freely contracted, and there are strong suspicions of his having formed a treacherous design, which an accident only prevented him from accomplishing. Similar instances are, however, to be found in the conduct of great men in the history of almost all civilized nations. But these instances are more than counterbalanced by the number of individuals of high moral character which were to be found amongst the principal and secondary chiefs of the four tribes above mentioned. This was particularly the case with Tarhe, or the Crane, the great sachem of the Wyandots, and Black Hoof, the chief of the Shawnees. Many instances might be adduced to show the possession on the part of these men of an uncommon degree of disinterestedness and magnanimity, and strict performance of their engagements under circumstances which would be considered by many as justifying evasion.

"By many they are supposed to be stoics, who willingly encounter deprivations. The very reverse is the fact. If they belong to either of the classes of philosophers which prevailed in the declining ages of Greece and Rome, it is to that of the Epicureans. For no Indian will forego an enjoyment or suffer an inconvenience if he can avoid it, but under peculiar circumstances, when, for instance, he is stimulated by some strong passion. But even the gratification of this he is ready to postpone whenever its accomplishment is attended with unlooked-for danger or unexpected hardships. Hence their military operations were always feeble, their expeditions few and far between, and much the greater number abandoned without an efficient stroke, from whim, caprice, or an aversion to encounter difficulties." He adds: "When, however, evil comes which he cannot avoid, then he will call up all the spirit of the man and meet his fate, however hard, like the best Roman of them all."

EXTINGUISHMENT OF INDIAN TITLES.

The Indian titles to the lands in Brown County were extinguished by the treaties of Fort McIntosh in 1785, Fort Harmar in 1789, and Greenville in 1795. The first stipulated for the distribution of goods among the different tribes for their use and comfort, but their value is not specified. The last provided that the United States should deliver to the tribes goods to the value of $20,000, and for a perpetual annuity of $9,500, payable in goods reckoned at first cost in the city or place where they should be procured. By these three treaties, the Indians relinquished forever all their claims to two-thirds of the State of Ohio. The great councils of the Northwestern tribes, however, refused to recognize the validity of the two former treaties, because they were made with only a few of the tribes, and had not been sanctioned by the united voice of the Indian confederacy. The Indians could have obtained a much larger sum for these lands had they accepted the offers of the United States Government made previous to Wayne's victorious campaign against them. In 1793, President Washington instructed the Commissioners appointed by him to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Northwestern Indians to use every effort

to obtain a confirmation of the boundary line established at Fort Harmar, and to offer in payment $50,000 in hand, and an annuity of $10,000 forever. The Indians refused the money, claiming that the treaties already made were void because not sanctioned by all the tribes, demanded that the Ohio River should be considered the boundary, and that every white settlement should be removed from the Northwest Territory. The Commissioners explained to them that the United States Government had sold large tracts of land northwest of the Ohio, and that the white settlements and improvements were numerous, and had cost much money and labor, and could not be given up; but the Government was willing to pay a larger sum in money and goods than had been given at any one time for Indian lands since the whites first set their feet on this continent. The Indians gave as their final reply:

"Money is of no value to us, and to most of us unknown. As no consideration whatever can induce us to sell the lands on which we get sustenance for our women and children, we hope we may be allowed to point out a mode by which your settlers may be easily removed, and peace thereby obtained.

"We know these settlers are poor, or they never would have ventured to live in a country which has been in continual trouble since they crossed the Ohio. Divide, therefore, this large sum of money which you have offered to us among these people. Give to each, also, a proportion of what you say you will give to us annually over and above this large sum of money, and, we are persuaded, they will most readily accept it in lieu of the land you sold them. If you add, also, the great sums you must expend in raising and paying armies with a view to force us to yield you our country, you will certainly have more than sufficient for the purpose of repaying these settlers for all their labor and their improvements.

"We shall be persuaded that you mean to do us justice, if you agree that the Ohio shall remain the boundary line between us. If you will not consent thereto, our further meeting will be altogether unnecessary."

The Commissioners on the part of the Government said: "That they had already explicitly declared to them that it was now impossible to make the Ohio River the line between their lands and the lands of the United States. Your answer amounts to a declaration that you will agree to no other boundary than the Ohio. The negotiation is therefore at an end."

Nothing remained for the Government but a vigorous prosecution of the war. The Indians were defeated by Gen. Wayne in August, 1794, and in August, 1795, a treaty of peace was ratified by all the tribes.

Who was in the wrong in the long and bloody war which attended the early settlement of Ohio? Are we placed in the dilemma of believing either that our pioneer fathers were rapacious invaders of the lands of the Indians, or that the red men were regardless of their solemn engagements? Fortunately, we are not compelled to adopt either alternative. Enough has already been said to show that the war was not one in which all the wrong was on one side and all the right on the other. An honest effort was made by the Government of the United States to observe good faith toward the Indians, and to prevent their lands from being taken from them without their consent in treaties duly ratified, but in the earlier treaties for the purchase of lands in Ohio, all the tribes who had just claims were not represented.

CHAPTER III.

ADVENTURES AND CONFLICTS WITH THE INDIANS.

THE pioneer hunters and woodsmen of Kentucky often passed over the Ohio into the territory now forming Brown County in pursuit of marauding parties of Indians. This county was the scene of some adventures of thrilling interest during the times of tumult and suffering through which the Northwest Territory passed. Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, Neil Washburn and other noted hunters and scouts passed over the hills and through the swamps of Brown County long before there was a white settler within its limits.

In 1778, Daniel Boone was a prisoner among the Indians of Ohio for several months. He probably passed through the county in making his flight homeward, when he made the marvelous journey of 160 miles, from Old Chillicothe to Boonesboro, in less than five days, during which he had but one meal.

About the 1st of August of the same year, Boone and Kenton were in a small party formed for the purpose of surprising the Indians at the small Shawnee town on Paint Creek. Before reaching the town, it was learned that the Indian warriors had left it, and were marching against Boonesboro. Boone thereupon, with most of his men, returned to Kentucky to assist in defending the station. Simon Kenton and his companion, Montgomery, determined to proceed alone and capture some horses as a recompense for the trouble of their journey. Reaching the Indian village, they approached it with the stealthy pace of the cat or the panther, and took their stations in the corn-field, supposing the Indians would enter it as usual to get roasting ears. They remained all day and did not see a single Indian, and heard only the voices of some children who were playing near them. At night, they entered the town, and, capturing four of the best horses they could find, they made a rapid night march for the Ohio, which they crossed in safety, and, on the second day afterward, reached Logan's Fort with their booty.

SIMON KENTON TAKEN PRISONER IN BROWN COUNTY.

About the 1st of September, 1778, Simon Kenton, becoming tired of the quiet of a life in the stations of Kentucky, planned a raid against the Indian town on the North Fork of Paint Creek, in what is now Ross County. He was joined by Alexander Montgomery and George Clark. The party set off from Boone's Station with the avowed purpose of taking horses from the Indians, the Kentucky settlements having lost many horses by Indian raids. They crossed the Ohio and proceeded cautiously to Chillicothe, and arrived at the Indian town without meeting any adventures. Kenton's biographer, John McDonald, says:

"In the night, they fell in with a drove of horses that were feeding in the rich prairies. They were prepared with salt and halters. They had much difficulty to catch the horses; however, at length they succeeded, and, as soon as the horses were haltered, they dashed off with seven—a pretty good haul. They traveled with all the speed they could to the Ohio. They came to the Ohio near the mouth of Eagle Creek, now in Brown County. When they came to the river, the wind blew almost a hurricane. The waves ran so high that the horses were frightened, and could not be induced to take the water. It

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was late in the evening. They then rode back into the hills some distance from the river, hobbled and turned their horses loose to graze, while they turned back some distance and watched the trail they had come, to discover whether or no they were pursued. Here they remained till the following day, when the wind subsided. As soon as the wind fell, they caught their horses and went again to the river; but their horses were so frightened with the waves the day before that all their efforts could not induce them to take the water. This was a sore disappointment to our adventurers. They were satisfied that they were pursued by the enemy; they therefore determined to lose no more time in useless efforts to cross the Ohio; they concluded to select three of the best horses, and make their way to the Falls of the Ohio, where Gen. Clark had left some men stationed. Each made choice of a horse, and the other horses were turned loose to shift for themselves. After the spare horses had been loosed and permitted to ramble off, avarice whispered to them, and why not take all the horses. The loose horses had by this time scattered and straggled out of sight. Our party now separated to hunt up the horses they had turned loose. Kenton went toward the river, and had not gone far before he heard a whoop in the direction where they had been trying to force the horses into the water. He got off his horse and tied him, and then crept, with the stealthy tread of a cat, to make observations in the direction he heard the whoop. Just as he reached the high bank of the river, he met the Indians on horseback. Being unperceived by them, but so nigh that it was impossible for him to retreat without being discovered, he concluded the boldest course to be the safest, and very deliberately took aim at the foremost Indian. His gun flashed in the pan. He then retreated. The Indians pursued on horseback. In his retreat, he passed through a piece of land where a storm had torn up a great part of the timber. The fallen trees afforded him some advantage of the Indians in the race, as they were on horseback and he on foot. The Indian force divided; some rode on one side of the fallen timber, and some on the other. Just as he emerged from the fallen timber at the foot of the hill, one of the Indians met him on horseback, and boldly rode up to him, jumped off his horse and rushed at him with his tomahawk. Kenton, concluding a gun-barrel as good a weapon of defense as a tomahawk, drew back his gun to strike the Indian before him. At that instant, another Indian, who, unperceived by Kenton, had slipped up behind him, clasped him in his arms. Being now overpowered by numbers, further resistance was useless—he surrendered. While the Indians were binding Kenton with tugs, Montgomery came in view, and fired at the Indians, but missed his mark. Montgomery fled on foot. Some of the Indians pursued, shot at, and missed him; a second fire was made, and Montgomery fell. The Indians soon returned to Kenton, shaking at him Montgomery's bloody scalp. George Clark, Kenton's other companion, made his escape, crossed the Ohio and arrived safe at Logan's Station.

"The Indians encamped that night on the bank of the Ohio. The next morning, they prepared their horses for a return to their towns, with the unfortunate and unhappy prisoner. Nothing but death in the most appalling form presented itself to his view. When they were ready to set off, they caught the wildest horse in the company and placed Kenton on his back. The horse being very restive, it took several of them to hold him, while the others lashed the prisoner on the horse. They first took a tug, or rope, and fastened his legs and feet together under the horse. They took another and fastened his arms. They took another and tied around his neck, and fastened one end of it around the horse's neck; the other end of the same rope was fastened to the horse's tail, to answer in place of a crupper. They had a great deal of amusement to themselves, as they were preparing Kenton and his horse for fun and

frolic. They would yell and scream around him, and ask him if he wished to steal more horses. Another rope was fastened around his thighs, and lashed around the body of his horse; a pair of moccasins was drawn over his hands, to prevent him from defending his face from the brush. Thus accoutered and fastened, the horse was turned loose to the woods. He reared and plunged, ran through the woods for some time, to the infinite amusement of the Indians. After the horse had run about, plunging, rearing and kicking for some time and found that he could not shake off or kick off his rider, he very quietly submitted himself to his situation, and followed the cavalcade as quiet and peaceable as his rider. The Indians moved toward Chillicothe, and in three days reached the town."

LOGAN'S EXPEDITION AND LOGAN'S GAP.

The most important army which passed through this county in the campaigns against the Indians was that commanded by Col. Benjamin Logan, in the autumn of 1786, and which destroyed the Mack-a-Cheek towns, in what is now Logan County, Ohio. In the autumn of this year, Gen. George Rogers Clark raised forces for an expedition against the Indians on the Wabash, and ordered Col. Logan to raise a force and march against the Indian towns on the head-waters of the Great Miami. Logan succeeded in raising four or five hundred mounted riflemen, with whom he crossed the Ohio near where Maysville, Ky., now stands, and passed northward, and would have succeeded in surprising the Indian towns had not one of his men deserted to the enemy and given notice of his approach. He succeeded, however, in destroying the towns and numerous corn-fields, killing about twenty Indians and taking seventy or eighty prisoners. He returned by the same route and crossed the Ohio near Limestone, after an absence of about two weeks.

Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, Col. Robert Patterson and other noted woodsmen were in this expedition, as was also Gen. William Lytle, then only sixteen years old, and, being too young to come within the requisition of the law, offered himself as a volunteer. Among the prisoners taken by Col. Logan back to Kentucky were an Indian woman, known as the "grenadier squaw," who was a sister of Cornstalk, and upward of six feet high, and an interesting Indian lad about sixteen years old, who was adopted by Col. Logan as a member of his family, and was afterward known as Capt. Logan.

The route of Col. Logan through Brown and Clinton Counties was well known to the early surveyors of the Virginia Military District. The place from which the deserter left the army was on Todd's Fork, in Clinton County, about three miles northeast of Wilmington, and since known as "the Deserted Camp." This also was a well-known locality to the early surveyors.

A few miles below Aberdeen, on the north side of the Ohio, is an opening through the river hills to which the attention of travelers on steamboats is often directed, and which is known as Logan's Gap. Through this gap the valley of Eagle Creek is easily reached. Tradition has assigned different reasons for the origin of this name. It is probable that Logan's army passed through this gap, and that thus it received its name.

So numerous were the depredations of the savages during the year 1789 that an expedition was planned against the Indians, who had frequently harassed boats on the Ohio from a lofty rock near the mouth of the Scioto. The Kentuckians being aroused, Gen. Charles Scott, with 230 volunteers, crossed the Ohio at Limestone, and was joined by Gen. Harmar with 100 regulars of the United States, and, on the 18th of April, 1790, marched for the Scioto. The plan adopted was to strike the Scioto some distance from the Ohio, with the hope of intercepting the Indians. The Indians, however, had abandoned

their camp, and there was no general action. On the route, a small Indian trail was discovered; thirteen men were detached to follow it; they came upon four Indians in camp, all of whom were killed at the first fire. No official report of this abortive expedition appears ever to have been made to the War Department.

KILLING OF AMOS AND WILLIAM WOOD.

Amos Wood was an early settler on the Kentucky side of the river, near the site of Dover. Mr. Wood, in company with his son William, and Thomas Watts, crossed the Ohio and passed back on a ridge to a deer-lick, for the purpose of procuring venison. Having killed a deer, they were engaged in dressing the meat, when Indians were seen approaching them. Leaving the venison, they fled, and were pursued by the savages to the Ohio. Unfortunately, they failed to reach the river, where they had left their boat. Amos plunged into the river, and was shot and killed. His body was afterward found near Cincinnati. William was overtaken and killed with a tomahawk on the bank of the river. Thomas Watts was engaged in a close encounter with one of the savages. The Indian threw his tomahawk at him and missed him; Watts gained possession of the weapon, and it served him a useful purpose in his own defense. He reached the boat and crossed the river in safety, with the Indian's tomahawk as a trophy. This tragedy of the killing of Amos Wood and his son was witnessed by their friends from the Kentucky shore. The date of the occurrence is not now attainable. The widow of Amos Wood afterward resided at Cincinnati, in a cabin made of papaw poles, and, at a later period, on Mad River.

NEIL WASHBURN AND HIS ADVENTURES.

This celebrated hunter, trapper and scout killed his first Indian in Brown County, and afterward was for some time a resident of this county. Some account of him is appropriate in this place. Cornelius Washburn was a native of New Jersey, was born about the year 1774, and was the son of Jeremiah Washburn. When Neil was six years old, his father moved to the Red Stone country, in Pennsylvania, and, nine years later, to the vicinity of Maysville, Ky. Thomas McDonald, an early pioneer of Ohio, furnished the following account of Neil for Henry Howe, when he was compiling his historical collections:

"In the year 1790, I first became acquainted with Neil Washburn, then a lad of sixteen, living on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, six miles below Maysville. From his early years, he showed a disposition to follow the woods. When only nine or ten, he passed his time in setting snares for pheasants and wild animals. Shortly after, his father purchased for him a shotgun, in the use of which he soon became unexcelled. In the summer of 1790, his father, being out of fresh provisions, crossed the Ohio with him in a canoe to shoot deer at a lick near the mouth of Eagle Creek. On entering the creek, their attention was arrested by a singular hacking noise some distance up the bank. Neil landed, and, with gun in hand, cautiously crawling up the river bank, discovered an Indian, about twenty feet up a hickory tree, busily engaged in cutting around the bark, to make a canoe, in which he probably anticipated the gratification of crossing the river and committing depredations upon the Kentuckians. However this may have been, his meditations and work were soon brought to a close, for the intrepid boy no sooner saw the dusky form of the savage than he brought his gun to a level with his eye and fired; the Indian fell dead to the earth, with a heavy sound. He hastily retreated to the canoe, from fear of the presence of other Indians, and recrossed the Ohio. Early the next morning, a party of men, guided by Neil, visited the spot, and found the

body of the Indian at the foot of the tree. Neil secured the scalp, and the same day showed it, much elated, to myself and others, in the town of Washington, in Mason. Several persons in the village made him presents, as testimonials of their opinion of his bravery.

"In the next year, he was employed as a spy between Maysville and the mouth of the Little Miami, to watch for Indians who were accustomed to cross the Ohio into Kentucky to steal and murder. While so engaged, he had some encounters with them, in which his unerring rifle dealt death to several of their number. One of these was at the mouth of Bullskin, on the Ohio side.

"In 1792, the Indians committed such great depredations upon the Ohio, between the Great Kanawha and Maysville, that Gen. Lee, the Government agent in employing spies, endeavored to get some of them to go up the Ohio, above Kanawha, and warn all single boats not to descend the river. None were sufficiently daring to go but Neil. Furnished with an elegant horse and well armed, he started on his perilous mission. He met with no adventures until after crossing the Big Sandy. This he swam on his horse, and had reached about half a mile beyond, when he was suddenly fired upon by a party of Indians in ambush. His horse fell dead, and the Indians gave a yell of triumph; but Neil was unhurt. Springing to his feet, he bounded back like a deer, and swam across the Big Sandy, holding his rifle and ammunition above his head. Panting from exertion, he rested upon the opposite bank to regain his strength, when the Indians, whooping and yelling, appeared on the other side, in full pursuit. Neil drew up, shot one of their number, and then continued his retreat down the Ohio, but, meeting and exchanging shots with others, he saw it was impossible to keep the river valley in safety, and, striking his course more inland, to evade his enemies, arrived safely at Maysville.

"In the fall of the same year, he was in the action with Kenton and others against Tecumseh, in what is now Brown County. Washburn continued as a spy throughout the war, adding the sagacity of the lion to the cunning of the fox. He was with Wayne in his campaign, and at the battle of the Fallen Timbers manifested his usual prowess.

"Neil Washburn was in person near six feet in height, with broad shoulders, small feet, and tapered beautifully from his chest down. He was both powerful and active. His eyes were blue, his hair light and his complexion fair. A prominent Roman nose alone marred the symmetry of his personal appearance."

After peace with the Indians was restored, Washburn spent most of his time in hunting and trapping until the war of 1812, in which he served as a ranger. He owned land in Brown County, about six miles east of the site of Georgetown, and resided there for some time. In 1813, he sold his land in Brown County. The records of this county show that this noted scout, like many others of his time whose lives were spent in the woods, was unable to write his name, and there are records of several documents, in signing which both he and his wife made their marks. In 1815, he moved to Williamsburg, Clermont County, which was his home for several years, but most of his time was spent in hunting and trapping in the Southwest. It is believed that he was killed by the Indians in 1833, while trapping on the Yellowstone.

A BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS ON EAST FORK.

In the month of March, 1792, some horses were stolen by the Indians from the settlements in Mason County, Ky. A party of whites to the number of thirty-six was immediately raised for the purpose of pursuing them. It embraced Simon Kenton, Cornelius Washburn, Benjamin Whiteman, McIntyre,

Calvin, Downing, Ward and other experienced woodsmen. The trail of the Indians being taken, it was found that they had crossed the Ohio where Ripley now stands. The pursuing party reached the Ohio the first evening, prepared rafts, crossed over and encamped for the night. Simon Kenton was placed in command. Early the next morning, the trail was again taken, and followed in a north course, the weather being bad and the ground wet.

When fairly in the Indian country, a portion of the party became dissatisfied; a difference of opinion as to the best plan to pursue was found to exist, and twelve of the men were granted liberty to return. The remaining twenty-four continued the pursuit until a bell was heard, which they supposed indicated their approach to the Indian camp. A halt was called, and all useless baggage and clothing laid aside. Whiteman and two others were sent forward as spies in different directions, each followed by a detachment of the party. After moving forward some distance, it was found that the bell was approaching them. A solitary Indian came riding toward them. When within 150 yards, he was shot and killed. Kenton directed the spies to proceed, being satisfied that the Indian camp was near at hand. They pushed on rapidly and found the Indians encamped on East Fork. The indications of a considerable body of Indians were so strong that the expediency of an attack at that hour was doubted by Kenton.

A hurried council was held, in which it was determined to retire, if it could be done without discovery, and lie concealed until night, and then assault the camp. This plan was carried into execution. Two of the spies were left to watch the camp and ascertain whether the pursuing party had been discovered. The others retreated, and took a commanding position on a ridge. The spies watched until night, and then reported that they had not been discovered by the enemy. The men, being wet and cold, were now marched down into a hollow, where they kindled fires, dried their clothes and put their rifles in order. The party was then divided into three detachments, Kenton commanding the right, McIntyre the center, and Downing the left. By agreement, the three divisions were to move toward the camp simultaneously, and, when they had approached as near as possible without giving an alarm, were to be guided in the commencement of the attack by the fire from Kenton's party. When Downing and his detachment had approached close to the camp, an Indian rose upon his feet and began to stir up the fire, which was but dimly burning. Fearing a discovery, Downing's party instantly shot him down. This was followed by a general fire from the three detachments upon the Indians, who were sleeping under some marquees and bark tents, close upon the margin of the stream. But unfortunately, as it proved in the sequel, Kenton's party had taken "Boone" as their watchword. This name, happening to be as familiar to the enemy as themselves, led to some confusion in the course of the engagement. When fired upon, the Indians, instead of retreating across the stream, as had been anticipated, boldly stood to their arms, returned the fire of the assailants and rushed upon them. They were re-enforced, moreover, from a camp on the opposite side of the river, which, until then, had been unperceived by the whites. In a few minutes, the Indians and the Kentuckians were blended with each other, and the cry of "Boone" and "Che Boone" arose simultaneously from each party.

It was after midnight when the attack was made, and, there being no moon, it was very dark. Kenton, perceiving that his men were likely to be overpowered, ordered a retreat, after the attack had lasted for a few minutes; this was continued through the remainder of the night and part of the next day, the Indians pursuing them, but without killing more than one of the retreating party. The Kentuckians lost but two men—Alexander McIntyre and John

Barr. The loss of the Indians was much greater, according to the statements of some prisoners, who, after the peace of 1795, were released, and returned to Kentucky. They related that fourteen Indians were killed and seventeen wounded. They stated further that there were in the camp about one hundred warriors, among them several chiefs of note, including Tecumseh, Battise, Black Snake, Wolf and Chinskau; and that the party had been formed for the purpose of annoying the settlements in Kentucky, and attacking boats descending the Ohio River. Kenton and his party were three days in reaching Limestone, during two of which they were without food, and destitute of sufficient clothing to protect them from the cold winds and rains of March. The foregoing particulars of this expedition are taken form the narrative of Gen. Benjamin Whiteman, one of the early and gallant pioneers of Kentucky, afterward a resident of Greene County, Ohio. His statement was followed in the account of the battle given in Drake's Life of Tecumseh.

Stephen Ruddle, who had been captured by the Indians when quite young, and had adopted their habits, was with Tecumseh in this engagement. His Indian name was Sinnamatha. His account of the engagement differs somewhat from that before given. He says but two Indians were killed, and that their force was less than that of the whites. Ruddell states that, at the commencement of the attack, Tecumseh was lying by the fire, outside of the tents. When the first gun was heard, he sprang to his feet, and, calling upon Sinnamatha to follow his example and charge, he rushed forward and killed one of the whites [John Barr] with his war-club. The other Indians, raising the war-whoop, seized their arms, and, rushing upon Kenton and his party, compelled them, after a severe contest of a few minutes, to retreat. One of the Indians, in the midst of the engagement, fell into the river, and, in the effort to get out of the water, made so much noise that it created a belief in the minds of the whites that a re-enforcement was crossing the stream to aid Tecumseh. This is supposed to have hastened the order from Kenton for his men to retreat. The afternoon prior to the battle, one of Kenton's men, by the name of McIntyre, succeeded in catching an Indian horse, which he tied in the rear of the camp, and, when a retreat was ordered, he mounted and rode off. Early in the morning, Tecumseh and four of his men set off in pursuit of the retreating party. Having fallen upon the trail of McIntyre, they pursued it for some distance, and at length overtook him. He had struck a fire and was cooking some meat. When McIntyre discovered his pursuers, he instantly fled at full speed. Tecumseh and two others followed, and were fast gaining on him, when he turned and raised his gun. Two of the Indians, who happened to be in advance of Tecumseh, sprang behind trees, but he rushed upon McIntyre and made him prisoner. He was tied and taken back to the battle-ground. Upon reaching it, Tecumseh deemed it pru ent to draw off his men, lest the whites should rally and renew the attack. He requested some of the Indians to catch the horses, but, they hesitating, he undertook to do it himself, assisted by one of the party. When he returned to camp with the horses, he found that his men had killed McIntyre. At this act of cruelty to a prisoner, he was exceedingly indignant, declaring that it was a cowardly act to kill a man when tied and a prisoner. The conduct of Tecumseh in this engagement, and in the events of the following morning, is creditable alike to his courage and humanity. Resolutely brave in battle, his arm was never uplifted against a prisoner, nor did he suffer violence to be inflicted upon a captive without promptly rebuking it.

It is a singular fact that two brothers named Ward were in this engagement, and on opposing sides. John Ward had been captured by the Indians in 1758, when he was three years old, had been adopted as a member of the

Shawnee tribe, and had married an Indian woman, by whom he had several children. He, with his wife and children, was in the camp at the time of the attack by the whites. Capt. Charles Ward, of Mason County, Ky., then a mere lad, was with the party under Kenton, and afterward informed the author of "Western Adventures" that, just before firing began, while he stood within rifle shot of the camp, an Indian girl, apparently about fifteen years old, attracted his attention. Not recognizing her sex, he raised his gun and was on the point of firing, when her open bosom betrayed her sex, and her light complexion caused him to doubt whether she could be an Indian by birth. He afterward learned that she was his brother's child. John Ward was killed in an engagement with the whites one year later, another brother, Capt. James Ward, Simon Kenton and about thirty others, being in the engagement.

Several accounts of the battle on East Fork have been published. There is some difference in the accounts respecting its exact locality. Howe's Historical Collections places it at Salt Licks, Perry Township, Brown County. The history of Clermont County says the camp of the red men when they were attacked was "on the southeast side of the East Fork of the Little Miami River, in Jackson Township, Clermont County, at Limekiln Ford, near the mouth of Grassy Run, and on what are now (1880) the lands of Thomas Goldtrap, J. G. Hutchinson, Samuel Bicking's heirs, about two miles south of Marathon and five miles northeast of Williamsburg." The writer of the account in the Clermont County history claims that Cornelius Washburn, who for some time made his home in the immediate vicinity of the battle, often pointed out the battle-ground and located it as just described. "Western Adventures" says the engagement took place on the Little Miami, which is evidently an error for East Fork of the Little Miami. The account given by Benjamin Whiteman says the Indians were encamped "on the southeast side of the East Fork of the Little Miami, a few miles above the place where the town of Williamsburg has since been built." Solomon Claypool, one of the very earliest settlers in Perry Township, and who was acquainted with both Washburn and Ruddell, located the battle above the mouth of Grassy Run, in Perry Township. It would not be easy, even for those who participated in the struggle, to point out its exact locality after the lapse of many years, and all that can now be said with certainty is that the engagement was on the southeast side of East Fork, and not far from the boundary line between Clermont and Brown Counties.

McDonald, in speaking of this action, says:

"The celebrated Tecumseh commanded the Indians. His cautious and fearless intrepidity made him a host wherever he went. In military tactics, night attacks are not allowable, except in cases like this, when the assailing party are far inferior in numbers. Sometimes, in night attacks, panics and confusion are created in the attacked party, which may render them a prey to inferior numbers. Kenton trusted to something like this on the present occasion, but was disappointed; for, when Tecumseh was present, his influence over the minds of his followers infused that confidence in his tact and intrepidity that they could only be defeated by force of numbers."

CHAPTER IV.

VIRGINIA MILITARY LANDS—TITLES—SURVEYS.

BROWN COUNTY lies within the district known as the Virginia Military Lands, sometimes called the Virginia Military Reservation. These lands are bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east and north by the Scioto, and on the west by the Little Miami, and a line drawn from the source of the Little Miami to the source of the Scioto. They include the whole of Adams, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Fayette, Highland, Madison and Union Counties; one half of Franklin, Hardin and Logan; one-fourth of Champaign; one-sixth of Clark; three-fourths of Greene; two-fifths of Warren and Scioto; three-fifths of Pike; two-thirds of Ross and Pickaway; one-fifth of Delaware and Marion; Anderson Township in Hamilton County; and part of Goshen Township in Auglaize County.

At the time of the Revolution, the charters of some of the States embraced large portions of Western unappropriated lands, and each of them, on becoming sovereign and independent, claimed the right of soil and jurisdiction over the whole region embraced within its charter. Some of the States which had no such charters urged that the Western lands ought to be appropriated for the benefit of all the States, as the title to them had been secured by the common blood and treasure. After much contention, these lands were ceded to the United States. Virginia, in March, 1784, ceded to the General Government the right of soil and jurisdiction to the country embraced in her charter situated northwest of the Ohio, reserving the lands between the Little Miami and the Scioto for the payment of the land warrants of her troops in the Revolution, in case they should be needed for that purpose.

THE CLAIM OF VIRGINIA.

The foundation of the claim of Virginia to this region rests upon what is called the Virginia charter of 1609. This was not, strictly speaking, as the name now given to it and that by which it is called in the act of cession would seem to imply, a charter to Virginia, or to the colony of Virginia, or to the people of Virginia, but it was a charter by James, in 1609, to a company of gentlemen residing principally in and about the city of London, and who, by that charter, were organized into a corporation under the name and style of "The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London for the First Colony of Virginia." By this charter, the King, in the first place, authorized this company, which was anciently called "the London Company," with his license to purchase and hold "any manner of lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, within our realm of England and dominion of Wales." He, in the next place, grants to the corporation, their successors and assigns, "all those lands, countries and territories situate, lying and being in that part of America called Virginia, from the point of land called Cape or Point Comfort, all along the seacoast to the northward 200 miles, and from the said point of Cape Comfort all along the seacoast to the southward 200 miles, and all that space and circuit of land lying from the seacoast of the precinct aforesaid up into the land throughout, from sea to sea, west and northwest; and, also, all the islands lying within 100 miles along the coast of both seas of the precinct aforesaid."

John P. Bichm

The following account of the origin of the claim of Virginia to this region is abridged chiefly from a full discussion of the subject by Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, in his argument delivered before the General Court of Virginia at its December term, 1845, for the defendants in the case of the Commonwealth of Virginia versus Peter M. Garner and others for alleged abduction of certain slaves. The pamphlet containing Mr. Vinton's argument is now out of print.

By the words "from sea to sea," the Atlantic and Pacific are supposed to be meant. The grant begins by drawing a base line of 400 miles in length along the Atlantic coast, of which Point Comfort is the center, the northern extreme of which would be at or near Cape May, in New Jersey, and the southern termination at or near Cape Fear, in North Carolina. From one of these terminations a line was to be drawn west, and from the other northwest, back into the land "from sea to sea;" but from which extremity the west and from which the northwest line is to be run, the grant does not specify. If the west line be drawn from the northern termination of the coast line, and the northwest from its southern termination at Cape Fear, it would leave the State of Ohio west of and beyond the grant; but as these two lines would come together before reaching the sea, the Virginia construction always has been that the west line must be drawn from the southern termination on the coast, and the northwest line from the other extremity of the coast line. If the lines be drawn in this way, the west line would strike the Pacific in the Gulf of California, some eight degrees of latitude south of the present boundary line between the United States and Mexico. The other, or northwest line, would cross into Canada somewhere between Lakes Erie and Ontario, and strike the Pacific in the Arctic Circle, somewhere north of Behring's Straits, embracing a portion of the continent that would make not less than forty-five or fifty States of equal extent of territory with the present State of Virginia.

While the magnitude of this grant to a small colony is calculated to strike us with amazement, it should be remembered that at that time the northwest coast of America was wholly unknown, the interior of the continent had never been penetrated from either ocean, and, except the line of coast along its Atlantic border, the vast region of country embraced within the limits of this grant was a sealed book to the world, of whose contents all civilized men were profoundly ignorant. Sir Francis Drake, not long before, from the top of a mountain in the Isthmus of Darien, had seen both oceans. This naturally led to the inference that the continent was a long and narrow strip of country. Smith, in his History of Virginia, relates a fact which shows that, at that time, it was the belief in England that the South Sea, as the Pacific was then called, was but a short distance from the Atlantic. He states that, in the year 1608, the year before the date of the charter, "they fitted up, in England, a barge for Capt. Newton, who was afterward a Deputy Governor of Virginia, under the charter, which, for convenience of carriage, might be taken into five pieces, and with which he and his company were instructed to go up James River as far as the falls thereof (where the city of Richmond now is), to discover the country of the Monakins; and from thence they were to proceed, carrying their barge beyond the falls, to convey them to the South Sea, being ordered not to return without a lump of gold or a certainty of the said sea." It thus appears that the ignorance of the geography of North America which existed in England in the early part of the seventeenth century has affected the titles to the lands of a vast portion of Ohio.

THE CESSION AND RESERVATION OF VIRGINIA.

The history of the times of the Revolution shows that nothing, except the war itself, so deeply agitated the whole country as the question to whom prop-

erly belonged the vast Western domain, and no question subjected the Union to a greater peril. All the States were greatly straitened for the means of bearing their respective proportions of the expenses of the war. All attached a very great and probably undue importance to these lands, as a source of revenue, or as a fund on which to obtain credit by their hypothecation. Two sets of opinions, or two parties, sprang up about the right to them. One maintained that the States, respectively, had succeeded to the crown lands within their limits. The other, that the confederacy, or nation at large, had succeeded to the rights and property of the crown, as a common fund. Many very distinguished men arrayed themselves on different sides of this question. Mr. Hamilton, for example, held the latter opinion, and Mr. Madison the former. Those States whose colonial limits embraced any considerable amount of these lands claimed that they were the property of the State, and that the right of the crown, by the Declaration of Independence, had passed to the State sovereignties, where the lands happened to be. Those, on the contrary, who had none of these lands within their limits, claimed that all the crown lands and crown property had passed to the nation, on the principle that what was acquired and conquered by the common effort, blood and treasure was, by the law of nations and of justice, the common property of all. Seven States, embracing within their limits large bodies of these lands, insisted on the right of the State sovereignty; the other six strenuously insisted on the right of the nation, and thus the controversy forthwith found its way into the Congress of the Confederation.

In January, 1781, Virginia passed an act yielding to Congress all her right and claim to the country northwest of the Ohio, but this surrender was clogged with various conditions, of which one was that the United States should guarantee to her all of her remaining territory on the southeast side of the river, which included the present States of Tennessee and Kentucky. The acceptance of this act of cession was urged upon Congress for more than two years by the Virginia delegation in Congress, with great perseverance, when, in May, 1783, it was finally refused by Congress.

The act of cession which was accepted by Congress was passed by the General Assembly of Virginia October 20, 1783, and accepted by act of Congress passed March 1, 1784. The latter date is the date of the deed of cession. The following is the reservation in the deed of cession of the lands in Ohio known as the Virginia Military Lands:

> That in case the quantity of good lands on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of the Cumberland River and between the Green River and Tennessee River, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon Continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency should be made up to the said troops, in good lands, to be laid off between the Rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the River Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia.

The titles to the lands in this district rest upon land warrants issued by Virginia for services in the Revolutionary war. A number of acts were passed by the State of Virginia promising bounties to her troops. An act passed in October, 1779, fixed the quantity to be granted at the end of the war as follows: A private was to receive 200 acres; a non-commissioned officer, 400 acres; a subaltern 2,000 acres; a Captain, 3,000 acres; a Major, 4,000 acres; a Lieutenant Colonel, 4,500 acres; a Colonel, 5,000 acres; a Brigadier General, 10,000 acres; a Major General, 15,000 acres.

ENTRY AND SURVEY OF LAND WARRANTS.

The lands were entered, located and surveyed under the laws of Virginia.

Gen. Richard C. Anderson was appointed principal surveyor, and he opened an office for the reception and location of surveys at Louisville, Ky., August 1, 1784. The lands on the Kentucky and Tennessee were to be first surveyed. The deficiency, if any, was to be made up in the lands between the Little Miami and Scioto. Before the close of the year 1786, it became evident that the lands south of the Ohio would not be sufficient to satisfy the warrants, and attention was directed to the reservation north of the Ohio.

An office for the location and survey of the lands between the Little Miami and Scioto was opened by Gen. R. C. Anderson August 1, 1787. Before this, and as early as the winter and spring of 1787, John O'Bannon and Arthur Fox, two enterprising surveyors from Kentucky, explored the district. Their object was to obtain a knowledge of the region for the purpose of making choice locations of warrants as soon as the office for entries was opened. They explored the whole extent of country along the Ohio, and passed some distance up the Scioto and Little Miami, and some of the smaller streams which flow into these rivers. It was probably from his exploration that O'Bannon Creek received its name. A white-oak tree at the mouth of this creek was marked "O'B. Cr." as early as 1787, as is shown by the record of the land entries.

It is said by a writer in the *American Pioneer* that the first location of lands in the Virginia Military District was made for Mace Clements, being 1,000 acres at the mouth of Eagle Creek, and was recorded August 1, 1787.

John O'Bannon was the first to make surveys in the district, and also the first to make a survey within the present limits of Brown County. The first survey in the whole district is said to be that on which the town of Neville, in Clermont County, and on the Ohio, is now situated, which was surveyed by O'Bannon November 13, 1787. On the next day, he made two surveys in Clermont County, one of which includes the present town of Moscow. On the third day, November 15, 1787, O'Bannon made the first survey in Brown, being that opposite Maysville (No. 396)—1,000 acres, entered by Phillip Slaughter.

On the 17th, he surveyed 1,000 acres at the mouth of Eagle Creek (No. 386), entered for Mace Clements.

Seven different surveys were made by O'Bannon within the limits of Brown County before the close of the year 1787, as well as large quantities of land in Clermont County. At this early period, notwithstanding the winter season and the dangers from the Indians, in a single day he surveyed, in Clermont County, 3,400 acres, in several different tracts, some of them miles apart. John O'Bannon is the name of the only surveyor who returned a survey of lands in Brown County before the close of the year 1788.

On July 17, 1788, Congress, by resolution, declared that all locations and surveys between the Little Miami and the Scioto invalid, for the reason that it had not been officially ascertained that there was a deficiency of good lands in the reservation south of the Ohio. This resolution was repealed by an act of Congress passed August 10, 1790, which declared that the lands on the south of the Ohio were insufficient for the purpose for which they had been reserved.

ADVENTURES OF THE EARLY SURVEYING PARTIES.

After the removal of obstructions by Congress, the surveys proceeded rapidly. The principal deputy surveyors under Gen. R. C. Anderson, who made surveys in Brown County prior to the close of the year 1800, were John O'Bannon, Nathaniel Massie, William Lytle, Arthur Fox, John Beasley and Joseph Kerr. Among those whose names appear as chain-carriers or markers in the returns of surveys in Brown County are Duncan McArthur, afterward a surveyor, and General and Governor of Ohio; John McDonald, author of "McDonald's

Sketches," whose biographies of Massie and McArthur give much interesting information concerning the dangers and hardships of the early surveyors of this district; and a large number of names familiar to the early settlers of Brown County, and prominent among whom were the Washburns and the Beasleys.

We condense from John McDonald's Life of Gen. Nathaniel Massie some interesting facts concerning the early surveys:

A Virginia statute, fixing the fees of the surveyors, provided that they should be paid in tobacco. The fee for surveying and platting 1,000 acres was 320 pounds of tobacco. However, as the risk of making entries was great, and as it was desirable to possess the best land, the owners of warrants, in most cases, made liberal contracts with the surveyors. One-fourth, one-third, and sometimes as much as one-half, acquired by the entry of good lands were given by the proprietors to the surveyors. If the owners preferred paying money, the usual terms were £10, Virginia currency, for each 1,000 acres entered and surveyed, exclusive of chainmen's expenses. These terms cannot appear extravagant when we consider that, at that time, the danger encountered was great, the exposure during the winter severe, and that the price of first-rate land in the West was low, and an immense quantity in market.

The locations of land warrants in the Virginia Military District between the Scioto and the Little Miami, prior to 1790, were made by stealth. Every creek which was explored, every line that was run, was at the risk of life from the savage Indians, whose courage and perseverance were only equaled by the perseverance of the whites to push forward their settlements. The winters were selected as the season most secure for the surveys, the Indians then being in winter quarters.

After Gen. Nathaniel Massie had made the first settlement in the district at Manchester, in the winter of 1790, he became the most extensive surveyor and land speculator in Ohio at that time. When seventeen years old, he had been in the Revolutionary war. He then studied surveying, and in 1785, when he was twenty years old, left for Kentucky to seek his fortune.

"Young Massie soon became an expert surveyor, and it was a matter of astonishment (as he was raised in the dense population east of the mountains) how soon he acquired the science and habits of the backwoodsmen. Although he never practiced the art of hunting, he was admitted, by all who knew his qualifications as a woodsman, to be of the first order. He could steer his course truly in clear or cloudy weather, and compute distances more correctly than most of the old hunters. He could endure fatigue and hunger with more composure than most of those persons who were inured to want on the frontier. He could live upon meat without bread, and bread without meat, and was perfectly cheerful and contented with his fare. In all the perilous situations in which he was placed, he was always conspicuous for his good feeling and the happy temperament of his mind. His courage was of a cool and dispassionate character, which, added to great circumspection in times of danger, gave him a complete ascendancy over his companions, who were always willing to follow when Massie led the way."

In his surveys, he usually had, besides himself, three assistant surveyors, and six men with each surveyor. The parties all moved with great caution. First went the hunter, looking for game and on the watch for the Indians; next, the surveyor, two chainmen and marker; then the packhorse man with baggage, and, two or three hundred yards in the rear, a watchman, on the trail, to guard against an attack from behind. When night came, four fires were made for cooking—that is, one for each mess. Around these fires, till sleeping time arrived, the company spent their time in the most social glee, singing

songs and telling stories. When danger was not apparent or immediate, they were as merry a set of men as ever assembled. Resting time arriving, Massie always gave the signal, and the whole party would then leave their comfortable fires, carrying with them their blankets, their firearms and their little baggage, walking in perfect silence two or three hundred yards from their fires. They would then scrape away the snow and huddle down together for the night. Each mess formed one bed; they would spread down on the ground one-half of the blankets, reserving the other half for covering. The covering blankets were fastened together by skewers, to prevent them from slipping apart. Thus prepared, the whole party crouched down together, with their rifles in their arms, and their pouches under their heads for pillows; lying spoon fashion, with three heads one way and four the other, their feet extending to about the middle of their bodies. When one turned, the whole mess turned, or else the close range would be broken and the cold let in. In this way they lay till broad daylight, no noise and scarce a whisper being uttered during the night. When it was perfectly light, Massie would call up two of the men in whom he had most confidence, and send them to reconnoiter and make a circuit around the fires, lest an ambuscade might be formed by the Indians to destroy the party as they returned to the fires. This was an invariable custom in every variety of weather. Self-preservation required this circumspection.

During one of his expeditions, which set out from Manchester in the winter of 1794–95, with Nathaniel Beasley, John Beasley and Peter Lee as assistant surveyors, and took the route of Logan's trace to the Deserted Camp, the ground was covered with a sheet of snow from six to ten inches deep. During the tour, which continued upward of thirty days, the party had no bread. For the first two weeks, a pint of flour was distributed to each mess once a day, to mix with the soup in which meat had been boiled.

After the defeat of the Indians by Wayne, the surveyors were not interrupted by the Indians; but on one of their excursions, still remembered as "the starving tour," the whole party, consisting of twenty-eight men, suffered extremely in a driving snow-storm for about four days. They were in a wilderness, exposed to this severe storm, without hut, tent or covering, and, what was still more appalling, without provision, and without any road or even track to retreat on, and were nearly one hundred miles from any place of shelter. On the third day of the storm, they luckily killed two wild turkeys, which were boiled and divided into twenty-eight parts, and devoured with great avidity, heads, feet, entrails and all.

Gen. William Lytle was one of the most extensive surveyors and land-dealers in Clermont and Brown Counties. When only seventeen years old, he passed through Brown County, a volunteer in Col. Logan's expedition against the Indians. He was born in Cumberland, Penn., and, in 1799, his family emigrated to Kentucky, where his boyhood was mostly passed. When a young man, he began to make surveys and locate land warrants in the Virginia Military District. This business he followed for the greater portion of his life. Before the treaty of Greenville, he was exposed to incessant dangers, suffered great privations, and was sometimes attacked by the Indians. About 1796, he laid out the town of Williamsburg, which at first was known as Lytlestown. Lytle became the first Clerk of Court of Clermont under the Territorial government. In 1810, Gen. Lytle removed from Williamsburg to Cincinnati, where he died in 1810.

While the early surveys were in progress in Brown and adjoining counties, the Indian depredations upon boats on the Ohio and into the settlements of Kentucky were so numerous and destructive that scouts or spies were engaged to range along the river from Maysville to the mouth of the Big Sandy River,

and also, for a part of the time at least, between Maysville and the mouth of the Little Miami. In the spring of 1792, the four scouts who ranged between Maysville and the mouth of the Big Sandy, as their names appear in the account given in McDonald's Sketches, were Samuel Davis, Duncan McArthur (afterward Governor of Ohio), Nathaniel Beasley (afterward a prominent citizen of Brown County) and Samuel McDowell. Benjamin Beasley, a brother of Nathaniel, and afterward an early settler of Brown County, although not named by McDonald, was also for a time a scout along the Ohio. "These men," says McDonald, "upon every occasion, proved themselves worthy of the confidence placed in them by their countrymen. Nothing which could reasonably be expected of men but was done by them. Two and two they went together. They made their tours once a week to the mouth of Big Sandy River. On Monday morning, two of them would leave Limestone, and reach Sandy by Wednesday evening. On Thursday morning, the other two would leave Limestone for the mouth of Sandy. Thus they would meet or pass each other about opposite the mouth of Scioto River; and by this constant vigilance, the two sets of spies would pass the mouth of Scioto, in going and returning, four times each week. This incessant vigilance would be continued till late in November, or the first of December, when hostilities generally ceased, in the later years of the Indian wars. Sometimes the spies would go up and down the Ohio in canoes. In such cases, one of them would push the canoe and the other would go on foot, through the woods, keeping about a mile in advance of the canoe, the footman keeping a sharp lookout for ambuscade or other Indian sign."

WANT OF SYSTEM IN THE SURVEYS.

In the Virginia Military District, lands to satisfy the military warrants were located in various geometrical figures, and with boundary lines running in every direction. The tract was never laid out into regular townships or sections. The owner of a Virginia military warrant was permitted to locate it in such shape and in whatever place in the district it pleased him, provided the land had not been previously located. The only limitation of the shape of the location was that of a Virginia statute which required the breadth of each survey to be at least one-third of its length in every part, unless the breadth was restricted by mountains, water-courses or previous locations. In consequence of this want of system, there were interferences and encroachments of one land entry upon another, and great difficulty is to-day experienced in tracing titles in this district.

In addition to the troubles resulting from the overlapping of one survey upon another, sometimes, when a tract was intended to adjoin another, the surveyors failed to run along the lines of the tract already surveyed, thus leaving a strip of unappropriated land to become the subject of controversy and litigation. A case went to the Supreme Court from Brown County in 1846, in which forty-one and one-fourth acres between two surveys long before located were in controversy. In this case, John Joliffe, Hamer & Johnston and J. H. Johnson were the attorneys. The Supreme Court in this case decided that the survey limits the grant to the calls of the survey, and that, where a discrepancy exists in the calls, the line actually run is to be found by having recourse to the more certain, fixed and natural objects called for in the boundary.

The early settlers, in their haste to locate upon the lands they had bought, and reclaim them from the woods, were often careless about their titles, and frequently were grossly imposed upon. The records and traditions give accounts of some who were compelled to pay twice for their lands; some who paid over again a portion of what they had paid years before; and others who

lost their lands entirely, and were compelled to leave their farms, already partly cleared and improved.

In consequence of the want of system in the original surveys, the irregularities in the locations of the warrants, the large size of the tracts located, and their remaining in the possession of non-residents for two or more generations, it is believed that more than double the litigation has arisen concerning titles and boundaries in the Virginia Military District than in any other portion of Ohio of equal extent. Time and the statute of limitations, however, have cured most defects of title and settled most questions of disputed boundaries.

The following, from the pen of Hon. Reader W. Clarke, on the subject of land titles in this district, we find in the history of Clermont County, page 49:

"Most persons holding the Virginia land warrants never saw the land upon which they were laid, as surveyors took them to locate, and generally for a share of the land, more or less, as they could drive the bargain. Large tracts of a thousand acres or more were often thus located; the surveyor getting for his pay the larger half, and, being upon the ground, was enabled to secure the best portion. Some of the surveys are large, calling for several thousand acres, and invariably overrunning the quantity named. Breckenridge's Survey, upon which Bethel is situated, called for 4,000 acres, while in fact it contains over six thousand; and thus the Government was cheated out of the surplus of the survey. It was not unfrequently the case that holders of warrants could have them laid upon well-chosen lands by competent surveyors for the surplus, and it often happened in such cases that the surveyor would get the most land. About the year 1835, a land speculator got a small warrant, calling for about one hundred acres, located by a surveyor who was a preacher of the Gospel, and who was to make the location for the surplus; and he did his work well; but the surplus was larger than the quantity called for in the patent. By this method of locating large tracts, to remain in the hands of non-residents, living far away from the lands, and often descending by death to heirs, and the title becoming tangled and difficult to be gathered up into a perfect legal conveyance; and, furthermore, by the very bad practice of speculators selling lands to emigrants upon mere bond for title, without themselves having perfected their right to such lands, or, indeed, often without intending ever to do so, the broad foundation for future trouble was laid. Land was sold very cheap, even so low as $1 per acre for choice selections, and for sometimes 50 cents, 25 cents, and less, if more could not be had; but, cheap as it appeared to the unsuspecting purchaser, it often proved his ruin. He would go upon his land, build his cabin, clear out his fields, and, just as he was beginning to realize some of the fruits of his hard labor, a claimant with a better title would call upon him, and he would have to surrender up all, without a return of his purchase money or pay for improvements. Sometimes the occupants would hold on to their shadow of a title and risk the chances of a law suit; but of course the better title prevailed, and they lost not only their land, but, as before narrated, were harassed by lawyers' fees and cost bills, which, in many cases, finished up the administration of the poor man's worldly effects, and left him almost as naked as when he came into the world. Many bought their farms a second and even a third time before they were quieted in their titles.

"Few men contributed more to this ruinous state of things than Gen. Lytle, who was extensively engaged in locating land warrants and selling lands, and had many and influential friends, and all adventurers into the county who wanted land were recommended to Lytle. He was a man of easy and affable address, not difficult to trade with, and of course the all-confiding purchaser desired nothing but the word and bond of Gen. Lytle for a deed, and felt secure that all was right, and in his faith paid his money and expend-

ed his labor to improve his possessions. Old pioneers say that any person wishing land had only to call on Gen. Lytle, name the quantity and location, and he would at once close the bargain, take the money and give his bond for a deed, although he had no particle of title whatever, or right to sell, but probably he intended to get in the title—a thing not difficult for him, but not always done—and of course the consequence was the poor, confiding settler lost his land and all his labor bestowed upon it, as well as the purchase money; for our information is, very few were ever fully indemnified by Lytle for their losses. Tradition says Gen. Lytle made most of his surveys on horseback, and the well-known historical fact that his surveys, more than those of any other early surveyors, overran in quantity, is to be attributed to this circumstance; for in the saddle he was not able, on account of the thickets, ravines, underbrush and other obstructions, to get around, but stopped short or went beyond the required points to make his surveying accurate; and, as land was cheap as a song, and there was never an expectation that it would all be taken up and farmed, Lytle was not particular, but surveyed his tracts in wanton disregard of the great future trouble and litigation to subsequent owners and occupants."

David Lowell

CHAPTER V.

PIONEER HISTORY.

THE question who was the first white settler in Brown County is an interesting one, but it is one which can now never receive a satisfactory answer. It is very probable that the first white men who built their cabins within the limits of the county were intruders upon the lands of the Government of the United States. Tradition gives accounts of such intruders on the fertile valleys near the Ohio in this county, and official reports of military officers directed to drive off persons attempting to settle on the lands of the United States, without mentioning this region as one which was intruded upon, render the tradition probable. As early as January 24, 1785, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs instructed Col. Harmar "to employ such force as he may judge necessary in driving off persons attempting to settle on the lands of the United States."

From the correspondence published in the St. Clair papers, it appears that the number of persons who had established themselves northwest of the Ohio before the settlement at Marietta was much larger than is usually supposed. John Emerson, on March 12, 1785, took upon himself the authority to issue a proclamation for elections by the inhabitants of the west side of the Ohio for the choosing of members of a convention for forming a constitution—the elections to take place on April 10, 1785, one at the mouth of the Miami, one at the mouth of the Scioto, one on the Muskingum and one at the house of Jonas Menzons. Ensign John Armstrong reported early in 1785 to Col. Harmar that, from the best information he could obtain, there were 1,500 persons on the Miami and Scioto, and upward of 300 families on the Hockhocking and the Muskingum, and down the Ohio for a great distance there was scarcely one bottom without one or more families. These intruders were all dispossessed by the Government authorities. There are traditions of some of these early adventurers intruding themselves into what is now Huntington Township, in the vicinity of Aberdeen, but the details of the history of the attempted settlement there are lost.

The location of the best lands and the most fertile valleys had become known to the whites by means of the expeditions of Kentuckians against the Indians, passing from Limestone northward and northeastward through the County; the explorations of the agents of the owners of Virginia military land warrants, and the excursions of hunters and adventurers. Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton and other early adventurers had passed through the county in different directions long before the first surveys were made.

Limestone, now Maysville, was the chief landing place of the early emigrants to Kentucky, who descended the Ohio in their journey to their new homes. So numerous were the flat-boats that descended the Ohio and stopped at this place that they were scarcely of any value, and were frequently sent adrift in order to make room for others. Gen. Harmar, in building Fort Washington, at Cincinnati, which was one of the most substantial and solid wooden fortresses in the whole territory, obtained the planks for its construction from the flat-boats brought to Limestone.

January 14, 1790, he wrote the War Department that he had contracted at Limestone for forty or fifty flat-boats at the moderate price of $1 or $2 each.

Gen. Harmar wrote to the Secretary of War from Fort Harmar, May 14, 1787, concerning the number of emigrants passing down the Ohio: "Curiosity prompted me to order the officer of the day to take an account of the number of boats which passed the garrison. From the 10th of October, 1786, until the 12th of May, 1787, 127 boats, 2,689 souls, 1,333 horses, 756 cattle and 102 wagons have passed Muskingum bound for Limestone and the Rapids."

Indian hostilities delayed the settlement of Brown County for several years after the first lands were legally granted to the owners of warrants. More than seven years elapsed from the time the first entry was surveyed and located before it was safe to attempt a settlement in any part of the Virginia Military District without the protection of a fortified station.

FIRST SETTLEMENT IN THE VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT.

The first permanent settlement between the Little Miami and the Scioto was made by Gen. Nathaniel Massie, at Manchester, in Adams County, five miles east of the Brown County line. At this place several of the earliest pioneers of Brown County located themselves until it became safe to settle upon their lands, and from it as a base of operations for the early surveying parties were large tracts of land in this and adjoining counties surveyed. John McDonald, in his interesting volume of biographical sketches, says:

"Massie, in the winter of the year 1790, determined to make a settlement that he might be in the midst of his surveying operations and secure his party from danger and exposure. In order to effect this, he gave general notice in Kentucky of his intention, and offered each of the first twenty-five families, as a donation, one inlot, one outlot and 100 acres of land, provided they would settle in a town he intended to lay off at his settlement. His proffered terms were soon closed in with, and upward of thirty families joined him. After various consultations with his friends, the bottom on the Ohio River, opposite the lower of the Three Islands, was selected as the most eligible spot. Here he fixed his station, and laid off into lots a town, now called Manchester, at this time a small place, about twelve miles above Maysville (formerly Limestone), Ky. This little confederacy, with Massie at the helm (who was the soul of it), went to work with spirit. Cabins were raised, and, by the middle of March, 1791, the whole town was inclosed with strong pickets, firmly fixed in the ground, with block-houses at each angle for defense.

"Thus was the first settlement in the Virginia Military District, and the fourth settlement in the bounds of the State of Ohio, effected. Although this settlement was commenced in the hottest Indian war, it suffered less from depredation, and even interruptions, from the Indians, than any settlement previously made on the Ohio River. This was no doubt owing to the watchful band of brave spirits who guarded the place—men who were reared in the midst of danger and inured to perils and as watchful as hawks. Here were the Beasleys, the Stouts, the Washburns, the Ledoms, the Edgingtons, the Dennings, the Ellisons, the Utts, the McKenzies, the Wades and others, who were equal to the Indians in all the arts and stratagems of border war.

"As soon as Massie had completely prepared his station for defense, the whole population went to work, and cleared the lower of the Three Islands, and planted it in corn. The island was very rich and produced heavy crops. The woods, with a little industry, supplied a choice variety of game. Deer, elk, buffalo, bears and turkeys were abundant, while the river furnished a variety of excellent fish. The wants of the inhabitants, under these circumstances, were few and easily gratified.

"When this station was made, the nearest neighbors northwest of the Ohio

were the inhabitants at Columbia, a settlement below the mouth of the Little Miami, five miles above Cincinnati, and at Gallipolis, a French settlement, near the mouth of the Great Kanawha."

The following contract between Massie and his associates in establishing this settlement illustrates the dangers which were apprehended and the necessity of offering rewards to those who were willing to face the dangers:

Articles of agreement between Nathaniel Massie, of one part, and the several persons that have hereunto subscribed, of the other part, witnesseth: That the subscribers hereunto doth oblige themselves to settle in the town laid off on the northwest side of the Ohio, opposite the lower part of the Two Islands; and make said town or the neighborhood on the northwest side of the Ohio their permanent seat of residence for the two years from the date hereof. No subscriber shall absent himself more than two months at a time, and during such absence shall furnish a strong able-bodied man sufficient to bear arms at least equal to himself. No subscriber shall absent himself the time above mentioned in case of actual danger; nor shall such absence be but once a year. No subscriber shall absent himself in case of actual danger; or, if absent, shall return immediately. Each of the subscribers doth oblige themselves to comply with the rules and regulations that shall be agreed upon by a majority thereof for the support of the settlement.

In consideration whereof, Nathaniel Massie doth bind and oblige himself, his heirs, &c., to make over and convey to such of the subscribers as comply with the above conditions, at the expiration of two years, a good and sufficient title unto one in-lot in said town, containing five poles in front and eleven back; one out-lot of four acres convenient to said town in the bottom, which the said Massie is to put them in immediate possession of; also 100 hundred acres of land, which the said Massie has shown to a part of said subscribers, the conveyance to be made to each of the subscribers, their heirs or assignees.

In witness whereof each of the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this 1st day of December, 1790.

Nathaniel Massie,
John Lindsey,
William Wade,
John Block,
Samuel † Smith,
Jesse † Wethington,
Josiah Wade,
John Clark,
Robert Ellison,
Zephaniah Wade,
John Ellison,
Ellen Simmeral,
John † McCutheon,
Andrew † Anderson,
Matthew † Hart,
Henry † Nelson,
John Peter Christopher Shanks,
John Allison,
Thomas Stout,
George † Wade.

Done in presence of—
John Beasly,
James Jittle.

PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENTS.

There were no fortified stations or block-houses for defense against the Indians within the limits of Brown County. The long war which ended with Wayne's treaty at Greenville was a cruel one. The Miami country was known as the "Miami Slaughter House." Early in the spring of 1794, a committee of the citizens of the settlements protected by Fort Washington and the block-houses at Columbia published a notice in the *Centinel of the Northwest Territory*, offering premiums for the scalps of Indians killed in the Miami country. The premiums offered were from $95 to $136 for each scalp "having the right ear appendant" of an Indian killed within the limits of the district described in the proclamation issued by the committee. The survey of lands and the marking of trees by the surveyors, indicating an intention of permanently occupying the hunting grounds of the Indians, had greatly incensed the savages and increased their cruelty.

Wayne's victory over the Indians was achieved August 20, 1794. It did not at once reduce the savages to absolute submission. Six months after the victory, there were occasional reports of white men murdered by Indians. The treaty of peace at Greenville, ratified August 3, 1795, put an end to these murders.

It would seem improbable that there could have been any permanent set-

tlements in Brown County much before the ratification of the treaty at Greenville, although some of the more daring woodsmen may have ventured to build their huts north of the Ohio without the protection of a fortified station soon after Wayne's victory. If so, they were willing not only to brave dangers from savage foes, but to endure privations of a lonely life in the wilderness.

Family traditions concerning the early settlements sometimes confound the date of the first visit of a pioneer to his lands, or the date of his purchase, with that of his settlement. Many of the pioneers had purchased their lands long before it was safe to settle upon them. They may have made frequent visits to their lands, and perhaps begun the work of clearing and making improvements, before becoming permanent residents thereon. Many of the early settlers had selected choice tracts of land in Brown County for their future homes, and remained in Kentucky, anxiously waiting the subjugation of the savages to render it safe to remove north of the Ohio. Doubtless in some cases crops of corn were raised north of the river by those who still lived in the more secure settlements of Kentucky.

It has been claimed that Belteshazzar Dragoo built the first cabin and was the first permanent settler on Eagle Creek. In the Atlas of Brown County, published in 1876, it states that "the first settlement within the limits of the county, of which any definite account can be obtained, was made by Belteshazzar Dragoo, who settled on Eagle Creek, about three miles from Ripley, in 1794. He had a family of twelve children, of whom only one (Benjamin) is now living, he being the youngest of the family. He is supposed to have built the first house, a log cabin, in the county." The question whether this was the first settlement in the county must be left an open one. It is certain, however, that Dragoo had his attention directed to the lands on Eagle Creek at a very early period, as is shown by a title bond which was among the first documents recorded in the land records of Adams County, Ohio. In the bond, which was dated August 24, 1791, Alexander McIntyre, of the State of Virginia and District of Kentucky, bound himself in the penal sum of £200 lawful currency to make unto Belteshazzar Dragoo, whose residence is not stated, "a good and sufficient deed for 450 acres of first-rate land lying on both sides of and on the waters of Eagle Creek, where it shall be convenient for a mill seat, with four feet head and fall; the said deed to be made as soon as it can be obtained from the office, and the said lands to lie within ten miles of the river."

The details of the early settlements belong to the histories of the townships. Leaving the questions of the date of the first settlement in the county and the name of the first settler as unsettled, and now impossible to be determined, we may safely assume from known facts that there were few, if any, families within the limits of the county prior to Wayne's treaty of peace and no considerable immigration to the county until the succeeding spring.

The earliest settlers usually established themselves on the Ohio or the streams flowing into that river. It is certain that in the year 1799, there was a considerable population on Eagle, Red Oak, Straight and White Oak Creeks. It was in the spring of 1796 that the full tide of emigration to the Northwest Territory began to flow in, and, within a few years from that time, most of the fertile tracts in the southern portion of this county were picked out and occupied by actual settlers.

The first town within the limits of the county was St. Clairville, laid out by Basil Duke and John Coburn, August 1, 1801. The name was about fifteen years later changed by the Legislature to Decatur.

In August, 1803, a census was taken of the white male inhabitants twenty-one years old and upward of the new State of Ohio. The number reported in Adams County was 906; the number in Clermont County, 755. Assuming that

the territory now forming Brown County contained one-third of the aggregate population of these two counties, there were in Brown County, the first year of the existence of Ohio as a State, 550 white adult males, or a total population of about 2,200. This is a smaller population than was then found in Butler, Warren or Ross, but larger than that in Montgomery or Greene, and about double that of Scioto.

A large portion of the land in Brown and Clermont Counties was regarded as an interminable swamp, and was settled slowly. These flat lands were covered with water more than half the year, and were called slashes. Much of this land was regarded as worthless. As late as 1828, large tracts of these wet lands lying along the water-shed between White Oak and East Fork had not been surveyed or located.

George Sample, writing in the *American Pioneer* in 1842, says that in the year 1797 he rode from Manchester to Wood's Mill, on the Little Miami, below Deerfield, and there was then but one house on the trace from Manchester to the Little Miami; that house was situated about seven miles from the site of New Market. As late as 1809, James Finley, writing from West Union, said of Adams County, which then included a large portion of Brown, that the country did not improve very rapidly; that he knew of but one brick or stone building in the country, and that one was unfinished.

The Virginia Military Reservation was not settled and improved as rapidly as many other parts of the State. The Virginians who owned the original surveys were indisposed to settle upon them because of the prohibition of slavery in the ordinance of 1787. At the first session of the Legislature of the Northwest Territory, in 1799, petitions were presented from Virginians who owned lands between the Little Miami and the Scioto, asking for a temporary suspension of the provision of the ordinance which prevented them from removing with their slaves to their lands. The Legislature at once decided that they had no authority to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

There were other causes of a slower increase in the population of this district—first, the large surveys in which the land was generally divided, which prevented persons of small means from seeking farms here; second, the difficulty emigrants experienced in finding the real owners of the surveys, who generally resided in Kentucky or Virginia and frequently had no agents in the district to subdivide, sell or show the lands; and third, the frequent interference of different entries and surveys with each other, rendering titles insecure and giving rise to litigation. Although only a small portion of the lands of Brown County were subject to this last difficulty, yet it cannot be doubted that many persons were thereby deterred from purchasing lands here and settling upon them.

For some years after the whites made their homes in the county, small parties of Indians encamped occasionally near the settlements. It is believed that no white man was killed by an Indian in this region after the Greenville treaty of peace. The Indians continued to steal horses from the whites long after that treaty. In a note book of Samuel B. Walker, an early surveyor, it is stated that his horse was stolen by the Indians in the neighborhood of Williamsburg, on the night of May 22, 1799, and Robert Dickey's horse was stolen the same night. In the autumn of the same year, both horses were returned to their owners; and Walker in his lifetime stated that they were returned in response to a proclamation of the Territorial governmental authorities, offering rewards for the return of horses stolen by the Indians. In 1796, Judge John Cleves Symmes wrote that he wished Congress would make it a penal offense for a white man to buy a horse from an Indian, as the Indian would steal another to take the place of the one sold—no Indian being willing to walk if he could

steal a horse. Oxen were sometimes used by the early pioneers, being much less likely to be run off. There is reason to believe that roving bands of Indians were not so numerous in the settlements of Brown County as they were between the Miami Rivers. An early pioneer used to say that he removed from Columbia to Brown County in order to get out of the way of the Indians.

The following old petitions, preserved by their publication in Cist's "Cincinnati Miscellany," in 1845, give the names of some of the earliest settlers in the central portion of Brown County:

January 10, 1799.

To the Honorable Arthur St. Clair, Esq., Governor of the Northwestern Territory:

DEAR SIR—We, a number of inhabitants situated in the aforesaid territory and county of Hamilton, between the waters of Eagle and Straight Creeks, and thereabouts, being at a great distance from a Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace—a grievance which we consider ourselves to labor under—we therefore have thought proper to petition your Honor for Alexander Martin to be commissioned in such an office, as we look upon him to be an honest, well-meaning man, and a citizen here amongst us, whom we have selected for that purpose. This, dear sir, being our grievance, a removal of which, we, your petitioners, humbly pray:

Matthew Davidson,
Thos. M'Connell,
Joseph Lacock,
Isaac Ellis,
Wm. M'Kinney,
Wm. Forbes,
Geo. M'Kinney,
Jacob Miller,
John Mefford,
John Caryon,
Wm. Lewis,
Fergus M'Clain,
Richard Robison,
Henry Rogers,
Thomas Ark,
Valentine M'Daniel,
Wm. Woodruff,
Geo. J. Jennings,
Ichabod Tweed,
Amos Ellis,
James Henry,
Wm. Moore,
Isaac Prickett,
Tom Rogers,
Wm. Long,
Joseph Moore,
Benjamin Evans,
Jacob Nagle,
Lewis Sheek,
John Phillips,
James Prickett,
James Young,
Uriah Springer.

January 10, 1799.

To the Honorable Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwestern Territory:

DEAR SIR—We, a number of inhabitants situated between the waters of Eagle and Straight Creeks, and thereabouts, in the aforesaid territory and county of Hamilton, being destitute of militia officers, such as Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign, we therefore have thought proper to petition your Honor for such, and have selected Thomas McConnell for Captain, John Mefford, Lieutenant, and Amos Ellis, Ensign, if your Honor shall think proper to commission them in that office. This, dear sir, being the desires for which we, your petitioners, do humbly pray:

Abel Martin,
George M'Kinney,
William M'Kinney,
Forgy M'Clure,
Henry Rogers,
N. McDaniel,
Jno. Henry,
Thomas Dougherty,
John Redmon,
William Forbes;
Jas. Prickett,
John Caryon,
Thomas Rogers,
Tom Ash,
Wm. Moore;
Isaac Ellis,
Jacob Nagle,
Geo. J. Jennings,
Uriah Springer,
Joseph Jacobs,
Samuel Tweed,
William Lewcas,
Jacob Miller,
Walter Wall.

A JOURNEY THROUGH THE COUNTY IN 1797.

In October, 1797, Rev. James Smith, then of Powhatan County, Va., made a journey from his native State through Kentucky to the Northwest Territory. As he rode northward through Mason County, Ky., the first lands north of the Ohio he saw were the hills of Brown County. He afterward rode through the

wilderness in the northern part of this county. The following are extracts from his manuscript journal:

"Monday, 2d October, 1797.—Brother McCormick, Brother Teal, Mr. Sewell and myself set out for the Ohio. We traveled about thirty miles and reached a little village called Germantown, about 8 o'clock in the evening, and took up with a Mr. Black.

"Tuesday, 3d.—We pursued our journey and reached a little town on the bank of the Ohio, about 11 o'clock. From a high eminence, we had a view of that beautiful country beyond the river, and were charmed with its appearance. I longed to be there. We took some refreshment at Augusta, then took boat, and, about 1 o'clock, made the opposite shore. The Ohio River, of all that I ever saw, is the most beautiful stream. It flows in a deep and gentle current; it is from one-half to three-quarters of a mile in width; it is confined in high banks, which it seldom, if ever, overflows. The adjoining hills are lofty, from which a charming view of the river and lower lands presents itself. How delightful will be the scene when these banks shall be covered with towns, these hills with houses and the noble stream with the produce of these fertile and fruitful countries! We rode down the river three or four miles, to the mouth of the Bullskin Creek; then left the river and passed northwardly through a rich and beautiful country. The land after leaving the river lies high and is very level. The trees, which are mostly white and red oak, are the largest and most beautiful timber I ever beheld. The soil appears deep, clear of stone, and wild peavines are abundant. It was very pleasant to see the deer skipping over the bushes and the face of the country clad in a livery of green. We crossed the waters of Bear Creek, Big Indian and arrived at Dunham's Town, on the waters of Poplar Fork of the East Fork. Dunham's Town, or Plainfield, is about twelve miles and a half from the Ohio. Here we saw the fruits of honest industry. Mr. Dunham is a Baptist minister, who left Kentucky on account of its being a land of oppression. He arrived here last April, and since then has reared several houses, cleared a small plantation, has a fine field of corn growing, a number of vines and garden vegetables, an excellent field of wheat and a meadow already green with the rising timothy. The old man seems to possess both grace and talents, with a spirit greatly opposed to slavery. He thinks that God will withdraw His spirit from such countries and persons as having the light resist it. * * * * * *

"Monday, 16th.—Brother McCormick, Brother Howard, Mr. Sewell and myself started for the Scioto. We traveled up the East Fork of the Little Miami about twelve miles and encamped in the woods. The lands on East Fork are very rich, lie well, and are of a soft, light nature when cleared, and easy to cultivate.

"Tuesday, 17th.—We rose a little before day, fed our horses, and, as soon as it began to be light, pursued our journey. We arrived about 8 o'clock at a little town called Williamsburg, settled last spring by eight or nine families. Here we got breakfast, then set forward, pursuing a course north 75 degrees east, through an amazingly level and sometimes swampy country. It lies about midway between the Miami and the Scioto, on the waters of a creek called White Oak. The growth is mostly gum, maple, white oak, etc. After leaving the waters of White Oak, we fell in upon the waters of the Rocky Fork of Paint Creek. Here night took us and we encamped.

"Wednesday, 18th.—We started as soon as we could see, and about 1 o'clock reached a house on the banks of Paint Creek. This house is the first we have seen for upward of forty miles. Here we stopped and got a little refreshment. Paint Creek is a clear, pure stream, and at this place is about one hundred yards wide. It seems to be a fine stream for fish, as we stood on the

bank and saw a fine shoal of them near the opposite shore, which, from the distance we saw them, must have been very large.

"At this house, I saw a curiosity. It was the under part of the beak of a fowl called a pelican. It was about eighteen inches long and nine inches broad. Underneath this was a natural bag, which, when the bird was killed, held about a peck. The whole together seemed to bear a near resemblance to a fisherman's skimming net, and, this bird being one that feeds on fish, it is more than probable that this net is used in catching them.

"On the bank of Paint Creek I saw cut in the bark of a beech tree the letters 'T. L. & T. D., 1750.' From this circumstance, it is evident that some white man had been here as long as forty-seven years ago; but whether English or French, white trader or prisoner, we cannot now determine. We rode down Paint Creek about twenty miles, and, for beauty and fertility, it exceeds anything that ever my eyes beheld. Here we traveled over ancient walls, ditches, monuments, etc., etc., at the sight of which a considerate mind feels lost in silent contemplation. We arrived a little after dark at Chillicothe, and took up at Umpston's tavern.

"Saturday, 21st.— * * * Having now traveled between three and four hundred miles through the country, I think I can form a tolerable judgment concerning the same, and will, as concisely as possible, give a general description of the same before leaving it. The land naturally claims the first place. Bordering on the rivers, the land exceeds description. Leaving the rivers, a high hill skirts the low ground; reaching the top of this hill, another level presents itself. There is generally but little stone. Quarries of free stone are plenty on the Scioto, and limestone in many places. Indian corn grows to great perfection. Grass of the meadow kind grows all over the country, and white clover and blue grass grow spontaneously wherever the land is cleared. A country so favored for grass must, of course, be excellent for all kinds of stock. Here I saw the finest beef and mutton I ever saw fed on grass. Hogs also increase and fatten in the woods in a most surpassing manner. Incredible numbers of bees have found their way to this delightful region, and in vast quantities deposit their honey in the trees of the wood, so that it is not uncommon for the people to take their wagon and team and return loaded with honey."

A PIONEER'S EXPERIENCE IN 1800.

The father of Elder Matthew Gardner emigrated from Stephentown, N. Y., and settled in Brown County in 1800. Elder Gardner, in his autobiography, says:

"It was on a beautiful morning on the 1st of September, A. D. 1800, when we started. I was in my tenth year when we left Stephentown, and well do I remember the scenes of my childhood. We had but one small wagon with three horses, and other means correspondingly limited. We pursued our way patiently, but perseveringly. The mountains were difficult to climb, the streams were dangerous to ford, the undertaking was hazardous and the journey was long; the weather was pleasant, and the journey was as prosperous as we could expect. We reached Pittsburgh by the 1st of October, just one month from the time of starting. We waited two weeks before we found a boat going down the river. Then we embarked on a flat-boat—the boats then used—with four other families, furniture, wagons, horses and all crowded on one small flat-boat. The river was low; the progress was slow; sometimes we floated rapidly and sometimes we were long aground. We were four weeks coming down to Limestone—a little village on the Kentucky side of the river. It had but few houses then. Limestone is now called Maysville. Here Henry Hughs, a

Geo. S. Tyler.

land trader, came to the boat to sell us land in Ohio. Father went with him to see the land. He liked it and traded him two horses for 100 acres. We then proceeded on with the boat down the river about twelve miles till we came opposite our land, at a landing two miles below where Ripley now stands. We landed within a few miles of our land, and soon reached our future home, where everything seemed new and strange. We were all in good health, except one brother and sister, who had slight attacks of fever and ague, which soon disappeared. My father rented a little cabin to move into, while he and my two older brothers built a cabin on our land. It was now about the last of November, the most pleasant and delightful autumn I have ever known before or since. This fine weather continued until after Christmas. My father and brother having completed our new home house, we moved into it about the 1st of January, 1801. The fine weather continued that year all winter, there being no weather to prevent out-door work.

"There were but two cabins within some two or three miles of us. There was no ground to rent. Provisions were scarce and only to be procured at any price from a great distance. Our money was about all expended. Our land was covered with a heavy forest, principally of beech and poplar, which must immediately be cleared for crops to prevent starvation the coming year. All who were large enough commenced work. By spring, we had nearly five acres cleared, which we planted in corn and potatoes, which sustained us the coming year. One of our greatest difficulties was to procure those things which the land would not produce. Salt cost from $3 to $4 for a bushel of fifty pounds; other merchandise was proportionately high. We were forced to study economy and compelled to practice it. Wild beasts were plenty. There were birds in abundance. Bears, deer and wild turkeys supplied our table with meat till we reared domestic animals. Sheep and wool were not to be had; our clothing was of flax and hemp. Suits of these served for all seasons, summer and winter alike. Father and the boys prepared the materials, and my mother and sisters manufactured the cloth and made the garments. We wore no shoes, but moccasins, made of dressed deer skins, for we could get no leather. The deer skin, being spongy, absorbed the water from the ground and snow, so that our feet were often wet. Yet we were all stout and healthy. We needed no doctors, which was well, as none were to be had. We did not eat the wheat, because it was called 'sick wheat,' making those sick who ate it. Our swine refused it. We tried other stock, but all animals rejected it. We preferred the corn. It fell to my lot to take care of the cattle. We had no fenced fields, and while they roamed in the forest for food, it was my care to seek them and keep them from straying far away and being lost. Sometimes in cloudy weather I would get lost, and finding the cattle by the tinkling of the bell, they would then pilot me home.'

A VISIT IN 1808.

The following is an extract from "Sketches of a Tour in the Western Country," by F. Cuming:

"Thursday, Friday and Saturday (August 7, 8 and 9, 1808), I was employed in rambling about the woods, exploring and examining a tract of land of 1,000 acres, in the State of Ohio, which I had purchased when in Europe last year, and which had been the principal cause of my present tour. As it was only six miles from Maysville, I crossed the Ohio and went to it on foot. I had expected to have found a mere wilderness, as soon as I should quit the high road, but, to my agreeable surprise, I found my land surrounded on every side by fine farms, some of them ten years settled, and the land itself, both in quality and situation, not exceeded by any in this fine country. The population

was also astonishing for the time of the settlement, which a muster of militia while I was there gave me an opportunity of knowing—there being reviewed a battalion of upward of 500 effective men, most expert in the use of the rifle, belonging to the district of ten miles square. And now I experienced among these honest and friendly farmers real hospitality, for they vied with each other in lodging me at their houses, and in giving me a hearty and generous welcome to their best fare. Robert Simpson, from New Hampshire, and Daniel Ker and Thomas Gibson, from Pennsylvania, shall ever be entitled to my grateful remembrance. I had no letters of introduction—I had no claims on their hospitality, other than what any stranger ought to have. But they were farmers, and had not contracted habits which I have observed to prevail very generally amongst the traders in this part of the world.

"On Saturday, I returned to Ellis Ferry, opposite Maysville. On the bank of the Ohio I found Squire Ellis seated on a bench under the shade of two locust trees, with a table, pen and ink and several papers, holding a Justice's court, which he does every Saturday. Seven or eight men were sitting on the bench with him, awaiting his awards in their several cases. When he had finished, which was soon after I had taken a seat under the same shade, one of the men invited the Squire to drink with them, which he consented to do; some whisky was provided from Landlord Powers, in which all parties made a libation to peace and justice. There was something in the scene so primitive and so simple that I could not help enjoying it with much satisfaction.

"I took up my quarters for the night at Powers', who is an Irishman from Ballibay, in the county of Monaghan. He pays Squire Ellis $800 per annum for his tavern, fine farm and ferry. He and his wife were very civil, attentive and reasonable in their charges, and he insisted much on lending me a horse to carry me the first six miles over a hilly part of the road to Robinson's tavern, but I declined his kindness, and, on Sunday morning, the 9th of August, after taking a delightful bath in the Ohio, I quit its banks. I walked on toward the northeast, along the main post and stage road, seventeen miles to West Union. The road was generally well settled, and the woods between the settlements were alive with squirrels and all the varieties of woodpeckers with their beautiful plumage, which in one species is little inferior to that of the bird of paradise, so much admired in the East Indies."

PIONEER LIFE.

A truthful account of the mode of life among the early settlers of the Ohio forests cannot fail to interest and instruct. As the backwoods period recedes, its interest increases. It is to be regretted that more of the traditions of the pioneers, giving homely but faithful pictures of the everyday life of the early settlers, have not been preserved. Their recollections of their journeys from the older States over the Alleghany Mountains, the flat-boat voyage down the Ohio, the clearing in the wilderness, the first winter in the rude cabin and the scanty stores of provisions, the cultivation of corn among the roots and stumps, the cabin raisings and log rollings, the home manufacturing of furniture and clothing, the hunting parties and corn huskings, their social customs and the thousand scenes and novel incidents of life in the woods, would form a more entertaining and instructive chapter than their wars with the Indians or their government annals. Far different was the life of the settler on the Ohio from that of the frontiersman of to-day. The railroad, the telegraph and the daily newspaper did not then bring the comforts and luxuries of civilization to the cabin door of the settler; nor was the farm marked out with a furrow and made ready for cultivation by turning over the sod.

The labor of opening a farm in a forest of large oaks, maples and beech was very great, and the difficulty was increased by the thick growing bushes. Not only were the trees to be cut down; the branches were to be cut off from the trunk, and, with the undergrowth of bushes, gathered together for burning. The trunks of the large trees were to be divided and rolled into heaps and reduced to ashes. With hard labor the unaided settler could clear and burn an acre of land in three weeks. It usually required six or seven years for the pioneer to open a small farm and build a better house than this first cabin of round logs. The boys had work to do in gathering brush into heaps. A common mode of clearing was to cut down all the trees of the diameter of eighteen inches or less, clear off the undergrowth and deaden the larger trees by girdling them with the ax and allowing them to stand until they decayed and fell. This method delayed the final clearing of the land for eight or ten years, but when the trunks fell they were usually dry enough to be burned into such lengths as to be rolled together.

The first dwellings of the settlers were cabins made of round logs notched at the ends, the spaces between the logs filled in with sticks of wood and daubed with clay. The roof was of clapboards, held to their places by poles reaching across the roof called weight-poles. The floor was of puncheons, or planks split from logs, two or three inches in thickness, hewed on the upper side. The fire-place was made of logs lined with clay or with undressed stone, and was at least six feet wide. The chimney was often made of split sticks plastered with clay. The door was of clapboards hung on wooden hinges and fastened with a wooden latch. The opening for the window was not infrequently covered with paper made more translucent with oil or lard. Such a house was built by a neighborhood gathering, with no tools but the ax and the frow, and often was finished in a single day. The raising and the log rolling were labors of the settlers, in which the assistance of neighbors was considered essential and cheerfully given. When a large cabin was to be raised, preparations would be made before the appointed day; the trees would be cut down, the logs dragged in and the foundation laid and the skids and forks made ready. Early in the morning of the day fixed, the neighbors gathered for miles around; the captain and corner men were selected, and the work went on with boisterous hilarity until the walls were up and the roof weighted down.

The cabin of round logs was generally succeeded by a hewed log house, more elegant in appearance and more comfortable. Indeed, houses could be made of logs as comfortable as any other kind of building, and were erected in such manner as to conform to the tastes and means of all descriptions of persons. For large families, a double cabin was common; that is, two houses, ten or twelve feet apart, with one roof covering the whole, the space between serving as a hall for various uses. Henry Clay, in an early speech on the public lands, referred to the different kinds of dwellings sometimes to be seen standing together, as a gratifying evidence of the progress of the new States "I have," said he, "often witnessed this gratifying progress. On the same farm, you may sometimes behold, standing together, the first rude cabin of round and unhewn logs, and wooden chimneys; the hewed log house, chinked and shingled, with stone or brick chimneys; and lastly, the comfortable stone or brick dwelling, each denoting the different occupants of the farm or the several stages of the condition of the same occupant. What other nation can boast of such an outlet for its increasing population, such bountiful means of promoting their prosperity and securing their independence?"

The furniture of the first rude dwellings was made of puncheons. Clapboards, seats and tables were thus made by the settler himself. Over the door

was placed the trusty flint-lock rifle, next to the ax in usefulness to the pioneer, and near it the powder horn and bullet pouch. Almost every family had its little spinning-wheel for flax and big spinning-wheel for wool. The cooking utensils were few and simple, and the cooking was all done at the fireplace. The long winter evenings were spent in contentment, but not in idleness. There was corn to shell and tow to spin at home, and the corn huskings to attend at the neighbors. There were a few books to read, but newspapers were rare. The buckeye log, because of its incombustibility, was valuable as a back log, and hickory bark cast into the fire place threw a pleasing light over a scene of domestic industry and contentment.

The wearing apparel was chiefly of home manufacture. The flax and wool necessary for clothing were prepared and spun in the family, cotton being comparatively scarce. Carding wool by hand was common. Weaving, spinning, dyeing, tailoring for the family were not infrequently all carried on in the household. Not a few of the early settlers made their own shoes. Wool dyed with walnut bark received the name of butternut. Cloth made of mixed linen and wool, called linsey, or linsey-woolsey, of a light indigo blue color, was common for men's wear. A full suit of buckskin with moccasins was sometimes worn by a hunter, but it was not common. A uniform, much worn in the war of 1812, is described as consisting of a light blue linsey hunting-shirt with a cape, the whole fringed and coming half-way down the thigh, a leather belt, shot-pouch, powder-horn, a large knife and tomahawk, or hatchet, in the belt, and rifle at the shoulder. The author of the history of Miami County says he has seen Return J. Meigs, Governor of Ohio, and Jeremiah Morrow, United States Senator, and other high officials, wear this hunting-shirt while on frontier duty during that war.

With the early settlers, almost the only modes of locomotion were on foot and on horseback. The farmer took his corn and wheat to mill on horseback; the wife went to market or visited her distant friends on horseback. Salt, hardware and merchandise were brought to the new settlements on packhorses. The immigrant came to his new home not infrequently with provisions, cooking utensils and beds packed on a horse, his wife and small children on another horse. Lawyers made the circuit of their courts, doctors visited their patients and preachers attended their preaching stations on horseback. The want of ferries and bridges made the art of swimming a necessary quality in a saddle-horse. "Is he a good swimmer?" was a common question in buying a horse for the saddle. Francis Dunlavy, as President Judge of a district embracing ten counties, made the circuit of his courts on horseback, never missing a court and frequently swimming his horse over the Miamis rather than fail of being present.

In 1803, when Jeremiah Morrow was called to the National Capital as the first Representative in Congress from Ohio, he made the journey on horseback, taking with him his wife and their two children, aged, respectively, three years and eighteen months, to the residence of Mrs. Morrow's parents in the old Redstone country in Pennsylvania. Leaving his wife and children at the home of her parents until the close of the session, he continued his journey over the mountains to Washington. For sixteen successive years did Mr. Morrow make this annual horseback ride from his home on the Little Miami to attend the sessions of Congress. The journey was more trying to the strength and endurance of the horse than the rider. Especially was the return homeward in the spring slow and difficult. The forests kept the roads moist longer than they now remain, and in the fresh condition of the soil they often became almost impassable. With one favorite and hardy horse, Mr. Morrow made twelve trips over the Alleghanies. But this was exceptional. With no other horse he owned was it deemed advisable to attempt a third journey.

The country was infested with horse-thieves. The unsettled condition of the country made the recovery of stolen horses very difficult. The horse-stealing proclivity of the Indians was one of the chief causes of the hatred of the early settlers toward the red men; but, after all depredations by the Indians had ceased, the farmers continued to suffer much from horse-thieves, who were believed to be often organized into gangs. The great value of the horse and the difficulty of recovering one when run away caused the pioneer to look with malignant hatred upon the horse-thief. The early Legislatures were composed almost entirely of farmers, and they endeavored to break up this kind of larceny by laws inflicting severe penalties—corporal punishment, fines, imprisonment and even mutilation. The following is the penalty for horse-stealing prescribed in an act passed in 1809: "The person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, for the first offense, be whipped not exceeding one hundred and not less than fifty stripes on his naked back, and on conviction of each succeeding offense of a like nature shall be whipped not exceeding two hundred nor less than one hundred stripes on his naked back; for the third offense shall have both ears cropped, and in either case shall restore to the owner the property stolen or repay him the value thereof, with damages, in either case, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding $1,000 at the discretion of the court, and be ever after the first offense rendered incapable of holding any office of trust, being a juror or giving testimony in any court in this State."

Ear-cropping was prescribed for no other offense, and, as it was the penalty for the third offense of the horse-stealer, it is doubtful whether it was ever actually inflicted in Ohio. The railroad and the telegraph, by affording the means for the more certain detection of the criminal and the recovery of the stolen property, did more to put down this crime than the most severe penalties.

The little copper distillery was to be found in most neighborhoods throughout the county. Rye and corn whisky was a common drink. It was kept in the cupboard or on the shelf of almost every family, and sold at all the licensed taverns, both in the town and country. The early merchants advertised that good rye whisky, at 40 cents a gallon, would be taken in exchange for goods; houses and lots were offered for sale, flour or whisky taken in full payment. It was a part of hospitality to offer the bottle to the visitor. Whisky in a tin cup was passed around at the house-raising, the log-rolling and in the harvest field. It is a mooted question not easily settled whether intemperance was more common then than now. That the spirituous liquors of those days were purer is admitted, but the notion that they were less intoxicating seems not to have been well founded. Excess in drinking then as now brought poverty, want and death. The early settler with the purest of liquors could drink himself to death.

CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS.

The early emigrants to Brown County may be described as a bold and resolute, rather than a cultivated people. It has been laid down as a general truth that a population made up of immigrants will contain the hardy and vigorous elements of character in a far greater proportion than the same number of persons born upon the soil and accustomed to tread in the footsteps of their fathers. It required enterprise and resolution to sever the ties which bound them to the place of their birth, and, upon their arrival in the new country, the stern face of nature and the necessities of their condition made them bold and energetic. Individuality was fostered by the absence of old familiar customs, family alliances and the restraints of old social organizations. The

early settlers of Brown County were plain men and women of good sense, without the refinements which luxury brings, and with great contempt for all shams and mere pretense.

A majority of the early settlers belonged to the middle class. Few were, by affluence, placed above the necessity of labor with their hands, and few were so poor that they could not become the owners of small farms. The mass of the settlers were the owners in fee simple of at least a small farm.

Perhaps a majority of the pioneers were opposed to slavery. Although the larger proportion of them had emigrated from slaveholding States, they had fled from the evils of slavery and were opponents of the slave system. As a consequence, that form of pride which looks upon labor as degrading never had a foothold in the county. Rev. James Smith, whose journal is elsewhere quoted, noted this fact. He had been reared in Virginia, but had a great abhorrence for every form of human bondage. Speaking of the inhabitants of the Northwest Territory, he says:

"Here the industrious farmer cultivates his farm with his own hands, eats the bread of cheerfulness and rests contented on his pillow at night. The mother instructs her daughters in the useful and pleasing accomplishments of the distaff and the needle, with all things else necessary to constitute them provident mothers and good housewives. The young man, instead of the cowskin, or some other instrument of torture, takes hold of an ax or follows the plow. The ruddy damsel thinks it no disgrace to wash her clothes or milk her cows or dress the food of the family. In a word, it is here no disgrace to engage in any of the honest occupations of life, and the consequence is the people live free from want, free from the perplexity and free from the guilt of keeping slaves."

The backwoods age was not a golden age. However pleasing it may be to contemplate the industry and frugality, the hospitality and general sociability of the pioneer times, it would be improper to overlook the less pleasing features of the picture. Hard toil made men old before their time. The means of culture and intellectual improvement were inferior. In the absence of the refinement of literature, music and the drama, men engaged in rude, coarse and sometimes brutal amusements. Public gatherings were often marred by scenes of drunken disorder and fighting. The dockets of the courts show a large proportion of cases of assault and battery and affray. While some of the settlers had books and studied them, the mass of the people had little time for study. Post roads and post offices were few, and the scattered inhabitants rarely saw a newspaper or read a letter from their former homes. Their knowledge of politics was obtained from the bitter discussions of opposing aspirants for office. The traveling preacher was their most cultivated teacher. The tourist from a foreign country or from one of the older States was compelled to admit that life in the backwoods was not favorable to amenity of manners. One of these travelers wrote of the Western people in 1802: "Their Generals distill whisky, their Colonels keep tavern and their statesmen feed pigs."

Josiah Espy, author of "Memoranda of a Tour in Ohio and Kentucky in 1805," traveled through the Virginia Military District. In passing from Limestone, Ky., to Chillicothe, Ohio, he traveled over the new State road and over a very rugged and thinly populated portion of the district, and formed an unfavorable opinion of the region. He thus recorded in his journal his impressions of the people of Ohio:

"The emigration to the State of Ohio at this time is truly astonishing. From my own personal observations, compared with the opinion of some gentlemen I have consulted, I have good reason to conclude that, during the present year, from twenty to thirty thousand souls have entered that State for the

purpose of making it their future residence. They are chiefly from Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, but, on inquiry, you will find some from every State in the Union, including many foreigners. The inhabitants of the State of Ohio, being so lately collected from all the States, have, as yet, obtained no National character. The state of society, however, for some years to come, cannot be very pleasant—the great body of the people being not only poor, but rather illiterate. Their necessities will, however, give them habits of industry and labor, and have a tendency to increase the morals of the rising generation. This, with that respect for the Christian religion which generally prevails among that class of people now emigrating to the State, will lay the best foundation for their future National character. It is to be regretted, however, that at present few of them have a rational and expanded view of the beauty, excellence and order of that Christian system, the essence of which is divine wisdom. The great body of the people will, therefore, it is to be feared, be a party for some years to priestcraft, fanaticism and religious enthusiasm."

Gov. St. Clair, in a letter to Paul Fearing, dated at Chillicothe, December 25, 1801, argued that the people of the Territory were not prepared for self-government. The following is an extract:

"Where is the information necessary for the formation of a constitution for so extended a country, inhabited by people whose manners are so different, and where are the means to support it? Our people are all so poor (a few excepted about this place, who have suddenly raised great fortunes by speculations in lands and many of those not the most honorable), that they can barely live in a very wretched manner; but, of the few towns, there is scarcely a habitation to be seen better than Indian wigwams. The greatest part of the people are new-comers, and you well know that it requires a long time to subdue a country all in forests, and much labor and expense, so that had we even many men of talents and information, as we certainly have some, they have no leisure from the calls to provide for their future welfare, to employ their thought on abstruse questions of government and policy." In an earlier letter to Senator James Ross, Gov. St. Clair said: "A multitude of indigent and ignorant people are but ill-qualified to form a constitution and government for themselves."

THE PRIMITIVE FORESTS.

It is not easy to describe the forests of Ohio as they appeared in their primitive luxuriance to the eyes of the pioneers. No woodland to-day, even in the most unfrequented spot, wears the rich and exuberant garb which nature gave it. Under the transforming power of civiliziation, the earth assumes a new aspect. Even the woods and the streams are changed. Herbage and shrubs which once grew luxuriantly in our forests have been eaten out by cattle until they can only be found in the most secluded and inaccessible places. Trees cut down are succeeded by others of a different growth.

The general face of the country exhibited to the pioneer a wild luxuriance, which cannot well be described. The native forests covered the whole surface of the county, unrelieved by those open plains or natural meadows so common fifty or seventy-five miles north. Even without the savage war-whoop, it was a wild country. There stood the forests, not, as now, by their contrast with the sunny fields and dusty roads, inviting the traveler and laborer to repose in their shade. but every tree seemed an enemy to be slaughtered by the woodman's steel. Now the grove is the attractive spot; then the clearing which let in the sunlight seemed only inviting.

One hundred and three species of trees and herbaceous plants, native of

the Miami woods, were catalogued by Dr. Daniel Drake at the beginning of this century, thirty of which rise to the height of sixty feet or more. There is no dividing line in nature between a tree and a shrub, but most botanists have agreed arbitrarily upon thirty feet as a minimum height of a species entitled to be called a tree. The richness of the Miami woods will be seen when it is stated that in all Germany, embracing the whole of Central Europe, there are but sixty species of trees. In France, the number is given by some at thirty; by others, as thirty-four. In Great Britain, there are but twenty-nine species above thirty feet high, and of these, botanists describe but fifteen as large or moderately high.

The white oak here obtained a remarkable development of size, if it did not quite reach the same strength attained in West Virginia. This noble tree, at the first settlement, was found wherever there was a good clay soil, three or four feet in diameter and three or four hundred years old, but still green and flourishing. Five or six varieties of the oak were found in Brown County. The wild cherry, so valuable to the cabinet-worker, was scattered throughout the county, and, in some localities, was abundant. Now it is rarely found. Large black walnut trees were cut down and reduced to ashes, a single one of which could now be sold as it stood upon the ground for more than an acre of cultivated land in some parts of the county. Along the margins of the streams were seen the giant sycamores and elms; near by, on the alluvial bottoms, the camp of sugar-maples, with its undergrowth of papaw, indicative of a rich soil; on higher grounds, the poplars, hickories and white walnuts grew to a stately height. In some places, the beech had almost exclusive possession.

The age of the gigantic denizens of our forests has probably been overstated. Some writers have spoken of them as of many centuries' growth. There are probably very few trees now standing in the Miami Valley which had begun to grow before the discovery of America, in 1492. The greatest portion of even our largest trees are probably less than three hundred years old. Our hardwood species probably attain a diameter of thirty inches in two and a half centuries.

There was beauty, as well as magnificence, in the primeval forests. Under the branches of the giant trees grew shrubs and flowers, as perfect as if they had been cultivated by the skillful florist. There were wild lilies and roses. In the early spring were seen the bright green of the buckeye leaves, the pure, white blossoms of the dogwood, the purple hue of the red-bud, and on the ground the many hues of more than a hundred species of wild flowers. A tall weed covered the fertile bottoms of the streams, growing thick as hemp and overtopping horse and rider.

WILD ANIMALS.

The buffalo and elk, probably never numerous in this vicinity, had disappeared before the approach of the white man, but the bear, the deer, the wolf, the panther, the wild cat, the otter, the beaver, the porcupine, the wild turkey, the rattlesnake, racer, moccasin and copperhead of the fauna, which have now disappeared, remained in greater or less numbers for some years after the occupancy by the whites. The streams were infested with leeches. Swine were the chief means of the destruction of poisonous snakes, from which the county has been almost entirely free for fifty years.

Wolves were so numerous and destructive to sheep that several acts were passed by the Territorial and State Legislatures providing premiums for killing them. Considerable sums were allowed by the Commissioners of Adams and Clermont Counties for wolf-scalps, the bounty varying at different times

from $2 to $2.50 for each wolf killed over six months old, and half these sums for those under six months. The wolf-killer, before receiving his bounty, was required by law to produce the scalp of each wolf killed, with the ears entire. The first law required the whole head of the wolf, with the ears entire, to be produced. He was also required to take an oath, which, in 1799, was of the following form:

> I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the head now produced by me is the head of a wild wolf, taken and killed by me in the county of ———, within six miles of some one of the settlements within the same to the best of my knowledge, and that I have not wittingly or willingly spared the life of any bitch wolf, in my power to kill, with the design of increasing the breed. So help me God.

Premiums for killing panthers were also provided for by the law, but panther scalps were rarely presented to the Commissioners of the two counties from which Brown was formed. The records of the Commissioners of Clermont County show the payment of only four premiums for the killing of panthers; three of these were in the year 1804 and one in 1810. On the other hand, $28 were allowed for killing wolves at a single session of the Commissioners of the same county. The last panther killed in this region is said to have been a huge one, measuring eight feet in length, and killed by the celebrated hunter, Adam Bricker, in the forests not far from Williamsburg. Bricker had been imitating the cries of the fawn to decoy the doe, but instead of the deer, he was confronted with the ferocious panther. It required quick work to save himself from being torn to pieces. Fortunately, at his first fire the panther fell dead.

Countless numbers of squirrels were to be found in the woods, and unceasing vigilance was required on the part of the settler to protect his cornfields from their ravages. They sometimes passed over the country in droves, traveling in the same direction. These animals were a nuisance, and were too common to be regarded as valuable for food. The Legislature, in 1809, passed a singular act, having the double object in view of destroying squirrels and providing the people with a currency. It was entitled "An Act to Encourage the Killing of Squirrels," passed and bearing date December 24, 1807. Its first section provided "that each and every person within this State, who is subject to a county tax, shall, in addition thereto, produce to the Clerk of the township in which he may reside such number of squirrels' scalps as the Trustees, at their annual meeting, apportion to the currency levies, provided that it does not exceed one hundred nor less than ten. Each taxpayer, at the time his property was listed for taxation, was to be furnished with a list of the scalps he would be required to furnish. On failure or neglect to furnish the required scalps, the taxpayer was required to pay into the treasury of the township 3 cents for every scalp he was in default; and every person producing to the Township Clerk an excess of scalps over and above the number apportioned to him was to receive from the Township Clerk a certificate of the number of scalps, which certificate was a warrant on the Township Treasurer, each scalp being valued at 2 cents. These certificates were for the purpose of furnishing the people with a currency. They were secured by the faith of the township, and were received by the merchant for goods and the mechanic for work.

Other kinds of game were abundant. For some years, the red deer were as numerous as cattle to-day. Wild turkeys could be shot or entrapped in great numbers. When mast was abundant, a drove of more than one hundred wild turkeys, all large and fat, might be found in the near vicinity of the settlements, and when mast was scarce large numbers would sometimes come to the barn-yards for grain.

CHAPTER VI.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY REVIVAL AND SHAKERISM IN BROWN COUNTY.

THE great revival at the beginning of the present century, which spread from Kentucky into the territory now forming Brown and Adams Counties, was a remarkable event in the religious history of the region. This memorable religious excitment began in Kentucky about 1800, and soon spread into Tennessee, North Carolina, West Virginia and the territory north of the Ohio. It originated in the Cumberland country under the preaching of Rev. James McGready, a Presbyterian clergyman, who is described as a homely man, with sandy hair and rugged features, so terrific in holding forth the terrors of hell that he was called a son of thunder. He pictured out "the furnace of hell with its red-hot coals of God's wrath as large as mountains;" he endeavored to open to the sinner's view "the burning lake of hell, to see its fiery billows rolling, and to hear the yells and groans of the damned ghosts roaring under the burning wrath of an angry God." Under his preaching, several persons fell down with a loud cry, and lay powerless, groaning, praying and crying to God for mercy. The excitement spread. Great camp-meetings were held—the first in the United States. Large numbers fell down and swooned, with every appearance of life suspended. Families came to these meetings a distance of fifty or a hundred miles. The camp-meetings continued three or four days and nights. Those from a distance slept in their wagons, in tents or temporary structures. At Cane Ridge, Bourbon Co., Ky., in August, 1801, it was estimated that 20,000 persons were present, many of whom were from the north side of the Ohio. It was estimated at this meeting that 3,000 persons fell to the ground under the unnatural excitement. There were at these meetings other strange physical manifestations, which increased the excitement and deeply moved the multitude. There were nervous affections, which produced horrible convulsions of the body and contortions of the countenance. The more shocking bodily exercises caused a division among the clergy as to the work. But opposition was compelled too often to succumb to the cry, "It is God's work." At Concord, in May, 1801, seven Presbyterian ministers were present, four of whom opposed the work until the fourth day, when they, too, succumbed, and all professed to be convinced that it was the work of God.

The effects of the great awakening began to be felt in what is now Brown County during the year 1801. The movement, both in Kentucky and Ohio, prevailed chiefly among the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches; the Baptists were little affected by it. The first camp-meeting in Northern Kentucky near the Ohio was held at Cabin Creek, beginning May 22, 1801, and continuing four days and three nights. Rev. Richard McNemar, then pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Cabin Creek, was the leading spirit of the meeting. He says there were persons at the meeting from Cane Ridge, Concord, Eagle Creek and other congregations, who partook of the spirit of the work and caused it to be spread abroad. "The scene," he continues, "was awful beyond description; the falling, crying out, praying, exhorting, singing, shouting, etc., exhibited such new and striking evidences of a supernatural power, that few, if any, could escape without being affected."

The first large camp-meeting north of the Ohio was held at Eagle Creek;

it began June 5, 1801, and continued four days and three nights. Rev. John Dunlavy was pastor of the Eagle Creek Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Mr. McNemar and probably other ministers were present at the camp-meeting. McNemar says of the Eagle Creek meeting: "The number of people there was not so great, as the country was new; but the work was equally powerful according to the number. At this meeting, the principal and leading characters at that place fully embraced the spirit of the work, which laid a foundation for its continuance and spread in that quarter."

Rev. John Dunlavy, who was a conspicuous figure in forwarding the great revival, was the son of a Presbyterian emigrant from Ireland, and a brother of the first President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the First District of Ohio. He came from Western Pennsylvania to Kentucky, where he taught school for some time. Becoming a Presbyterian minister, he was in 1797 ordained over the congregations at Lee's Creek, Big Bracken and North Bracken. Not long after, he removed to Ohio, and was settled as pastor of Eagle Creek congregation, between the sites of Ripley and West Union. Dr. Davidson, in his History of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, thus describes him with an unfriendly hand: "He was one of the most gloomy, reserved and saturnine men that ever lived; his soul seemed to be in harmony with no one lively or social feeling, and the groans he continually uttered drove away all pleasure in his company. He was above the middle stature and well proportioned, but of a swarthy complexion and dark, forbidding countenance. His manners were coarse, rough and repulsive. His talents were not above mediocrity; his knowledge was superficial; he was never regarded as a leading or influential man, nor was he a popular preacher. His favorite topics were those of terror, not consolation."

The singular bodily exercises and convulsions which accompanied this revival on both sides of the Ohio, wherever there was undue excitement, have often been described by eye-witnesses of unimpeachable veracity, and their accounts agree so substantially that all suspicion of exaggeration is dispelled. There are still living a few old persons, who, in early life, saw some of this remarkable work. Mr. McNemar published a brief history of the revival. Peter Cartwright, the pioneer Methodist preacher, in his autobiography gives an account of what he himself saw of the work in Kentucky; and A. H. Dunlavy has published a brief sketch of the revival work at Turtle Creek. With such authorities before us, we feel confidence in the substantial accuracy of the description of the physical manifestations we shall now give.

It was not uncommon in large meetings for large numbers to fall in a short time, and to lie unconscious, with hardly any signs of breathing or beating of the pulse. Some would lie for a short time only; others for hours. Almost all the adult persons in a large congregation sometimes fell in this manner.

The *jerks* was the popular name for convulsions, which caused a rapid and spasmodic motion of the head, and sometimes affected the limbs and the whole body. The head would fly backward and forward, or from side to side, with such rapidity that the features could not be recognized. The looker-on would fear a dislocation of the neck, but no such injury is known to have ensued. "I have seen," says Rev. Peter Cartwright, "more than five hundred persons jerking at one time in my large congregations. To see those proud, well-dressed gentlemen and ladies take the jerks would often excite my risibilities. The first jerk or so, you would see their fine bonnets, caps and combs fly; and so sudden would be the jerking that their long, loose hair would crack almost as loud as a wagoner's whip." The disease was sometimes communicated to those who had no serious impressions, and mocked at the revival. There were

recurring fits of the strange disorder seven or eight years after the revival, and, indeed, sporadic cases at a much later period. The most graphic description of the jerks is that given by Richard McNemar. He says:

"Nothing in nature could better represent this strange and unaccountable operation than for one to goad another alternately on every side with a piece of red-hot iron. The exercise commonly began in the head, which would fly backward and forward, and from side to side, with a quick jolt, which the person would naturally labor to suppress, but in vain, and the more anyone labored to stay himself and be sober, the more he staggered, and the more his twitches increased. He must necessarily go as he was inclined, whether with a violent dash on the ground and bounce from place to place like a foot-ball, or hop round, with head, limbs and trunk twitching and jolting in every direction, as if they must inevitably fly asunder. And how such could escape without injury was no small wonder among spectators. By this strange operation, the human frame was commonly so transformed and disfigured as to lose every trace of its natural appearance. Sometimes the head would be twitched right and left to a half round, with such velocity that not a feature could be discovered, but the face appeared as much behind as before; and in the quick, progressive jerk, it would seem as if the persons were transmuted into some other species of creature. Head-dresses were of little account among the female jerkers. Even handkerchiefs bound tight round the head would be flirted off almost with the first twitch, and the hair put into the utmost confusion; this was a very great inconvenience, to redress which the generality were shorn, although directly contrary to their confession of faith. Such as were seized with jerks were wrested at once, not only from under their own government, but that of every one else, so that it was dangerous to attempt confining them or touching them in any manner, to whatever danger they were exposed, yet few were hurt, except it were such as rebelled against the operation, through wilful and deliberate enmity, and refused to comply with the injunctions which it came to enforce."

There were other exercises which were not so common, and are sufficiently described by their names, viz., rolling, running, dancing and the holy laugh. There were instances of spinning around on the foot after the manner of the whirling dervishes of the East. The most disgusting of all the exercises was called the "barks" in which the subject not only imitated the bark of the dog, but sometimes ran upon all fours, growling, snarling and foaming at the mouth. That there were cases of this kind of brutish action cannot be doubted, but to the credit of human nature it is to be recorded that they were rare. It is noteworthy here that among the *Convulsionists* of France, seventy years before, there were persons similarly affected, some being called barkers and some mewers.

The subjects of these strange disorders were sincere men and women, who could give no rational account of their movements, and would only say they could not help it. In persons of peculiar nervous organization, over-excitement may result in actions which seem to be wholly involuntary, when there is really a hidden volition of their own, and they are influenced by sympathy with and imitation of what they have seen or heard of others doing under like circumstances. Psychological diseases always have been more or less epidemic and contagious. Emotions which do not seriously affect us when alone may become overpowering when many are affected. Thus, sympathy, "that wonderful instinct that links man to man in a social whole," in the wild excesses of popular feeling becomes a dangerous power that seizes upon all it can reach, and sweeps them round and round until they are drawn into the devouring vortex. Hysterical symptoms in times of great religious excitement should be promptly repressed, or they may become epidemic. There is evidence that

where the excesses we have described were most encouraged by the clergy and others in authority, they were most common; where they were discouraged, they were kept in check. It is narrated that a Baptist clergyman, who did not believe that convulsions were the work of the Holy Spirit, seeing symptoms of the jerks appearing under his own preaching, exclaimed in a loud voice, "I command all unclean spirits to depart hence," and thus completely stayed the disorder.

Soon there were visions, prophecies and revelations among the revivalists. Their sons and daughters prophesied, their young men saw visions and their old men dreamed dreams. The new light which dawned upon them, or the internal manifestations of a Divine wisdom, was such a favorite phrase with them, that for several years the revival party were called New Lights. In 1803, at the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky, it was proposed to enter upon a trial of some of the revivalists for unsoundness in doctrine; five ministers of the revival party, including Dunlavy, seceded from the Synod and formed a separate Presbytery. On the 28th of June, 1804, the ministers of the revival party, three north and three south of the Ohio, members of the Independent Presbytery, becoming convinced that all Presbyteries were unauthorized human devices, dissolved that body by writing its *will* and subscribing their names as witnesses. The witnesses of the last will and testament of the Springfield Presbytery, as it was called, say that from its first existence the body was knit together in love, lived in peace and concord and died a voluntary and happy death. Before the close of the year 1804, the New Lights, or revivalists, reported seven societies in Southwest Ohio, viz., Trutle Creek, Eagle Creek, Springdale, Orangedale, Clear Creek, Beaver Creek and Salem. They repudiated all creeds and confessions of faith except the Bible. They soon gave up the doctrine of the Trinity, and became immersionists. They declined to be called New Lights, and adopted the name of Christians, and are to-day a distinct and respectable body. The New Light revival swept all the Presbyterian churches in Southwestern Ohio, except those at Duck Creek and Round Bottom. The church at Cincinnati was largely tainted with the new doctrines and methods.

The public meetings of the revivalists were often scenes of tumult and confusion. There would be singing, praying and exhorting at the same time. They invented what was termed the "praying match," which is stated to have had for its object the determination of "the brightest, boldest and loudest gift of prayer." According to McNemar, it was a custom, when one would begin to preach or exhort and was deemed uninteresting, that he would presently be confronted with a prayer by some one else, and whichever manifested the greatest warmth and awakened the liveliest sensations, gained the victory and secured the general shout on his side. The Turtle Creek pastor approvingly represents his flock as "praying, shouting, jerking, barking or rolling, dreaming, prophesying, and looking as through a glass at the infinite glories of Zion." The whole congregation, also, sometimes prayed together with such power and volume of sound that, if the pastor does not exaggerate, "the doubtful footsteps of those in search of the meeting might be directed sometimes to the distance of miles around." Some time in the year 1804, they began to encourage one another to praise God in the dance.

Twenty years before, there had died in the wilds of New York an illiterate woman, who had been the wife of a blacksmith until her religion had taught her to abandon the marriage relation. During her whole life, she endured great tribulations, saw visions, had frequent communications with the world of spirits, and was believed to be mad. A native of England, she had been imprisoned at Manchester for raising a tumult by street preaching. She believed

that the Savior appeared to her in her prison cell and, in some mysterious manner, became united to her, and through her Heaven set up a church which is never to be destroyed. She gathered around her a little knot of followers, who called her "Mother Ann," and styled themselves "Believers in Christ's Second Appearing," but they were usually known as Shakers, an appellation at which they took no offense. Coming to America in 1774, a band of eight persons, they made a settlement near Albany, and continued few in numbers until a great revival in 1779 occurred at New Lebanon, N. Y., which was attended with physical manifestations, not altogether unlike those just described. A number of the subjects of this revival visited Mother Ann, and found the key to their religious experience. Thus did the Shakers receive their first considerable accession to their numbers.

The Shakers at New Lebanon, N. Y., heard of the remarkable religious work in the forests of Kentucky and Ohio, and resolved to send missionaries to proclaim to the subjects of the revival the mystical creed in which they had found peace. On the 1st day of January, 1805, John Meacham, Benjamin S. Youngs and Issacher Bates set out from New York, and made the journey to Kentucky and Ohio for the most part on foot. They wore broad-brimmed hats and a fashion of dress much like that of the followers of George Fox. They passed through Kentucky and arrived in Southwestern Ohio about the 20th of March. They visited the different societies of the revivalists, and taught the doctrines of Ann Lee. Their first converts in the West were at Turtle Creek, in Warren County, where the largest Shaker society in the West still exists.

The Shakers obtained their first converts among the revivalists of Brown County at Eagle Creek in June, 1805. In the following month, Rev. John Dunlavy espoused the new faith, and was thenceforward a leading light in the Society of United Believers. He wrote "The Manifesto," which has been regarded by the Shakers as one of the strongest arguments ever published in favor of their doctrines. Within two years, twenty-five or thirty families at Eagle Creek embraced Shakerism. Husbands and wives abandoned the family relation, and consecrated all their property, personal and real, to the sacred use of the church. Some of the best men in the new settlements, honest, conscientious and benevolent, joined the community under the conviction that they were seeking salvation by renouncing the world and all its temptations. Their sincerity no one can question. The society established several communities in Kentucky and Ohio, all among the subjects of the great revival. Four of the ministers who had been foremost in the revival work became converts, and died in the Shaker faith, having passed in four years from the creed of Calvin to that of Ann Lee. The Shakers never established a village at Eagle Creek, but lived in scattered houses, meeting on Sunday in the open air for worship by singing, dancing and preaching. They were all removed from Brown County about 1809 or 1810. A large proportion of them established themselves at the society called West Union or Buseron, on the Wabash, in Indiana. When that community was abandoned on account of the unhealthiness of the location, most of them then moved to Union Village, near Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. Among the converts at Eagle Creek was Belteshazzer Dragoo, believed by many to have been the first permanent settler in Brown County; he died in the faith at Union Village.

CHAPTER VII.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

THE territory comprising Brown County was a part of Clermont and Adams Counties from the organization of the Government of the State of Ohio until March 1, 1818. Prior to the formation of the State Government, the territory had belonged, in whole or in part, to Hamilton, Adams and Clermont Counties.

Hamilton was the second county formed by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair. As originally organized, it did not include any part of Brown. It was organized January 2, 1790, and was at first bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the Little Miami, on the west by the Great Miami, and on the north by a line drawn due east from the Standing Stone Fork, or branch of the Great Miami. The Standing Stone Fork is supposed to have been Loramie's Branch, which flows into the Great Miami near the northern boundary of Miami County.

On August 15, 1796, in a proclamation forming Wayne County, Gov. St. Clair declared that the eastern boundary of Hamilton County is "a due north line from the lower Shawnees' town upon the Scioto River." From this date until the organization of Adams County, the whole of Brown County was a part of the large county of Hamilton.

Adams, the fourth county of the territory northwest of the Ohio, dates from July 10, 1797. Its original boundaries were as follows:

"Beginning upon the Ohio River at the upper boundary of that tract of 24,000 acres granted unto the French inhabitants of Gallipolis, by an act of Congress of the United States, bearing date the 3d of March, 1795; thence down the said Ohio River to the mouth of Elk River (generally known by the name of Eagle Creek), and up with the principal water of the said Elk River, or Eagle Creek, to its source or head; thence by a due north line to the southern boundary of Wayne County; and easterly along said boundary so far that a due south line shall meet the interior point of the upper boundary of the aforesaid tract of 24,000 acres, and with said boundary to the place of beginning."

On the 20th of August, 1798, a proclamation was issued, to take effect September 1, 1798, changing the western boundary of Adams, and attaching a part of Hamilton to Adams, as follows:

"To begin on the bank of the Ohio where Elk River, or Eagle Creek, empties into the same, and run from thence due north until it intersects the southern boundary of the county of Ross; and all and singular the lands lying between the said north line and Elk River, or Eagle Creek, shall, after the said 1st day of September next, be separated from the county of Hamilton, and added to the county of Adams."

"The first court in Adams County was held in Manchester. Winthrop Sargent, the Secretary of the Territory, acting in the absence of the Governor, appointed Commissioners, who located the county seat at an out-of-the-way place, a few miles above the mouth of Brush Creek, which they called Adamsville. The locality was soon named, in derision, *Scant.* At the next session of the court, its members became divided, and part sat in Manchester and part at Adamsville. The Governor, on his return to the Territory, finding the peo-

ple in great confusion, and much bickering among them, removed the seat of justice to the mouth of Brush Creek, where the first court was held in 1798. Here a town was laid out by Noble Grimes, under the name of Washington. A large log court house was built, with a jail in the lower story, and the Governor appointed two more of the Scant party Judges, which gave them a majority. In 1800, Charles Willing Byrd, Secretary of the Territory, in the absence of the Governor, appointed two more of the Manchester party Judges, which balanced the parties, and the contest was maintained until West Union became the county seat."

Clermont County was formed by proclamation December 6, 1800, with the following boundaries:

"Beginning at the mouth of Nine-Mile or Muddy Creek where it discharges itself into the Ohio, and running from thence with a straight line to the mouth of the East Branch of the Little Miami River to the mouth of O'Bannon's Creek; thence with a due east line until it shall intersect a line drawn north from the mouth of Elk River, or Eagle Creek; thence with that line south to the mouth of the said Elk River or Eagle Creek; and from thence with the Ohio to the place of beginning."

The county seat of Clermont, from its organization until the formation of Brown County, was at Williamsburg—a very convenient location for the county as originally organized. Bethel was the principal contestant against Williamsburg for the seat of justice.

At the time of the organization of Clermont, there was a protracted dispute between Gov. St. Clair and the Territorial Legislature as to whom belonged the power of creating new counties. The Governor claimed that this power was legally invested in himself alone, and he placed his absolute veto on all acts of the Legislature establishing new counties. It is an interesting fact that, among the acts vetoed by Gov. St Clair, was one passed at Cincinnati at the first session of the Territorial Legislature, which was organized September 27, 1799, creating a county to be called Henry, and which embraced a portion of the present county of Brown. The act was entitled, "An act to establish a new county on the Ohio between the Little Miami River and Adams County." Denhamstown (Bethel) was made the temporary seat of justice, and the following persons were named in the act as Commissioners for the purpose of fixing on the most eligible place in the said county of Henry for the permanent seat of justice, some of whom resided within the present limits of Brown: Richard Allison, Samuel C. Vance. William Buckhannon, Robert Higgins, Hezekiah Conn, Alexander Martin, William Perry and Peter Light.

It thus appears that all that portion of Brown County between its present western boundary and a line drawn due north from the mouth of Eagle Creek formed a part of Hamilton County, with its seat of justice at Cincinnati from August 15, 1796, until December 6, 1800, and from the latter date until March 1, 1818, a part of Clermont, with its seat of justice at Williamsburg. That portion lying between Eagle Creek and a line drawn due north from the mouth of Eagle Creek was a part of Hamilton from August 15, 1796, until September 1, 1798, and from the latter date a part of Adams until the organization of Brown County. And all that portion lying between Eagle Creek and the eastern boundary of Brown was a part of Hamilton from August 15, 1796, until July 10, 1797, when it became a part of Adams, and so remained until the organization of Brown.

But at still earlier dates, this territory had been made a part of political divisions called counties. During the Revolution, this region would have been marked on the map of the North American colonies as a part of Virginia, whose extensive domain, making her the mother of States, as well as of Presidents,

Joseph Cochran

reached to the Mississippi. Out of this broad territory, vast counties were formed. The county of Kentucky included the whole of the present State of that name. In October, 1778, Virginia, by statute, declared that: "All the citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia, who are already settled or who shall hereafter settle on the western side of the Ohio, shall be included in a distinct county, which shall be called Illinois County." This territory, then, once formed a part of the vast western county of Virginia called Illinois.

But, going back a few years further, we find this region included in a county of still more vast extent. South of the Natural Bridge, between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies, and intersected by the James River, is a county of Virginia, with Fincastle for its seat of justice, named Botetourt, in honor of Norborne Berkeley, Lord Botetourt, a conspicuous actor in American colonial history, and Governor of Virginia. That county was established in 1769, and originally included our county within its limits. It was bounded on the east by the Blue Ridge, on the west by the Mississippi, and comprised Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Fincastle then, as now, was the county seat.

The following curious provision is found in the act of Virginia creating Botetourt County:

"And whereas, the people situated on the Mississippi, in the said county of Botetourt, will be very remote from the court house, and must necessarily become a separate county as soon as their numbers are sufficient—which probably will happen in a short time: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid (House of Burgesses), that the inhabitants of that part of the said county of Botetourt which lies on the said waters shall be exempted from the payment of any levies to be laid by the said County Court, for the purpose of building a court house and prison for said county."

AN ACT TO ERECT THE COUNTY OF BROWN.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That so much of the counties of Adams and Clermont as comes within the following boundaries, be, and the same is, hereby erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known by the name of Brown, *to wit*: Beginning at a point eight miles due west from the court house, in the town of West Union, in the county of Adams; thence running due north to Highland County line; thence west with Highland County line to Clermont County line; thence north with Clermont County line to Clinton County line; thence west with Clinton County line so far that a line running south will strike the Ohio River two miles above the mouth of Bulskin Creek; thence up the Ohio River, and with the same so far that a line running due north will intersect the point of beginning.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all suits or actions whether of a civil or criminal nature which shall be pending; and all crimes which shall have been committed within the limits of those parts of Adams and Clermont Counties, so to be set off and erected into a separate county previous to the organizing of the said county of Brown, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution, within the said counties of Adams and Clermont, in the same manner as they would have been if the county of Brown had not been erected; and the Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables of the counties of Adams and Clermont, shall execute all such process as shall be necessary to carry into effect such suits, prosecutions and judgments, and all the collectors of taxes for said counties of Adams and Clermont, shall collect all such taxes as shall have been levied and unpaid within those parts of the aforesaid counties previous to the taking effect of this act.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all Justices of the Peace within those parts of the counties of Adams and Clermont, which by this act shall be erected into a new county, shall continue to exercise the duties of their offices, until their term of service expires, in the same manner as if they had been commissioned for the county of Brown.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the electors within the fractional townships which may be occasioned by the erection of the county of Brown, shall elect in the next adjoining townships.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That on the first Monday of April next, the legal voters residing within the county of Brown, shall assemble in their respective townships at the usual places of holding elections, and shall proceed to elect their several county officers who shall hold their office until the next annual election.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the courts of the said county of Brown shall be holden at the house of Alexander Campbell in the town of Ripley, until the permanent seat of Justice shall be established for the said county of Brown.

This act to take effect and to be in force from and after the first day of March next.

DUNCAN M'ARTHUR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*,
December 27, 1817. ABRAHAM SHEPARD, *Speaker of the Senate*.

The county was named in honor of Gen. Jacob Brown, who had distinguished himself in the late war with England. He was born in Bucks County, Penn., May 9, 1775, and died in Washington City February 24, 1828. He was an early surveyor in the public lands of Ohio; entered the army in 1812 as a Brigadier General, and had distinguished himself at the battles of Chippewa and Niagara Falls and the siege of Fort Erie, At the time of the organization of this county, he was a Major General in the regular army. and, three years later, succeeded to the supreme command.

The curious reader will be interested in knowing the origin of the six lines forming the boundaries of Brown, some of which had been described in statutes long before the organization of the county.

The northern boundary of Perry Township, which is also the northern boundary of the "boot-leg" of the county, is part of a line drawn due east from the mouth of O'Bannon's Creek, which empties into the Little Miami at Loveland. This line is first mentioned in a proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, dated December 6, 1800, and was the original northern boundary of Clermont.

The county line forming the northern boundary of Washington and Eagle Townships is part of the southern boundary of Highland County, and is first described in the act creating that county, passed February 18, 1805. It is an east and west line, drawn past the Twenty-Mile Tree, in the original boundary between Adams and Clermont, which was a due north line from the mouth of Eagle Creek.

The eastern boundary of the "boot-leg" is the western boundary of Highland, and is a due north line drawn from a point on the North Fork of White Oak Creek, where that fork is intersected by the southern boundary of Highland, just described.

The eastern boundary of Brown is a due north and south line drawn through a point eight miles west of the court house in West Union. A special act of the Legislature provided that this line should be run by the compass without making any allowance for the variation of the needle.

The western boundary is a due north line drawn from the Ohio River at a point two miles above the mouth of Bullskin Creek.

The southern boundary of the county is the State southern boundary, which has been judicially determined to be the low-water mark on the northern side of the Ohio, and not the middle of that stream—a fact which is explained by the cession of the lands forming Ohio in 1784 by Virginia, which cession is described in the deed accepted by Congress as "lands northwest of the Ohio."

The line drawn due north from the mouth of Eagle Creek is frequently mentioned in the proclamations of Gov. St. Clair, and in the acts of the Territorial and early State Legislatures.

Gov. St. Clair at one time suggested this line as a suitable west boundary for the eastern State to be formed out of the territory northwest of the Ohio. An act of the Territorial Legislature passed January 23, 1802, provided that this line should be run and completed before the 1st day of May following. All traces of the line in Brown County seem to have disappeared.

EARLY COURTS AND COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

The judiciary under the Government of the Northwest Territory consisted of the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and of the Common

Pleas. The law provided that the Court of General Quarter Sessions should be held four times a year in each county. A competent number of Justices of the Peace were commissioned by the Governor in every county, and these Justices, or any three of them, constituted Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Usually the magistrates composing the Court of Quarter Sessions were the same as those composing the Court of Common Pleas. The law establishing these courts was adopted from the statutes of Pennsylvania, and was framed and published at Cincinnati June 1, 1795. Corporal punishment, even for light offenses, was the usual penalty, and an old statute of the Northwestern Territory was entitled, "An act directing the building and establishing of a court house, county jail, pillory, whipping post and stocks in every county." Among the names of the early Judges and Jurors of the Territorial courts of Adams and Clermont Counties, some will be recognized as early pioneers of Brown County.

The first court of Adams County was that of the Quarter Sessions, held at Manchester in September, 1797. The Judges of the court were Nathaniel Massie, John Beasley, John Belli, Thomas Wetherington, Hugh Cochran, Benjamin Goodin, Thomas Scott and Thomas Kirker; Sheriff, David Edie; Coroner, Andrew Ellison; Crier, Job Denning. The first Grand Jury of the county consisted of James January, foreman; Thomas Massie, John Barrett, John Ellison, Duncan McKenzie, Jesse Eastburn, Elisha Waldron, John Lodwick, Stephen Bayless, Robert Ellison, William McIntyre, Nathaniel Washburn, Zephaniah Wade, James Naylor and Jacob Piatt.

At this session of the court, the county was divided into six townships, named, respectively, Cedar Hill, Manchester, Iron Ridge, Union, Scioto and Upper. The first-named township was the only one which included any portion of the present county of Brown. The boundaries of Cedar Hill Township began at the mouth of Eagle Creek, and extended up the Ohio to a point opposite the mouth of Cabin Creek, in Kentucky, at Lawson's Ferry, thence north to the northern boundary of the county, thence west to the west line of the county, thence with the west line of the county to the place of beginning. William Rains was Collector of Cedar Hill Township in 1798. The townships of Adams County were re-organized by the County Commissioners in 1806.

The first court ever held in Clermont County was that of the General Quarter Sessions, convened at Williamsburg on the fourth Tuesday in February, 1801, with the following magistrates as Judges: Owen Todd, Presiding Justice; William Hunter, Amos Ellis. William Buchanon, Philip Gatch, Robert Higgins and Jasper Shotwell. The court was organized with William Lytle as Prothonotary, and William Perry, Sheriff. The following persons were impaneled as a Grand Jury—the first in Clermont: Amos Smith, John Charles, John Trout, John Boothby, Henry Willis, Samuel Brown, Joshua Lambert, Jonathan Clark, John Kain, John Cotteral, John Anderson, Samuel Nelson, Benjamin Frazee, John Colthar, Kally Burke, Harmon Pearson, Ebenezer Osborn and Absalom Day. This Grand Jury of staid men, appointed to inquire into crimes and misdemeanors committed in their county, reported that they found no indictments, as did also the Grand Jury at the next session—a good report of the people of that day. Thomas Morris, who had recently removed from Columbia to Williamsburg, entered into a contract with the Judges to furnish a suitable house for the meetings of the court, with tables, benches, fuel, etc., for the term of four years, at $20 per year. In addition to the Judges of this court, the names of the following persons appear in the minutes of subsequent Territorial courts of Clermont as magistrates who sat upon the bench, viz.: Peter Light, Houghton Clark, Alexander Martin and John Hunter.

The foremen of the Grand Juries of Clermont County during the Territorial stage of government were as follows: Ephraim McAdams, May 26, 1801; John Boude, August 25, 1801; May 25, 1802, Bernard Thompson; August 25, 1802, Jonathan Hunt; November, 1802, Jeremiah Beck.

The Justices' Court of the General Quarter Sessions of Clermont County, at its first term, February 25, 1801, divided the new county, Clermont into five townships—Williamsburg, Ohio, Washington, O'Bannon (a year or two later changed to Miami) and Pleasant (now in Brown); but the records of the court, so far as they can now be found, fail to give the boundaries of these townships. We, however, may date the existence of Pleasant Township from February 25, 1801.

Lewis Township was formed by the Commissioners of Clermont County June 2, 1807. A number of the inhabitants of the east end of Washington Township having petitioned for the formation of a new township, the prayer was granted and the new township was named Lewis. It extended from the east end of Washington Township (the Adams County line) down the Ohio to Bullskin Creek, and northward to the Denhamstown road.

Clark Township was created by the Commissioners of Clermont County October 18, 1808, with the following boundaries: "Beginning where the State road from Denhamstown to West Union crosses White Oak; thence running with the State road to the Adams County line; thence north with said line to Highland County; thence with said county line to the corner of Highland, and continuing west so far as to include Aaron Leonard and Moses Moss; thence south to Lewis Township line; thence with the same to the place of beginning."

Perry, the last of the townships within the limits of Brown formed by the Commissioners of Clermont, dates its existence from June 6, 1815. Its original boundaries were as follows: "Beginning on the Clermont County line at the corner of Warren and Clinton Counties; thence a straight course to Samuel Ashton's old place on Anderson State road; thence east by south to the line between Clermont and Highland Counties; thence north with Clermont County line to the Clinton County line; thence with Clermont and Clinton County line to the place of beginning."

At the first session of the Clermont County Commissioners at Williamsburg, beginning on the first Monday in June, 1804, Edward Hall was allowed $5 for services as Supervisor of Highways in Pleasant Township. Thomas McFarland was granted $1.50 for killing one old wolf, January 22, 1804. On July 23, 1804, Henry Chapman was allowed $1 for returning the poll book of Pleasant Township. In 1804, the name of William White appears as Lister of Taxable Property in Pleasant Township.

In June, 1805, the rates for tavern licenses were established as follows: In Williamsburg, $8; in Bethel, $6; in White Haven (Higginsport), $4; in Staunton (Ripley), $4; all other taverns, $4. Ferry licenses were priced as follows: At Staunton (Ripley), $2; at Waters' Ferry, $4; at Samuel Ellis', above the mouth of White Oak, $1.50; at White Haven, $4; at Boude's and Bolander's, $4 each; at the mouth of Bullskin, $5; at or within one mile of Twelve Mile Creek, $3; at all other ferries that may be established across the Ohio, $2.

TERRITORIAL ELECTIONS.

The first elections for Representatives in the Territorial Legislature were held at the seats of justice of the respective counties. There was so little of democracy in the government established by the celebrated ordinance of 1787 that the settlers were seldom called on to exercise the right of suffrage. Under that ordinance, no one could vote unless he was the owner of fifty acres of

land. All the officers of the Territory were required to be residents for specified periods, and all to be land-owners—the Governor to own 1,000 acres; the Secretary and Judges, 500 acres each; the members of the Legislative Council, 500 acres each; the members of the House of Representatives, 200 acres each, The first election for Representatives was held on the third Monday of December, 1798. At this time, the greater portion of Brown County was included in Hamilton County.

In October, 1880, an election was held for Representatives in the second Territorial Legislature. This election was held under a law, passed by the first Territorial Legislature, which required the polls to be open in each county at the court house on the second Tuesday in October, 1800, between the hours of 10 and 11 in the forenoon, and to be kept open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and again opened the next day from 10 until 5 o'clock, and then finally closed, unless some candidate or the Judges desired the election to be continued, in which case the poll was to be open the third day from 10 until 3 oclock. The election at Cincinnati continued three days. The vote was taken *viva voce*. There were seven Representatives to elect from Hamilton County, and the following is the vote of the successful candidates: M. Miller, 284; J. Smith, 273; F. Dunlavy, 229; J. Morrow, 212; D. Reeder, 204; J. Ludlow, 187; J. White, 162. On the same day, William Lytle was elected for the ensuing session in place of Aaron Cadwell, who had removed from the Territory. The vote stood: William Lytle, 153; F. Dunlavy, 140. Thirty-five persons had been announced by their friends in the columns of the *Western Spy* as candidates, and at least twenty-four of them received votes. The total number of votes cast at this election cannot now be ascertained. In both the first and second Territorial Legislatures, Nathaniel Massie and Joseph Darlington were the Representatives from Adams County.

At the election for members of the convention to form a State constitution, held in October, 1802, the electors of Clermont County voted at Williamsburg. The delegates chosen from Clermont County were Philip Gatch, a Methodist minister, who had been a member of an abolition society in his native State; and James Sargent, who had freed his slaves in Maryland before removing to the Western country. It is said that both were elected because they were anti-slavery men. Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson and Thomas Kirker were elected Delegates from Adams County.

This election was attended with great excitement. It was the first election north of the Ohio in which entered questions of national party politics. One of the questions before the people was, whether a State Government at all should at that time be formed. The enabling art of Congress, under which the election was held, provided that, after the members of the convention had assembled, they should first determine, by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it was or was not expedient to form a constitution and State Government at that time. The friends of Gov. Arthur St. Clair and the Federalists generally were opposed to the formation of a State Government; the Republicans generally favored an immediate admission of the Territory into the Union as a State. At the last session of the Territorial Legislature, the opponents of a State Government had been largely in the majority, and, under the lead of Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, had passed an act having for its object the division of the Territory into two future States, a measure which, had it received the sanction of Congress, would long have delayed the admission of both into the Union. The act passed the Council unanimously, and the House by a large majority. A minority of seven Representatives entered their solemn protest against it, and began an appeal to the people and to Congress with a fixed determination to defeat the division of the Territory and to secure an

early State Government. They were successful. Congress not only refused to divide the Territory, but passed an act to enable the people to form a State Government. The canvass which preceded the election of members of the convention was one of great bitterness; fast friends became enemies for life. The increasing unpopularity of Gov. St. Clair, who was accused of a tyrannical and arbitrary exercise of the powers of his office, and the declining fortunes of the Federalists in the States, intensified the popular excitement. A large majority of the people of Adams and Clermont Counties at this time were anti-Federalists.

THE COUNTY SEAT CONTEST.

The contest for the seat of justice of Brown County was a heated one, and continued for several years. The contest was between the advocates of Ripley and the advocates of a central location. Ripley was the largest and most important town in the county, but it was thirty-five miles distant from the northwest corner of the new county. The act creating the county designated the house of Alexander Campbell, in Ripley, as the place of holding the courts until the permanent seat of justice should be established.

On January 29, 1818, one month after the passage of the act creating the county, the Legislature, by joint resolution, appointed Gen. Isaac Cook and William McFarland, of Ross, and Philip Good, of Green, Commissioners to locate the seat of justice in Brown. Their duties were defined by a general law. They were required to give twenty days' notice of the time and place of their meeting, and, after taking an oath to discharge their duties faithfully, "to proceed to examine and select the most proper place as the seat of justice, as near the center of the county as possible, paying regard to population and quality of land, together with the general convenience and interest of the inhabitants." They were required to make a report of their proceedings to the next Court of Common Pleas held in the county.

The three Commissioners met, and, after examination, made a report, on March 27, 1818, in favor of a place on Straight Creek, since known as Bridgewater, or the "Old County Seat." On July 23, 1818, George Edwards was appointed by the court a Director to purchase the land at the place selected, lay out a town and sell lots for the erection of county buildings.

The friends of Ripley were much dissatisfied with the selection made, and used every means in their power to prevent the seat of justice from being established at Bridgewater. It was claimed that the title of the land selected was imperfect. A majority of the Judges of the court were opposed to the location made, and, after much controversy, decided to reject the report of the Commissioners, and ordered them to return to the county and select another place. In the meantime, the Legislature passed the following act, which shows that the report of the Commissioners was not regarded as a final settlement of the question:

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ERECT THE COUNTY OF BROWN."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That from and after the first day of June next the courts of the county of Brown shall be holden at the place fixed upon as the seat of justice by the Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly at its last session, until a permanent seat of justice shall be established for said county, and that so much of the act to which this is an amendment, as refers to holding the courts of said county at the house of Alexander Campbell, in the town of Ripley, be and the same is hereby repealed.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*,
ROBERT LUCAS, *Speaker of the Senate*.

February 8, A. D. 1819.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature were induced to meet again and make a new selection, and this time Ripley came off victorious. The following is their report to the Court of Common Pleas:

We, the undersigned commissioners, appointed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, for fixing the seat of justice for the county of Brown, did proceed to examine the various sites in said county, and made report on the 27th of March, 1818, in favor of one on the east side of Straight Creek, near where the State road from West Union to Cincinnati crosses said creek, on the land of James Poage and John Abbott; and, whereas the Court of Common Pleas of said county of Brown gave official notice to us that the title to said land was incomplete, we again met in said county, and, after further examination and consideration, have fixed on the town of Ripley, on the banks of the Ohio, for the permanent seat of justice for the county of Brown.

Witness our hands this 8th day of April ,1820.

WM. MCFARLAND,
ISAAC COOK.

The County Commissioners, on June 7, 1820, let the contract for the erection of a court house at Ripley to George Poage for $2,999. The citizens of Ripley and vicinity had subscribed $7,488 for the erection of county buildings, the subscriptions being conditioned on the location of the county seat at that place.

The question now arose, Where should the courts of the county be held?—at Bridgewater, in accordance with the act of February 8, 1819, given above, or at Ripley, under the proceedings of the Commissioners in their second report of April 8, 1820. The contest, of course, was carried into the Legislature at its next session. A bill was introduced and passed the House of Representatives by a vote of forty-six yeas to sixteen nays, declaring that "the permanent seat of justice of Brown County be, and the same is hereby, declared to have been legally established on the east side of Straight Creek, near where the State road from West Union to Cincinnati crosses said creek, on the lands of James Poage and John Abbott, as fixed by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose by the General Assembly." The Representatives from Brown, Adams and Clermont all voted in the affirmative. When the bill came up in the Senate, an amendment by way of a substitute was proposed, which provided for "submitting all the papers, etc., in relation to the establishment of a seat of justice in Brown County to the Supreme Court for judicial investigation and determination whether any seat of justice has been fixed in said county, and if any, where it is." The vote on the substitute stood, yeas, eighteen; nays, fourteen, Mr. Pollock, of Clermont; Mr. Russell, of Adams; and Mr. Nathaniel Beasley, of Brown, voting in the negative. The proposed amendment was then, on leave, withdrawn, and a substitute by way of amendment was, on motion of Mr. Beasley, agreed to, appointing new Commissioners to fix the seat of justice. The act, as it finally passed both Houses, is as follows:

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A PERMANENT SEAT OF JUSTICE IN THE COUNTY OF BROWN.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That there shall be three commissioners appointed by a joint resolution of both Houses of the present General Assembly, whose duty it shall be to fix on a place for the permanent seat of justice for the county of Brown, who, in discharge of their duty, shall be governed in all respects by the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to establish seats of justice," and the place fixed upon by said commissioners shall be the permanent seat of justice for said county, any place heretofore selected by commissioners for the seat of justice to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the County Commissioners of said county shall not make any further contract for the erection or completion of any public buildings in the county of Brown until the commissioners to be appointed to fix the permanent seat of justice in said county shall have performed that duty.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no exception shall ever be taken against the proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Brown, on account of said

court having been holden in the town of Ripley, and the several courts for said county shall continue to be holden in said town of Ripley until the first day of June next, and until said commissioners shall have fixed on a permanent seat of justice of said county, after which time the courts of said county shall be holden at the place selected by the commissioners appointed by virtue of this act.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives,*
ALLEN TRIMBLE, *Speaker of the Senate.*

January 19, 1821.

On January 29, 1821, the General Assembly, by joint resolution, appointed John Pinkerton, of Preble County; Francis Dunlavy, of Warren County; and Henry Weaver, of Butler County, Commissioners under the provisions of the foregoing act. The following is their report:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Brown.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed Commissioners by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an act entitled, "An act to establish a permanent seat of justice in the county of Brown," passed January 19, 1821, beg leave to report: That, having assembled at the present place of holding courts for said county, in the town of Ripley, on Thursday the 10th of the present instant, according to a previous notice duly published, and having taken the oath prescribed by law, we proceeded to examine said county as the law directs, and are unanimously of opinion that Georgetown previously laid out and duly recorded, is the most proper place for the seat of justice in said county, and that we have accordingly selected the said town of Georgetown for the permanent seat of justice for said county of Brown. And we, the Commissioners aforesaid, further report to your Honors that a certain tract of land containing fifty acres adjoining said town of Georgetown can be procured for the price of $5 per acre, and which we are of the opinion is a reasonable price, and which we, therefore, limit to the price of $5 per acre as aforesaid, all of which will more fully appear by certain documents herewith enclosed, and which are numbered.

We, the Commissioners aforesaid, beg leave also to refer to your Honors certain documents proposing certain benefits, privileges and facilities for the advantage of said county of Brown, and the inhabitants thereof, which last mentioned are also herewith enclosed and numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, all which is most respectfully submitted by

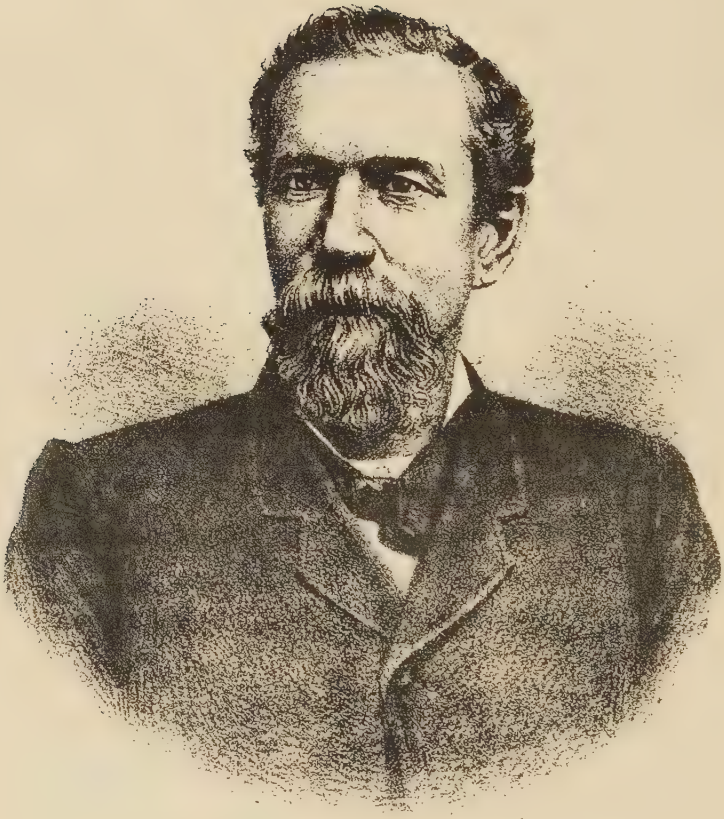
FRANCIS DUNLAVY,
HENRY WEAVER,
JOHN PINKERTON.

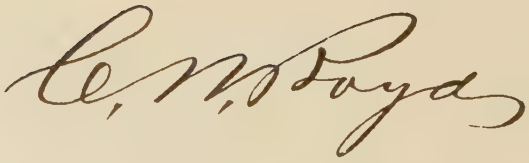
RIPLEY, Ohio, May 13, A. D. 1821.

The courts had been held at Ripley, except one or two terms which were held in a log structure at Bridgewater. The Court of Common Pleas was in session at Ripley when the foregoing report was presented. On the second day of the term, the Judges proceeded to Georgetown, which has ever since been the seat of justice. The agitation of the county seat question, however, was continued for some years later. The propriety of a law submitting the question to a vote of the people was discussed. The continued agitation of the subject is shown by the following editorial from the *Benefactor and Georgetown Advocate*, of the date October 1, 1824, a paper then edited by Thomas L. Hamer:

"The settlement of the county seat has been again brought up as a pivot on which the election is to turn. This hobby has been prodigiously useful to the politicians of this county. The people have been duped once or twice by it, and it is to be hoped they will not be again. The candidates who expect to be elected by declaring their determination to support the law for fixing it by vote do not believe such a law can be passed. They are men of too good sense. It is impossible in the nature of things it should be passed. Whoever brings in a bill and petitions to that effect before the Legislature will feel a sensation they never experienced before. They will be laughed out of countenance. Their sensibility will be wounded, and they will feel ashamed of the project and of themselves.

"No county in the State (except, perhaps, Clermont) has had so much done for it by the Legislature as this one. We have been listened to: our





grievances redressed; our claims investigated; and everything granted us consistent with justice and good policy. We may rest assured the Legislature will not listen to complaints and petitions such as are now talked of. They cannot with propriety do so. Suppose they should pass such a law as Gen. Cochran and Capt. Brackenridge are in favor of—what would be the consequence? Have they any assurance that we will be satisfied with the result of one election? What security have we to give them against future applications for relief? None; none at all. Our former proceedings are proof against us that we will not be satisfied. If a majority of one vote should fix the county seat at Ripley or Georgetown or Bridgewater, is it probable that the minority would be satisfied? Would not the malcontent parties unite and crowd their claims before the Legislature again? Have they not done so heretofore in this county? Have they not done it in Clermont, and in every county where there are two parties? They have; and if a majority is to govern in this way, then we have no stability, no security—no prospect of any. Whenever that part of the county which has lost the seat of justice (say by one vote) gets a half-dozen more voters in it, they will be able to show a majority of petitions and voters, and then huzza for Republican principles; away goes the county seat again to some other part of the county. This simple consideration is sufficient to show the fallacy of the project, and to convince every unprejudiced man that no reasonable Legislator would ever vote for a law of that kind."

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CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE COUNTY.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

THE first court house was built at Ripley; work on its construction was commenced in 1820. By a special act of the Legislature, the contractor, George Poage, was allowed $3,350, with interest thereon from the time the building was accepted by the County Commissioners. This building, after the location of the seat of justice at Georgetown, was sold at public auction for a small sum.

The contract for the erection of the first court house at Georgetown was let by the Commissioners on August 1, 1823. The contractors were Thomas L. Hamer, William White, Michael Weaver, William Butt and David Johnson. The sum agreed upon for the construction was $3,999.99, which was to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of lots donated to the county by James Woods, Abel Reese and Henry Newkirk. This building was accepted by the Commissioners August 2, 1824, and, for twenty-five years, was the court house of Brown County. A representation of this quaint old building, as it appeared a few years before it was taken down, may be found in Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio.

The first jail was erected at the expense of parties who were interested in having the seat of justice at Georgetown. The date of its completion cannot be ascertained from the records. It stood on the site of the present jail, and was constructed of stone. Before the erection of the first jail, a defendant was committed on a writ of capias to the custody of the Sheriff. There being no prison, the defendant escaped. The plaintiff in the case brought suit against the Sheriff for damages sustained by reason of the escape, and obtained judgment. The Sheriff, William Butt, paid the judgment, and brought suit against the County Commissioners for the amount he had paid. The case of William Butt against the Commissioners of Brown County was finally decided in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court was divided in their opinions, but a majority of the Judges held that, where an escape happens in consequence of the want of a jail, the Sheriff is liable to the party sustaining damages, and the Commissioners, in their official capacity, liable to the Sheriff, who has been compelled to pay damages thus resulting.

April 18, 1827, the Commissioners contracted with John Walker for the erection of Auditor's and Clerk's offices, at $390. Thomas L. Hamer and Jesse R. Grant were the sureties of Walker for the faithful performance of his contract. The rooms were completed and accepted by the Commissioners on the 4th of December following. On January 14, 1828, the Commissioners sold the old Clerk's office to the highest bidder for $3.50.

The Commissioners, on January 15, 1828, authorized the Auditor to advertise for the purchase of land and proposals for building a poor house. On January 16, 1829, the Commissioners purchased of Michael Weaver a farm for the use of the county, for which they paid $522. On the same day, Job Egbert, Edward Thompson and Noah Ellis were appointed the first Poor House Directors.

On March 18, 1835, the Commissioners contracted with David Johnston

for building a new jail, at the sum of $2,389. This jail stood on the southwest corner of Cherry and Pleasant streets, and the building is now used as a residence.

March 7, 1849, the Commissioners, being of the opinion that the old court house was insufficient, employed Hubbard Baker to prepare a draft of a plan for a new court house, and at the same time rented, for the use of the county, the basement of the Methodist Church, at an annual rental of $100. The contracts for the erection of the new court house were let May 22, 1849. The building, which has served the purpose for which it was erected until the present time, was completed and accepted by the county in 1851.

The contracts for the erection of the present substantial stone jail were let on August 13, 1868. It was completed in 1870, at a total cost of $34,-314.57. On May 18, 1870, the old jail was sold.

ROADS.

The first roads in Brown County were mere traces or paths for horses. The public highways located by the authorities of Adams and Clermont Counties were for several years little more than tracks through the woods, cleared of timber, without bridges, and, in the fresh condition of the soil, became almost impassable in the wet seasons. Wagoning, however, was an important business, and it was common for several wagons to travel together for the mutual aid to be derived from combining teams when a wagon stuck fast in the mud.

Zane's trace, the most important thoroughfare of the Northwest Territory, struck the Ohio River at the site of Aberdeen. In May, 1796, Congress passed an act authorizing Ebenezer Zane to open a road from Wheeling, Va., to Limestone, Ky., and, in the following year, Mr. Zane, accompanied by his brother, Jonathan Zane, and his son-in-law, John McIntyre, all experienced woodsmen, proceeded to mark out the new road, which was afterward cut out by the two latter. The cutting, however, was a very hasty work, nothing more being attempted than to make the road passable for horsemen. As a compensation for opening this road, Congress granted to Ebenezer Zane the privilege of locating military warrants upon three sections of land, not to exceed one mile square each; the first of these, at the crossing of his road at the Muskingum; the second, at the Hockhocking; and the third, at the Scioto. One of the conditions annexed to the grant to Mr. Zane was that he should keep ferries across these three rivers during the pleasure of Congress. Zane's trace was a great route of travel for forty years of Ohio's history. In 1798, the first overland mail in Ohio was carried over this route, the mail from Wheeling meeting that from Limestone at Zanesville.

After the admission of Ohio into the Union, Congress applied 3 per cent of the proceeds of the public lands sold within the State to the construction of roads. This 3 per cent fund was appropriated for the purposes intended by the Legislature, and the roads thus established were known as State roads. The first appropriation of money for a State road extending into Brown County was made February 18, 1804, when $1,200 were appropriated "for opening and making a road from Chillicothe by West Union, in the county of Adams, to the River Ohio, where it may intersect the same in the most convenient and proper route to Limestone, in the State of Kentucky." Under this somewhat unintelligible expression of the law, a State road was constructed, which was elsewhere described as "the road from Chillicothe by West Union to Limestone." Josiah Espy, in his "Tour in Ohio and Kentucky," under the date of October 16, 1805, writes: "In passing from Limestone to Chillicothe, I took

what is called the new State road, which passes through a poor, hilly country, almost uninhabited. This circumstance (aided, no doubt, by my indisposition) led me to think very unfavorably of the soil of Ohio, compared with Kentucky, which I had left with most favorable impressions." The poor and hilly portions of the country over which he passed were chiefly in Adams County.

An appropriation was also made in 1804 for a State road from Chillicothe to Cincinnati. The road passed through Perry Township; it was opened about 1806, and, being surveyed by Col. Richard C. Anderson, was usually known as the Anderson State road. The first appropriation for this road was $1,650.

The first Legislature which met after the organization of Brown County appropriated $1,000 for the benefit of roads in the county, and appointed Commissioners, under whose direction the money was to be expended, as follows:

On the State road leading from Ripley to Hillsboro, $430—Commissioner, William Dunlap; on the State road leading from West Union to the mouth of Clough Creek, $420—Commissioner, Abram Evans; on the part of the State road leading from Limestone to West Union which lies within the county of Brown, $50—Commissioner, Evan Campbell; on the part of the road leading from Hillsboro to Williamsburg which lies within the county of Brown, $100—Commissioner, Thomas Ross.

TURNPIKES.

The first turnpikes in Ohio were completed in the decade from 1835 to 1845. The Milford & Chillicothe Turnpike Company was chartered February 11, 1832, and constructed an important road, seventy-eight miles in length, less than half of which was macadamized in 1839. The road did much for the development of the northern part of Brown County. Gov. Allen Trimble, of Hillsboro, was long the President of the company. Its capital stock was $344,000, held in equal portions by the State and individuals. For the year ending November 15, 1849, its receipts were $10,498.60, and its expenditures $4,115.72, leaving profits of over $6,000 to be divided between the State and individual stockholders.

The Ripley & Hillsboro Turnpike Company was chartered February 19, 1833, to construct a macadamized road thirty-five miles and twenty-six poles in length. The officers reported in 1839 that five and one-fourth miles near Ripley were completed, and ten miles on the northern end were under construction. At that time, A. Liggett was President, and William V. Barr, Engineer.

The Zanesville & Maysville Turnpike Company was chartered to construct a road 126 miles in length, of which eighty miles were reported as completed in 1839. The pike follows the general direction and route of Zane's trace. Although this turnpike passes over one of the most hilly regions in Ohio, the report of its engineer shows the remarkable fact that 104 miles were graded with an elevation of but two degrees with the horizon; fifteen miles, with from two to three degrees; four miles, with from three to four degrees; and only three miles with an elevation of four degrees—the maximum allowed.

Since 1866, a large number of free pikes have been constructed in Brown County, and most of the toll pikes have been made free. In 1880, the county had thirty-four pikes, with an aggregate length of 215 miles. Only two of these, with an aggregate length eight miles, belonged to incorporated companies.

OHIO RIVER NAVIGATION.

The navigation of the Ohio River has always been a matter of vast importance to Brown County. The first boats employed on its waters were canoes and flatboats, the latter made of stout and heavy green oak plank. In

January, 1794, a line of keelboats was established between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, each boat making a trip in four weeks. These boats were covered so as to be protected against rifle and musket balls, and had port-holes to fire from; each boat was armed with six cannon, carrying pound balls, and a number of muskets, and well supplied with ammunition, as a protection against the Indians. There were separate cabins for ladies and gentlemen. The proprietor of the line, Jacob Myers, announced in the *Western Spy* that "a table of the exact time of the arrival and departure to and from the different places on the Ohio between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh may be seen on board each boat. Passengers will be supplied with provisions and liquors of all kinds, of the finest quality, at the most reasonable rates possible. Persons desiring to work their passage will be admitted on finding themselves, subject, however, to the same order and directions from the Master of the boat as the rest of the working hands of the boat's crew."

The first steamboat which made a voyage down the Ohio left Pittsburgh in October, 1811, and, in four days, arrived at Louisville. This boat was called the New Orleans, and was intended to ply between Natchez and New Orleans. On the voyage down the Ohio, no freight or passengers were carried. The novel appearance of the vessel, and the rapidity with which it made its way over the waters, excited a mixture of terror and surprise among many settlers along the banks, whom the rumor of such an invention had never reached. Several smaller steamboats were constructed at Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Wheeling within the succeeding five years, but it was not until the successful voyages of the Washington between Louisville and New Orleans, in 1817, that the public were convinced that steamboat navigation of the Western waters would succeed. The General Pike, built at Cincinnati in 1818, to ply between Louisville, Cincinnati and Maysville, is said to have been the first steamboat on the Western waters for the exclusive convenience of passengers. This vessel measured 100 feet keel, twenty-five feet beam, and drew three feet three inches of water. At one end were six and at the other eight state-rooms. The cabin was forty feet long and twenty-five feet broad. She was described as having ample accommodations, spacious and superb apartments and perfectly safe machinery.

RAILWAYS.

Many years elapsed after the completion of the first railroads to Cincinnati before it was thought practicable to construct a railway through a river county situated as is Brown. The Cincinnati & Eastern Railway Company was organized at Batavia January 10, 1876. It was called at first, and for a short time only, the Cincinnati, Batavia & Williamsburg Railroad Company. In May, 1876, it was resolved to extend the line from Williamsburg to Portsmouth. The road was completed as a three-feet gauge road from its junction with the Little Miami Railroad to Batavia, October 18, 1876; to Williamsburg, March 1, 1877; to Mt. Oreb, April 19, 1877; to Sardinia, June 4, 1877; to Winchester, in September, 1877. This was the first railroad running east and west through the central portions of Clermont County, and the first of any kind to reach Brown and Adams Counties.

The Cincinnati & Portsmouth Railroad Company was incorporated March 1, 1873, for the purpose of constructing a narrow-gauge railway through the counties of Hamilton, Clermont, Brown, Adams and Scioto. The work of construction did not begin until three years after the organization of the company. In July, 1880, the road was in running order from Columbia to Cleveland's, one mile east of Amelia. The road was completed to Hamersville in December, 1881. The great cost of the long and high bridge necessary for

the crossing of White Oak Creek has delayed the completion of the road to Georgetown.

The Georgetown & Sardinia Railroad dates from May 9, 1879, when the Legislature passed an act authorizing the village of Georgetown, after an affirmative vote of its electors, to construct a railroad. The people of Georgetown having given their approval, bonds for the construction of the road to the amount of about $17,000 were issued by the municipal authorities. Three Trustees having charge of the construction were appointed by the Court of Common Pleas. Nearly all the grading of the road-bed was completed in the autumn of 1882, and the road was then leased to the Columbus & Ohio River Railroad Company. The right of way was donated by the land-owners along the line of road. The line of the road passes over a level country, and it has between the towns it connects but two variations from a straight course, and each of these is only one degree.

CHURCHES.

The pioneer preachers were mounted rangers. The Methodist preachers were circuit-riders, and their circuits extended a hundred miles. The Presbyterian and Baptist ministers had several congregations or preaching stations under their charge, which were often at a great distance apart. All were expected to seek out and preach to the scattered members of their fold over a large territory. They traveled on horseback, with their capacious saddle-bags under them; but these seldom contained manuscript sermons; a sermon written out and read to a congregation would have been received with little favor.

The first preaching in a community was almost always at a private house. The first churches were made of logs, hewed inside and outside. They were larger and built with more care than the schoolhouses, and, when the spaces between the logs were properly filled in with mortar, they proved to be comfortable rooms, cool in summer and warm in winter.

The itinerant clergy were important teachers among the early settlers. They lodged in their cabins and conversed with their families. Newspapers and periodicals of every kind were rare. Religious newspapers were then unknown. The preacher was usually a welcome guest.

The Baptists established the first church in Southwestern Ohio at Columbia, in 1790. The Miami Baptist Association, organized in 1799, was the earliest institution of the kind in Ohio. The earliest Baptist Churches of Clermont and Brown Counties were members of this association. The minutes of the Miami Baptist Association, which are still in existence, and have been carefully examined by the writer, give more authentic information concerning the Baptist Churches of the Northwest Territory than any other source. The first Baptist Church within the present limits of Brown County of which we have any account was the Straight Creek Church, which was admitted into the Miami Association at a meeting at Columbia in September, 1799. The Straight Creek Church then reported twenty-one members. William Lacock was the first messenger of this church to the association. In 1813, a new association was formed, embracing the churches of Brown and some of the adjoining territory, which was called the Straight Creek Association.

A large proportion of the early pioneers of Brown County were Presbyterians. The territory, on the first preaching of the Gospel by Presbyterian ministers, belonged to the Transylvania Presbytery of Kentucky. The minutes of this body show that, at a meeting held April 1, 1798, at Cabin Creek, north of Maysville, "a settlement of people living on Eagle Creek, Straight Creek and Red Oak Creek asked to be taken under the care of Presbytery, and to be known as the congregation of Gilboa." In October, 1798, the territory

of Brown County was placed in a new Presbytery, called Washington Presbytery, from the town of Washington, Mason Co., Ky. The church of Red Oak was the first Presbyterian Church organized in Brown County. Its first log meeting-house was probably erected in 1799. Rev. John Finley, a member of the Washington Presbytery, was pastor of the church near the close of the last century.

The Methodists of Brown County, at the time of the first organization of churches of that denomination in Southern Ohio, were included in the Miami Circuit. Rev. John Kobler was the first regularly ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Miami Valley. Henry Smith was the first minister in charge of the Miami Circuit in 1799. Early in the present century, there were several local preachers in this large circuit. They went everywhere preaching the Word. They preached not only on Sundays, but on other days. They held two-days' meetings, and kept up a system of quarterly meetings, which, by this time, were attended by large numbers. Men and women would walk twenty and sometimes thirty miles to attend them. At night, the men would be quartered in barns and out-houses; the women, in the cabins. In 1802, Elisha W. Bowman, then a beardless youth, was sent to the Miami Circuit. In 1803, John Sale and Joseph Oglesby were the preachers for this large circuit. Francis McCormick, Phillip Gatch and John Collins all resided within the present bounds of Clermont County. In 1808, the White Oak Circuit was formed, with David Young as the first minister in charge. In 1810, there were in this circuit 766 white members and one colored member. The Straight Creek Circuit was formed in 1820, William P. Finley being the first minister in charge of it.

The Christian denomination originated in the West, in the revival known as the Great Kentucky Revival, at the commencement of the present century. No churches of this denomination were organized within the limits of Brown County for several years after the close of the revival. In 1810, a Christian Church was organized by Archibald Alexander, and a good stone meeting-house was built for the society on the east bank of the West Fork of Eagle Creek. This was the first church erected by the Christian denomination in Brown County. Elder Matthew Gardner says that it was "the first erected by the Christians in Southern Ohio." The Union Church, two miles from Higginsport, was organized in 1818; the Bethlehem Church, in Huntington Township, in 1820; Georgetown Church, in 1822–23; Pisgah, about 1824; and Russelville, about 1826. The Southern Ohio Christian Conference was organized at the forks of Brush Creek, in Adams County, October 20, 1820.

Religious statistics and materials for a history of the progress of religion are not readily accessible in a country where there is no State church or governmental support of religion. The State of Ohio requires full statistical reports to be made annually of the condition and growth of the schools maintained by public taxation, but the chief matters pertaining to religion which have been noticed by the State or national statisticians are the number of church organizations and church edifices, the amount of church sittings or accommodations for public worship, and the value of church property; and our information concerning these is derived chiefly from the census returns of the United States since 1850.

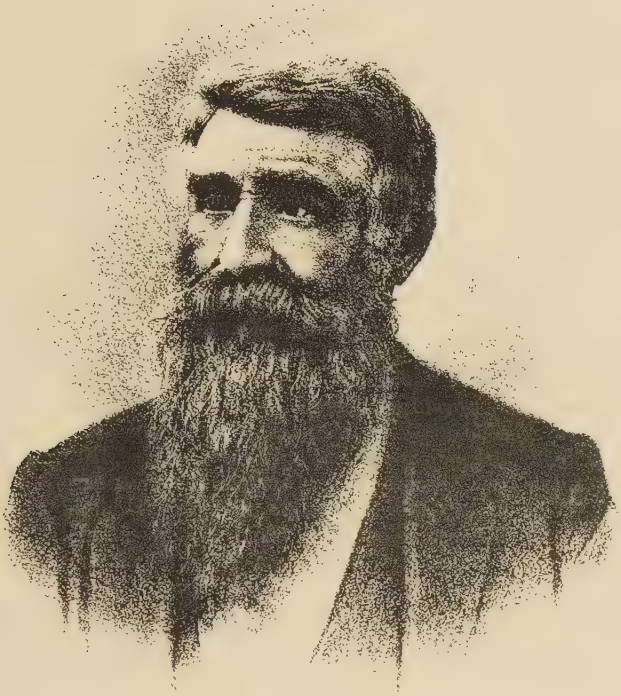
According to the census of 1850, there were in Brown County sixty-one churches, valued at $66,740. In 1870, the churches had increased to seventy-nine, and were valued at $279,850. It thus appears that, in twenty years, the cost of churches increased much more rapidly than their number. The aggregate church accommodations or sittings in the county had not increased from 1850 to 1870, being returned in both years at about twenty-six thousand. Com-

paring this number with the population of the county at the same dates, and making but a slight deduction from the population for infants, the sick and the infirm, it appears that at both periods there were seats in the churches for more than the entire population of the county who could attend public worship.

The statistics of churches given in census returns do not in all cases agree with the statements put forth by the denominational organs of the various sects. The census superintendents have their own point of view, and apply tests different from those known to the compilers of religious year books and registers. It should be borne in mind, too, that reports of the number of church edifices, their accommodations and value, are not always true measures of the religious activity of a community. A strong denomination with numerous churches may often strengthen itself by suffering a weak church to cease to exist when it becomes unable to support itself. There are churches which find a place on the rolls of a denomination, and may be enumerated in census returns, which, having a legal title to an edifice, and maintaining some kind of an organization, have ceased to gather congregations or support a minister.

Great changes have taken place in the mode of public worship since the first rude churches of hewed logs sprang up beside the green fields. In the former days, sermons were from an hour and a half to two hours in length, while the other services were protracted by long prayers and commentaries on the chapter read from the Scriptures, to a length that would now be thought unendurable. Often there were two services, separated by an intermission of fifteen minutes. During both services, horses, in the absence of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals stood, without food or water, haltered to trees, from which they gnawed the bark. The autumn sun was low in the horizon before the benediction was pronounced and the worshipers departed, some to distant homes. The singing was not artistic. The innovation of singing hymns without lining them out caused many a difficulty in the older churches. Sometimes there was a compromise between the opposing parties, and one hymn each Sunday was sung without being read line by line, and the others in the old way. A new tune, which all could not sing, caused some to grieve. The introduction of a choir or of a musical instrument caused serious dissension. Instrumental music was not common in the rural churches until after the introduction of the cabinet organ. The sin of wearing elegant attires and adornment with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array, was a favorite topic in the pulpit. Flowers on the sacred desk would have been considered as ministering to a worldly vanity. The most beautiful comedies and the sublimest tragedies to be seen on the stage were declared unfit for Christian eyes. Many pastimes and divertisements which scatter sunshine and sweetness over the cares and hardships of life were regarded as inconsistent with the seriousness, gravity and godly fear which the Gospel calls for.

It cannot be doubted that there was less harmony among the different denominations formerly than now. The religious men of former generations were sincerely and intensely sectarian. They believed that they had "thus saith the Lord" for their distinctive tenets. They believed themselves to be, and were determined to remain, rigidly "orthodox"—a term which, according to Dean Stanley, "implies, to a certain extent, narrowness, fixedness, perhaps even hardness of intellect and deadness of feeling, at times, rancorous animosity." Sermons were more controversial and doctrinal than now. It can hardly be doubted that, with the increase of culture and refinement in the clergy and laity, have come a larger religious sympathy and a higher and broader view, which would break down the party wall of sectarianism and sweep away the petty restrictions on thought and opinion.



O. F. Ralston

The early Presbyterian and Baptist Churches were severely Calvinistic, and their pulpits dwelt more frequently and more strenuously than their modern successors on the five points of their creed—predestination, particular redemption, total depravity, effectual calling and the certain perseverance of the saints. The terrors of the eternal torment of the wicked were more frequently and more vividly portrayed than in the modern days. The belief in a material fire in hell for the future and endless punishment of the unregenerate was common in all the churches. The doctrine of a literal fire in hell was preached by Rev. J. B. Findlay and other early Methodist preachers, in which they followed the explicit teachings of the sermons of John Wesley. It is doubtful if a person known to be a disbeliever in eternal punishment would have been suffered to remain a member of any of the early orthodox churches. To-day, a belief in the final holiness and happiness of all mankind is not an insurmountable bar to a place among the laity of the evangelical denominations.

But let us not judge the religious men of former days harshly. They were noble men, and the county owes them a debt of gratitude. We cannot believe in all things as they believed, but we cannot fail to recognize their virtues and their worth.

Most of the changes in the religious beliefs and modes of worship that have taken place since the establishment of the pioneer churches are not such as result in modifications of creeds and articles of faith. They are the result of inevitable tendencies, and are brought about, not so much by theological discussions as by the changes in human modes of thinking, feeling and believing, which, taken together, we call the spirit of the age. The advance of the refinements of civilization may render the religious doctrines of good men in one age repugnant to those of the text.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

Biographies of some of the most distinguished members of the legal profession in Brown County will be found elsewhere in this work. It is proposed in this place to narrate, with some regard to chronological order, some facts concerning the bar of the county not elsewhere recorded. The sketch must necessarily be imperfect.

The legal business of the early pioneers of Brown County, before the organization of a State Government, was transacted at Cincinnati and various towns in Kentucky. In 1796, there were nine practicing attorneys at Cincinnati, all of whom, except two, became confirmed drunkards, and dsecended to premature graves. Several of the early lawyers in Cincinnati and the towns in Northern Kentucky attended the courts of Clermont and Adams Counties until the organization of Brown County. Judge Jacob Burnet says:

"It was always my opinion that there was a fair proportion of genius and talent among the early members of the bar. Some of them, it is true, were uneducated, and had to acquire their legal knowledge after they assumed the profession. These were not numerous, but were noisy and officious, and, for some time, were able to procure a considerable amount of practice. This may be accounted for, in part, by the fact that the docket contained a large number of actions for slander, and assault and battery, and indictments for larceny, libels and the like."

It is worthy of note that Francis Dunlavy, the first President Judge of the circuit which embraced Cincinnati and the southwestern third of the State, was not a regularly educated lawyer, nor was he admitted to the bar until after his retirement from the bench. He was, however, a classical scholar, and had served as a member of the convention which formed the State constitution, and

of the Territorial and State Legislatures. He practiced law for some years after his retirement from the bench, in 1817. His home was at Lebanon.

The attorney who prosecuted pleas in behalf of the State was appointed by the Supreme Court, and was frequently a non-resident of the county. In the earlier courts, the sum of $20 was the usual allowance for the services of a Prosecuting Attorney at a single term. Aaron Goforth, of Cincinnati; Arthur St. Clair, Jr., of Cincinnati; Joshua Collett, of Lebanon, were appointed attorneys for the State at different terms of the courts of Clermont County from 1803 until 1809. Arthur St. Clair was a son of the Territorial Governor. He is said to have appeared in court with a sword and a cocked hat. Joshua Collett was the first resident lawyer in Warren County, and practiced in the courts of Southwestern Ohio until he became President Judge. He presided at the first court in Brown County.

Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, afterward a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and a United States Senator, had a large practice in this portion of the circuit over which he traveled.

John McLean, of Lebanon, who afterward presided on the bench in Brown County as a Supreme Judge of Ohio, and was afterward a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was known to the pioneers of this region as an able young lawyer.

Martin Marshall, of Augusta, Ky., was regular in attendance at the courts of Brown County. He was a profound lawyer and a successful advocate.

Owen T. Fishback, of Clermont County, admitted to the bar in 1815, was for more than forty years a distinguished practitioner, and seven years a President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. "Half a century an ornament to the bar, of strong opinions, which he was accustomed to strongly express at all proper times, he was a man who left a decided impress on the history of his time and county."

Thomas Morris, although he was never a resident of Brown County, was so long and prominently identified with the practice of law in the region now composing the county, both before and after its organization, that he should receive here more than a passing notice. He was born in Pennsylvania January 3, 1776, and died at his homestead, near Bethel, Ohio, December 7, 1844. The son of a Baptist minister of Welsh descent, his early life was passed in the wilds of West Virginia, where he had few advantages of schools. Excepting three months at a common school, his entire education was received in his log cabin home, where his mother taught him to read before he was six years old. In 1795, he removed to Columbia, in the Northwest Territory, where he clerked in the store of Rev. John Smith, one of the first Senators from Ohio in Congress. In 1797, he married Rachel Davis. In 1800, he removed to Williamsburg, and, in 1804, to Bethel, which was his home for most of his active life. In 1802, without the assistance of friends, without pecuniary means, without a preceptor, with a growing family and with but few books, he commenced the study of law. Early and late he was at his law books. After the hard labors of the day, night found him reading Blackstone by the light of hickory bark or a clapboard, at his cabin, and often by a brick-kiln which he was burning for the support of his family. Completing two years of study, in 1804 he was admitted to the bar. With a resolute purpose and an iron will, he pushed his onward way; he soon took a leading position at the bar; reputation and business rapidly accumulated, and for forty years he maintained his position among the able and successful lawyers of Ohio. He was among the ablest of the early lawyers of Clermont, many of his clients being from the region now forming Brown County. At the organization of Brown County, he was in the full tide of successful practice, and for years he had an extensive practice

both in the courts of Clermont and Brown. Before a jury there were few who surpassed him in power and effect. Indomitable energy was one of his marked characteristics. His son and biographer relates that "in a case of great importance before the court of Brown County, he desired a continuance of his case, a principal witness being absent on account of high waters. The court refused the motion. Mr. Morris procured a horse, swam the stream, and, with his witness behind him, returned and replunged into the swollen stream, entered the court and gained his case." He was often elected to the General Assembly, where he served on the most important committees, frequently being Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1809, he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio; but, by an act of the Legislature called "the sweeping act," he was prevented from taking his seat on the bench. In 1832, he was elected United States Senator, and served six years. In the Senate he distinguished himself as an opponent of slavery. In 1844, the Liberty party nominated him a candidate for Vice President. On his monument in the cemetery at Bethel is the following inscription:

Thomas Morris,
Born January 3, 1776, Died December 7, 1844,
Aged 69 years.
Unawed by power and uninfluenced by flattery,
He was, throughout life, the fearless advocate
of
Human Liberty.

John S. Wills, who was admitted to the bar in Virginia in 1797, came from Columbus, Ohio, to Ripley, the temporary seat of justice of Brown County, about the time of the organization of the county, and was among the first resident practicing attorneys of Ripley. He afterward removed to Georgetown, and was engaged in the practice of his profession until his death, in 1829.

George W. King, the first resident Prosecuting Attorney of Brown County, came from his native State of Pennsylvania, where be was admitted to the bar in November, 1817, to visit his brothers in this county. He arrived in the county in December of the same year, and, after the formation of the county, began the practice of his profession at Ripley. It is believed that Wills and King were the only resident lawyers of the county when the first courts were held at Ripley.

Thomas L. Hamer commenced the practice of law at Georgetown in August, 1821; Archibald Liggett, at Ripley, in 1825; David G. Devore, at Georgetown, in 1833; Andrew Ellison, at Georgetown, in 1835; Chambers Baird, at Ripley, in 1837; Hanson L. Penn, at Georgetown, in 1837; and John G. Marshall, in 1846.

For twenty years after the organization of the county, only four or five lawyers residing in the county were engaged in active practice at any one time. Attorneys and physicians were then subject to a tax of a few mills on each dollar of their annual income, and the records of the County Commissioners contain lists of the practicing attorneys in the county for a number of years following 1831. The list for 1831 is: Thomas L. Hamer, Archibald Liggett, George W. King, John J. Higgins and Daniel F. Barney. Of these, Messrs. Higgins and Barney were not long engaged in the practice. In 1833, 1834 and 1835, only four lawyers were taxed on their incomes.

In 1840, there were six practicing attorneys resident in the county, viz.: Thomas L. Hamer, David G. Devore, Chambers Baird, Hanson L. Penn, Thomas H. Linch and Josiah Q. Gallup. Although the lawyers were few in numbers, it was not until about this time that the income of any one of them

was estimated as high as $1,000, and in most cases it was only about one-half that sum.

In 1850, there were twenty practicing attorneys in the county—one at Aberdeen, one at Higginsport, two at Fayetteville, two at Ripley and fourteen at Georgetown. In 1880, the number of practicing attorneys in the county was thirty-five.

Riding the circuit was the uniform custom of the early lawyers, whether they were old in the profession and had an established practice, or were young, briefless, and perhaps penniless, members, in search of business. They traveled on horseback, with their saddle-bags under them, an overcoat and umbrella strapped behind the saddle, and leggings well spattered with mud, tied with strings below the knees. Traveling the circuit became less common in the decade between 1830 and 1840, and finally ceased. Subsequent to 1840, it was continued only by the older lawyers, who had established a practice in the different counties of the circuit which made the toilsome journey, which took them away from their homes a considerable portion of the year, a remunerative one.

Lawyers' fees were low in the early practice in Ohio. A charge of hundreds of dollars was rare; a fee of thousands of dollars for services in a single case was almost unknown. Ejectment suits, which frequently arose from the disputed boundaries and titles of the Virginia Military Lands, were, perhaps, the most profitable part of the early lawyers' practice. It may be safely assumed that, for thirty years after the organization of the State of Ohio, $750, which was for a part of that time the salary of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was above rather than below the average annual income of a lawyer in full practice at Williamsburg, Batavia and Georgetown. The salary of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas was fixed, in 1803, at $750; in 1816, at $1,000; in 1837, at $1,200; in 1852, at $1,500; and in 1867, at $2,500.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

There are in existence no records from which we can learn the names of the physicians who practiced in the region now forming Brown County, previous to the organization of the county, and for several years subsequent there. to. The Legislature passed various acts to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery. The first of these was passed in 1811, when the whole State was divided into five districts. Among the censors named in early acts authorized to grant licenses to practice medicine and surgery in the districts which included the region of Brown County were Dr. Alexander Campbell, of Ripley; Dr. Levi Rogers, of Clermont County; Dr. J. D. Keith; and Dr. Edward Tiffin, the first Governor of Ohio.

The medical system of the noted New England empiric, Samuel Thompson, was introduced into this county about 1826. It was termed the Botanic system, or Thompsonian system. Steaming a patient for the purpose of producing perspiration was such an important branch of the practice that the followers were frequently called steam doctors. They were also popularly termed herb or root doctors. The practitioners purchased Dr. Thompson's "New Guide to Health, or Botanic Family Physician, containing a complete system of practice upon a plan entirely new," with a patent right to the system, and, without any previous course of study, they were prepared for the practice of medicine. The system was extensively introduced in Ohio between the years 1825 and 1835. Dr. Thompson's book and patent right to the system were sold at $20, and the publishers of the book at Columbus, Ohio, put forth the statement that Thompson's agents disposed of 4,319 copies in three and a half years pre-

ceding 1832, and that Dr. Thompson's share of the proceeds of his Western agency for that time was $17,500. The most important article used in Dr. Thompson's practice was lobelia, which he called the emetic herb, and the medicinal virtues of which he claimed to have discovered. The following extract from the "Botanic Physician" gives the Doctor's prescription of a stock of medicines for a family: "One ounce of the emetic herb, two ounces of cayenne, one-half pound bayberry root bark in powder, one pound poplar bark, one pint of the rheumatic drops This stock will be sufficient for a family for one year, with such articles as they can easily procure themselves when wanted, and will enable them to cure any disease which a family of common size may be afflicted with during that time. The expenses will be small and much better than to employ a doctor, and have his extravagant bill to pay." It is impossible to learn, at this time, how many of the practitioners of this system were to be found in this county. They were probably most numerous in Ohio about 1832.

The following is the list of physicians taxed on their income in Brown County in 1831: Greenleaf Norton, Alfred Beasley, Phillip J. Buckner, Samuel W. Penn, Enoch M. Ellsberry, George B. Bailey, Adam Wylie, Joseph Matthews, Thomas S. Williamson, Alexander Campbell, Samuel P. Anthony, T. M. Brown, Isaac M. Beck, Peter Williams.

The following is the list for 1841: Alfred Beasley, Simon L. Bearce, Isaac M. Beck, George B. Bailey, P. J. Buckner, Clinton Campbell, Henry Courtney, V. M. Diball, Enoch M. Ellsberry, A. B. Heterick, William Herbert, Dr. Kincade, William B. McCormack, Peter Marshall, Thomas M. Moore, James B. McConnell, Edward Newton, Daniel Porter, Nathan Scofield, John Thompson, William B. Thompson.

In 1831, $550 was the highest income upon which any physician in the county was taxed, and in 1841, the income of only one was placed as high as $1,000.

AGRICULTURE.

The great embarrassment under which the pioneer farmer labored was the difficulty of getting the products of his soil to a market. In spite of roots and stumps, sprouts and bushes, the newly cleared land brought forth bountiful harvests; but the wagon roads were imperfect, canals and railroads unthought of, and the distance by the Ohio River to the principal markets so great, the navigation so difficult, tedious and hazardous, that the early farmer had little encouragement to increase the products of his fields beyond the wants of his family and the supply of the limited home market created by the wants of the inhabitants of the neighboring towns and the newly arrived emigrants. The average time required for a journey by a flatboat propelled by oars and poles, from Cincinnati to New Orleans and return, was six months. The cargoes taken in these boats were necessarily light, the boats could not be easily brought back, and were generally abandoned at New Orleans, and the crew returned by land, generally on foot, through a wilderness of hundreds of miles. A large part of the proceeds of the cargo was necessarily consumed in the cost of taking it to market. Beeswax, skins and feathers were the principal articles that could profitably be transported by wagons to distant markets. Hogs and cattle were driven afoot, over the mountains, and, after a journey of a month or six weeks, found an uncertain market in Baltimore. Corn rarely commanded more than 10 or 12 cents per bushel; wheat, 30 or 40 cents; hay was from $3 to $4 per ton; flour, from $1.50 to $2 per hundred; pork, from $1 to $2 per hundred; the average price of good beef was $1 50 per hundred, while oats, potatoes, butter and eggs scarcely had a market value, and the sale of cabbage and turnips was almost unheard of. But the early farmers supplied their

homes liberally with the comforts of pioneer life; they lived independently, and, perhaps, were as happy and contented as those who have the luxuries brought by wealth and commerce.

The proximity of a spring, rather than the claims of taste or sanitary considerations, usually determined the location of the first residence of the pioneer farmer; and the log stable and the corn-crib, made of rails or poles, were apt to be in close proximity to the residence. The first fences, both for the fields and the door-yard, were made of rails in the form of the Virginia, or worm, fence. This, in a new country, where timber, readily split with the wedge and maul, was abundant, was the cheapest and most durable fence. Unsightly as it is, it is yet superseded to a limited extent only by post and rail, board or wire fences, or hedges.

Agricultural implements were at an early period necessarily few in number and rude and simple in construction. The plow first used was of rude construction—often made on the farm with the assistance of the neighboring blacksmith. It had a wooden mold-board and a clumsy iron share. It took a strong man to hold it, and twice the strength of team now requisite for the same amount of work. The cast-iron plow was slowly introduced. The early harrows were made of bars of wood and wooden teeth, and were rude and homely in construction. Sometimes, in place of the harrow, a brush, weighted down with a piece of timber, was dragged over the ground. The sickle was in universal use for harvesting grain until about 1825, when it was gradually superseded by the cradle. The sickle is one of the most ancient of farming implements, but reaping with the sickle was always slow and laborious. For the twenty years succeeding 1830, there were few farmers who did not know how to swing the cradle and scythe, but during the next twenty years, reapers and mowers, drawn by horses, became almost the only harvesters of grain and grass. The first reaping machines merely cut the grain; a raker was necessary to gather the grain into sheaves ready for the binders. Self-raking reaping machines soon followed, and, about 1878, self-binding machines were introduced. Of the two old-fashioned methods of separating the grain from the straw—the flail and tramping with horses—the latter was the most common in this county. To-day, instead of this slow and wasteful method, a horse or steam-power thresher not only separates the grain, but winnows it and carries the straw to the stack, all at the same time.

HORSES.

The capital invested in domestic animals constitutes a large item in the wealth of the county. Improvements in breeds of all the farm animals have kept pace with the improvements in agricultural implements and methods of tilling the soil. After the land had been generally cleared of the forests, the necessity of oxen ceased, and interest in the improvement of the horse commenced. The possession of good horses—elegant, strong and speedy—became a matter of pride with the farmer. Speed was not considered of special value in the horse until the improvements in the public roads rendered possible the use of the modern light carriage. The improvements in the horse are doubtless largely due to the infusion of the blood of the thoroughbred, which was early introduced into Southern Ohio. The Morgan, the Cadmus, the Bellfounder, the C. M. Clay and the Hambletonian stock were also common at different periods; but whatever breed has been introduced, the tendency has always been to amalgamate it with the stocks already in use. The strains of blood have not, therefore, been kept distinct. The farm horse, or horses for general purposes, found throughout the county are of a most uncertain blood.

but it is certain that they have been greatly improved within thirty years in style, action, form, temper and endurance.

CATTLE.

The cattle of the early settlers were introduced from various quarters, immigrants from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky bringing many with them, and it is believed by some that cattle raised by the Indians previous to the first settlements by the whites were an element in the original or common herds in the West. Of course, they were a heterogeneous collection, yet, in process of time, the stock was assimilated to the locality, acquiring local characteristics, by which the experienced cattle-dealer determined, from their general appearance, the region in which they were reared. The early farmers suffered their cattle to wander through the woods and uncultivated grounds, browsing for their living, and thus some of the native grasses and shrubs were extirpated by being cropped off early in the spring before their flowers and seeds were formed. In winter, the cows were not housed nor sheltered, but found their subsistence at a stack of wheat straw, or in the cornfield after husking time; or, at best, were fed twice a day in an open lot, with fodder and unhusked corn. The practice, which is still common, of securing the corn before it is fully matured, by cutting off the stalks near the ground and stacking it in the field, is said to have originated with the cattle-feeders of Virginia.

The Patton stock of English cattle, imported into Kentucky early in this century, doubtless found their way across the Ohio and were crossed with the common cattle. Excellent Short-Horn cattle were introduced from time to time, until there is scarcely a neighborhood in the county in which more or less of their cross is not found. Of late years, the Jersey cows are coming into favor, especially in the towns and on farms adjoining the towns.

SWINE.

The raising of hogs has proved so well adapted to the agriculture of the county that on almost every farm it has been carried on, and the animal has been made to serve both as a popular and cheap article of food, and a means of condensing for the market a large part of the extensive crops of Indian corn. Of all domestic animals, the hog comes to maturity quickest, requires least skill and care to handle, and has been most generally relied on in the regions around Cincinnati for domestic consumption and for profit. Ripley was at one time an important pork market.

Several breeds of hogs have been introduced into Southwestern Ohio, and have found their way into Brown County. The swine of the early settlers were long and slim, coarse, large-boned and long-legged, with erect bristles on the neck and back. They were active and healthy, and capable of making heavy hogs, but two years or more were required for them to mature. Until a short time before being butchered or driven to market, they were suffered to run at large in the woods, subsisting as foragers. They were sometimes known as "razor-backs."

The Big China hogs, from which originated the celebrated Poland-China hogs, were introduced into Warren County in 1816. In that year, John Wallace, then a Trustee of the Shaker society, visited Philadelphia on business, and was shown what were called the Big China hogs. He was pleased with them, and purchased four hogs, and brought them the same season to Union Village. These four hogs were entirely white, except one, upon which were some sandy spots, in which appeared small black spots. They were repre-

sented to be either imported or the immediate descendants of imported stock, and are believed to have been the first China hogs in Southwestern Ohio. Subsequently, other China hogs were introduced.

They were extensively raised and crossed with the best breeds then existing, and the product of these crosses constituted a breed of fine qualities, which was generally known as the "Warren County hog," sometimes as the "Shaker hog."

The Berkshires were introduced in 1835 or 1836, by Mr. Munson Beach, who operated in connection with his brother, Louis Beach, then a prominent merchant in the city of New York. The Berkshires introduced by the Messrs. Beach were generally black, with occasional marks of white, either on the feet, the tip of the tail or in the face. They were muscular, active and round-bodied hogs, and, in most cases, had sharp-pointed, upright ears. Some families, however, were large in size, deep in their bodies, with ears that lopped.

The Irish Grazier breed of hogs was imported direct into Southwestern Ohio by William Neff, Esq., of Cincinnati, about 1839. The Graziers were white, with only occasional sandy spots, which appeared about the eyes. These three breeds--the Big China, the Berkshires and Irish Graziers—were extensively used in making crosses by the best breeders in Southwestern Ohio. The stock thus produced has resulted in what is known as the Poland-China hog.

The first part of this name, however, is a misnomer, as the best authorities agree that there never was a breed of hogs known as the Poland in the Miami Valley, and no Poland cross entered into the formation of the breed. The first part of the name is believed to have originated from the fact that a Polander residing in Hamilton County, having purchased some of the Shaker or Warren County hogs many years ago, disposed of them to purchasers, who named them Poland, or Polander, hogs. The National Convention of Swine-Breeders of 1872 retained this misnomer for the reason that the great mass of breeders so called the breed, and to change a name generally used is difficult.

In recent years, pure-blooded Berkshires have been brought into Brown County, and these, with the Poland-China, are the principal breeds raised in the county.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco early became an important crop in Brown County, For some years previous to 1850, it ranked second in importance to corn only. The crop at that time was estimated at some fourteen hundred hogsheads, the average yield per acre being about one thousand pounds. The price varied with the quality, from 3 to 8 cents per pound. The crop was sold at Ripley, Higginsport and other places on the Ohio, where it was pressed into hogsheads and shipped to New Orleans.

Some of the agriculturists of Brown County foresaw the importance of the tobacco-growing interest. Previous to the civil war, Gen. James Loudon offered, at a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, a resolution granting a premium on the best crop of tobacco grown upon an acre of ground in the State, but the proposition was ridiculed and voted down, the majority believing that the growth of tobacco should not be encouraged. In 1863, Gen. Loudon, at a meeting of the same board, renewed his proposition, and stated that the production of tobacco was found to be the greatest and most profitable industry on the limestone lands of the Ohio River counties--the most profitable crop in Southern Ohio. He called attention to the fact that the hillsides of Brown County had been advertised for sale a few years before, and nobody would bid over 62½ cents per acre for them; then, the same land was worth $50 per acre. The Germans, by their skill and industry, had made these steep hillsides the best producing land in Ohio. It had been asserted that Ohio

could never compete with Kentucky in raising tobacco; but at that time, he said, the best tobacco sold in the Cincinnati market, at 40 cents per pound, as Mason County, Ky., tobacco, had been raised in Brown County, Ohio.

For more than twenty years past, tobacco-growing has been the most important industry of the county. In 1840, Brown stood tenth among the counties of Ohio in the amount of tobacco grown; in 1850 and 1860, fifth; since the civil war, Brown has been second to Montgomery only in the number of acres planted and number of pounds grown. While Montgomery County far exceeds Brown in the amount of tobacco grown, the quality of the leaf in Brown is far superior, and brings in the market a much higher price than that grown in Montgomery.

The growth of tobacco culture in Brown County is exhibited in the following table. The figures for the years 1840, 1850 and 1860 were obtained from the United States Census returns; those for the succeeding years, from the Ohio Statistical Reports:

For the year 1840, 63,260 pounds; 1850, 1,279,510 pounds; 1860, 1,898,846 pounds; 1863, 3,594 acres, 2,684,503 pounds; 1866, 3,093 acres, 2,760,739 pounds; 1871, 3,251 acres, 2,828,422 pounds; 1873, 4,514 acres, 4,085,755 pounds; 1876, 4,261 acres, 3,420,120 pounds; 1879, 4,847 acres, 3,721,793 pounds; 1880, 5,004 acres, 4,156,921 pounds.

The White Burley variety, so celebrated and highly prized for the manufacture of chewing tobacco, both fine-cut and plug, originated in Brown County. The story of its origin generally accepted is this: About the time of the civil war, a tobacco-grower named Joseph Fore, residing on the farm of Capt. Kautz, on White Oak, between Georgetown and Higginsport, observed in his tobacco bed some plants of a remarkably white color. The color of both stems and leaves of these plants was similar to that of chance stocks of corn called "sick corn." The seed sown in the tobacco bed was of the Little Burley variety. One or two stalks of the new and strange variety, although unpromising in appearance, were permitted to mature, and the seed they produced was saved. The plants grown from the seed, though not so large, thrifty and hardy as other varieties, were found to consist of an excellent fiber, to cure of a bright color, to be free from gum, and to possess all the qualities desirable for cutting purposes. The seed from the new variety was gradually spread over Brown, and portions of adjoining counties in Ohio and Kentucky. It soon became the most desirable tobacco in the Cincinnati market, and commanded the highest prices. It is now almost the only variety grown in the Brown County, Ohio, and the Mason County, Ky., districts, and its culture has extended to other portions of the country. The growing crops of this variety during the first years of its culture were white, as if covered with hoar-frost. In later years, the white color is less marked, and a tendency toward a reversion to the original Burley tobacco, from which it sprang, has been observed.

BROWN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND FAIRS.

The Brown County Agricultural Society was organized on the 17th day of January, 1850, agreeably to the laws of Ohio. The following were the first officers: Samuel Kerr, Decatur, President; Alexander Campbell, Ripley, Vice President; Reason Shepherd, Ripley, Secretary; John Glaze, Russellville, Treasurer; George W. Brown, Elhannan W. Devore, James Tweed, Samuel G. Moore and Daniel Gilmer, Managers.

The first fair of the society was held at Russellville, on the 16th of October, 1850. The exhibition, though not large, was considered a respectable one, and the officers, in their annual report, stated that the number of animals

and articles offered for exhibition and the competition for premiums were far greater than they had anticipated. No admission fee to the fair was charged. The following is the first report of the Treasurer of the society:

Amount received from members of the society		$158 00
Amount received from the County Treasurer		119 00
Total amount received		$277 00
Amount paid out in premiums	$116 00	
Amount paid for printing and incidental expenses	20 35	
		$136 35
Balance on hand		$140 65

The officers elected January 17, 1851, were: Alexander Campbell, Ripley, President; Philip Jolly, Ripley, Vice President; Reason Shepherd, Ripley, Secretary; John Glaze, Russelville, Treasurer; John Williamson, Russelville; Absalom King, Georgetown; David Dixon, Ripley; and James Tweed, Ripley, Managers. The second annual fair was held at Ripley on the 2d and 3d days of October, 1851. The attendance was larger, and the number of articles and animals on exhibition greater, than at the first fair. The Treasurer's report shows that the total expenditures of the fair were $492.85, of which $409.75 were for premiums. At the annual meeting of the board, premiums on crops were awarded as follows: To George Snedaker, on corn, 120 bushels per acre; to the same, on wheat, twenty-eight bushels per acre; to Alexander Campbell, on oats, sixty-four and three-fourths bushels per acre; to Reason Shepherd, on buckwheat, twenty-four bushels per acre; to Samuel G. Moore, on hay, two and a half tons per acre; to Russell Shaw, on onions, fifty-four and one-fourth bushels, raised on forty-two poles of ground.

A change having been made in the constitution of the society, the third annual election for officers was held on the second Tuesday of November, 1851. The election was held at Georgetown, and the following officers were chosen: H. L. Penn, Georgetown, President; E. B. Fee, New Hope, Vice President; Newton A. Devore, Secretary (declined); Abraham King, Georgetown; John Markley, Georgetown; James Loudon, Georgetown; Charles Richards, Georgetown; Henry Young, New Hope, Managers. The fair was permanently established at Georgetown; grounds were there purchased, upon which the exhibitions of the society have since been annually held.

In 1855, the society reported its total receipts at $893.60, and its expenditures at $727.34. In 1870, there were 556 members; the total receipts, $2,100; the total expenditures, $1,891. In 1876, the total receipts were $2,054.72. In 1880, there were 540 members; the total receipts were $2,490. The society has sixteen acres of ground, which, with the improvements thereon, is valued at $3,000.

A few years ago, the Directors of the society abolished horse-racing at the annual fairs, and since that time no premiums for speed horses have been offered. This measure, which was looked upon by many as a hazardous experiment, has resulted beneficially to the financial condition of the society. The fair for 1882 was the most successful in the history of the society.

GROWTH OF WEALTH AND POPULATION.

The assessment of property under the laws for the collection of taxes affords an imperfect means of comparing the wealth of the county at different periods. It gives by no means the market value, being generally much below the selling price. It is, however, the best means at our command to show the growth of the wealth of the county. Subjoined are the statistics for several years.

giving the total value of all real estate, both in the towns and in the country:

YEAR.	Value of Lands.	Average Value per Acre of Farming Lands.	Value of Real Property in Towns.	Total Value of Real Property.
1825	$830,292	$3.23	$ 96,411	$926,603
1835	713,007	2.56	142,584	924,766
1840	1,287,157	3.83	192,229	1,391,623
1846	3,771,255	12.65	517,826	4,074,628
1853	5,567,276	17.88	724,713	6,291,989
1859	6,304,229	. . .	778,838	7,083,067
1870	6,891,743	22.62	1,002,111	7,843,749
1880	6,064,875	20.03	1,253,521	7,318,396

A change in the mode of assessing property was adopted in 1846, after which the valuation approached much nearer the true value than in the preceding years. This accounts for the great rise in values between 1841 and 1846. Prior to 1826, real estate in Ohio was put upon the duplicate for taxation for State purposes only. All lands in the State were divided, for the purposes of taxation, into three grades, called first quality, second quality and third quality, and a uniform rate of taxation was fixed by the Legislature for all lands of the same grade. For six years succeeding the organization of the State, the rate of taxation on lands of the first quality did not exceed 1 cent per acre, and at no time prior to 1826 did it reach 4 cents per acre. There were revaluations of the real property of Ohio in the years indicated in the table.

POPULATION OF BROWN COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS IN 1850, 1860, 1870 AND 1880.

TOWNSHIPS.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	TOWNSHIPS.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Byrd	1,642	1,283	1,251	1,299	Higginsport*	535	507	530	762
Clark	1,450	1,371	1,691	1,761	Perry	2,781	2,810	3,016	2,868
Eagle	1,279	1,364	1,166	1,249	Fayetteville*	317	399	397	390
Franklin	1,169	1,172	1,225	1,165	Pike	1,022	1,211	1,314	1,339
Green	669	1,172	1,490	1,916	Pleasant	2,074	2,331	2,605	2,940
Mt. Oreb*	.....	.....	.....	242	Georgetown*	618	723	1,037	1,293
Huntington	2,684	2,854	3,020	3,085	Scott	1,036	1,162	1,070	1,224
Aberdeen*	808	836	871	885	Sterling	981	1,209	1,394	1,662
Jackson	1,256	1,081	995	963	Union	4,378	5,650	5,399	5,776
Jefferson	.....	1,311	1,267	1,300	Ripley*	1,780	2,725	2,323	2,546
Russellville*	386	465	359	478	Washington	1,185	1,229	1,082	1,206
Lewis	2,720	2,748	2,817	3,188					

* Villages.

The following unincorporated villages have been returned separately to the census department in 1880. The population is only approximated, as the limits of the places are not sharply defined:

Arnheim, 98; Benton, 20; Brownstown, 49; Carlisle, 63; Chasetown, 51; Decatur, 258; Fincastle, 118; Feesburg, 179; Greenbush, 49; Hamersville, 231; Hestoria, 376; Kirbyville, 35; Levanna, 294; Locust Ridge, 42; New Harmony, 43; New Hope, 138; St. Martin's, 50; Sardinia, 283; Taylorsville, 77; Wahlsburg, 19; White Oak Valley, 48.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The political history of Brown County may be summed up in the statement that a majority of her voters were at first Anti-Federalists or Jeffersonian Republicans, and in later years Democrats. The first presidential election in which the voters of Brown participated after the organization of the county

was in 1820, when party lines were obliterated, and James Monroe was re-elected President with the electoral vote of every State in the Union. This was "the era of good feeling in politics." In 1824, the Republicans or Anti-Federalists, who had before been united in the support of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, were somewhat divided in their choice for President. There were four candidates for President, three of them having electoral tickets in Ohio. Many old Republicans supported J. Q. Adams; others Andrew Jackson, but Henry Clay carried the State of Ohio. Early in the canvass, it became evident that a large majority of the people of Brown were in favor of Gen. Jackson. This was shown by the votes taken at militia musters. Many newspapers in Ohio were neutral with respect to the opposing candidates, and contented themselves with the publication of commuuications from the friends of all the aspirants. Young Thomas L. Hamer, who then edited the *Benefactor* at Georgetown, was an outspoken advocate of the election of Jackson. The following is from his paper of the date of October 25, 1824: "Awake, citizens of Ohio! Come forward and give your voice to the man who has done more for the welfare of your country than all the other candidates put together. Andrew Jackson deserves your suffrages if Washington deserved the offices conferred on him. Whilst Clay, Crawford and Adams were lolling on beds of down and feasting on the delicacies of both hemispheres, he was wading through swamps, sleeping on the cold ground and living upon acorns." Jackson received in the county nearly twice as many votes as were cast for both Clay and Adams. The full vote of the county by townships is not before us, but it is believed that Jackson received a plurality in every township in the county. At the October election this year, questions of national politics had little effect on the vote for the various candidates. The friends of Jackson, Clay and Adams in Brown united in supporting Jeremiah Morrow for Governor, and J. W. Campbell for Congress. There were this year four candidates for Representative in the Legislature; six candidates for County Commissioner; six candidates for Auditor, and three candidates for Coroner.

In 1828, party lines were closely drawn between the Adams men and Jackson men. Rallying committees were appointed in the various townships for the purpose of getting out a full vote at the election for President. At that time, and for many succeeding years, one of the most hotly contested questions at issue was which was the old Republican party. Both parties claimed to be the old Jeffersonian Republicans. Federalist, the name of the pary to which Washington and Hamilton belonged, had long before become a term of reproach. At the October election in 1828, John W. Campbell, the Jackson candidate for Governor, resided in Brown County. He had for ten years been a Representative in Congress, during which time he was a resident of Adams County. In 1826, he removed to Brown County, and settled on a farm on Straight Creek, which he improved with care and built upon it a large and convenient residence, which he named "Solitude." Mr. Campbell was a native of Augusta County, Va., and studied law at Morgantown, Va., and was admitted to the bar at West Union, Ohio, in 1808. In the canvass for Governor in 1828, he was defeated by Allen Trimble, and was afterward appointed a Judge of the United States District Court; he then removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he resided until his death, in 1831. His literary papers were published in a volume by his widow. Judge J. W. Campbell was a brother of Joseph N. Campbell, of Ripley, one of the first Associate Judges of Brown County, who died of cholera July 13, 1833, aged fifty years.

In the early history of the county, candidates were generally placed before the people without the intervention of a party caucus, a political convention or primary election. The names of candidates for county offices and members of

the Legislature were usually announced by themselves or their friends in the newspapers of the county several weeks prior to the election. Sometimes there were seven or eight candidates for a single office; usually there were but two or three. The personal popularity of a candidate and his fitness for the office were of more importance than his views on national politics. The county seat contest for several years was an important factor in the selection of officers, especially members of the Legislature. On July 14, 1824, a meeting was held at Georgetown, which resolved that it was expedient "that the friends of the center interest delegate one or more persons from each township in the county to meet at Georgetown on the first day of the next official muster to select candidates for the next October election."

In 1832, a call signed by more than two hundred supporters of the administration of Andrew Jackson was published, recommending the voters of the Jackson Democratic party in Brown County to meet on Saturday, August 11, at the usual place of holding elections in each township, and appoint five persons from each township to represent them in a convention to be held at Georgetown on August 25, 1832, for the purpose of selecting a ticket for the State Legislature and nominating committees of vigilance and correspondence, and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary. At the county convention only eight out of fourteen townships were represented. The convention nominated candidates for Representative in the Legislature, and resolved that it was inexpedient to nominate candidates for county offices. Daniel F. Barney, Thomas L. Hamer and Jesse R. Grant were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the Democratic voters of the county.

It was not long until the custom was fixed of making party nominations for candidates, both for the Legislature and for county offices.

In the early exciting contests the county was often flooded with handbills and circulars gotten up by the opposing candidates and their friends. Mr. Hamer, both when a candidate for the Legislature and for Congress, found it advisable to issue circulars explaining his views and replying to the charges made by his opponents. When he became a candidate for Congress the first time, he authorized the announcement of his candidacy in a Georgetown newspaper dated July 31, 1832, and at the same time authorized the editor to say that Mr. Hamer, "as soon as professional avocations will permit, will publish an address to the electors, announcing his political principles. This measure is deemed necessary, not only because the people have a right to know the sentiments of candidates for popular favor, but also to relieve other gentlemen from the trouble of circulating and explaining his sentiments for him—a work which has been in progress, as he understands, for some time past."

Mr. Hamer's address "To the voters of the Fifth Congressional District of Ohio" was dated August 15, 1832, and consisted of an eight-page circular. It gave a full and frank expression of views on nullification, the tariff, the United States Bank and internal improvements by the General Government. On some of these subjects he differed with his best personal and political friends. A circular was soon issued and widely circulated by the friends of Thomas Morris, in which Mr. Hamer was accused of having deserted the Jackson party, and abandoned his Democratic principles. To this Mr. Hamer replied in a circular of equal length with his first address. Other circulars and handbills were issued on both sides in this memorable contest in the Brown, Adams and Clermont District.

ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENTS.

The doctrines of the Abolitionists were very unpopular in this county, and those who maintained them were subjected to much odium and abuse. There

was, however, a small minority of the people who never flinched from avowing their deep-seated and uncompromising opposition to every form of human bondage. Leicester King, the Abolition candidate for Governor in 1842, received 108 votes in the county, the total number of votes being 3,792. In 1846, Samuel Lewis, the Liberty candidate, received 208 votes, and in 1853 the same man, as the Free Soil candidate, received 593 votes in the county. The greater portion of the Abolitionists of the county were in and about Ripley, Sardinia, Russellville, the Red Oak neighborhood and some other localities.

Among the prominent leaders of the anti-slavery cause were Rev. John Rankin, of Ripley; Rev. James Gilliland, of Red Oak; Rev. Jesse Lockhart, of Russelville; Dr. Bearce, of Decatur; Rev. Robert B. Dobbins, of the Sardinia Presbyterian Church; Dr. Isaac M. Beck, of Sardinia; Rev. John B. Mahan and John Moore, of Washington Township; Dr. Alexander Campbell, of Ripley, and others whose names apppear in other parts of this work.

Many fugitives from bondage passed through the county on their way to Canada, and found friends to assist them on their way to liberty. A common route followed by escaping slaves was from Ripley through the neighborhoods of Red Oak and Russellville to Sardinia; thence to the Quaker settlements in Clinton County. John W. Hudson, a colored man, did much service in piloting the fugitives.

The operation of the Underground Railroad through Brown County awakened the most bitter animosity on the part of the Kentuckians against those who were believed to assist the slaves in their flight. At an anti-slavery meeting of the citizens of Sardinia and vicinity, held on November 21, 1838, a committee of respectable citizens presented a report, accompanied with affidavits in support of its declarations, stating that for more than a year past there had been an unusual degree of hatred manifested by the slave-hunters and slaveholders toward the Abolitionists of Brown County, and that rewards varying from $500 to $2,500 had been repeatedly offered by different persons for the abduction or assassination of Rev. John B Mahon, and rewards had also been offered for Amos Pettijohn, William A. Frazier and Dr. Isaac M. Beck, of Sardinia, Rev. John Rankin and Dr. Alexender Campbell, of Ripley, William McCoy, of Russellville, and citizens of Adams County.

The trial of Rev. John B. Mahan, of Brown County, Ohio, in the Circuit Court of Mason County, Ky., for felony in aiding certain slaves to escape from their master, was a celebrated case in the history of anti-slavery agitation. Mahan was a local preacher and kept a tavern on temperance principles in Sardinia. He was indicted in Mason County, Ky., on the charge of "aiding and assisting certain slaves, the property of Wiliam Greathouse, to make their escape from the possession of the said William Greathouse, out of and beyond the State of Kentucky." Mahan claimed that he had never seen one of the two slaves of Greathouse which had escaped; that the other had stopped at his tavern, but had not been secreted by him, and that he had no agency whatever in causing or assisting the escape of either of the slaves; nor had he been in Mason County or any adjoining county for nearly twenty years. After his indictment, the Governor of Kentucky sent a requisition to the Governor of Ohio for his delivery to the authorities of the former State. Joseph Vance, Governor of Ohio, on the 6th of September, 1838, issued a warrant for the arrest of Mahan, and his delivery to the custody of the Sheriff of Mason County, Ky.

On Mahan's arrest, several of his friends accompanied him to Georgetown for the purpose of securing his release on a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was obtained, but it was directed to the Sheriff of Brown County, Ohio, and Mahan was already in the custody of the Sheriff of Mason County, Ky., who was on

his way with the prisoner to Kentucky, and refused to regard the command of the writ. Mahan remained in prison until his trial, which commenced on November 13, and continued six days. He was absent from his home in all nearly ten weeks. He was acquitted by the jury, under the charge of Judge Walker Reid, that the court had no jurisdiction of the case, if the jury should find that the prisoner was a citizen of Ohio, and had not been in the State of Kentucky until brought there by legal process.

Although he was granted a fair trial and was acquitted, the surrender of Mahan to the authorities of another State was justly regarded as a great hardship. His defense cost him a large sum of money. A civil suit was brought against him for damages for the loss of the two slaves he was accused of helping to escape. The case directed public attention to the extradition laws of Ohio as they then existed, and which certainly needed revision for the protection of the personal liberty of its citizens. The Governor of Ohio, in his annual message, referred at length to the case as one which had caused much political excitement, and defended his conduct in surrendering Mahan as a high duty of an executive officer under the requirement of the National Constitution, but he expressed the hope that the Legislature would take such steps as would best secure the peace and tranquility of our border population. The conduct of Gov. Vance in the case was severely censured by many citizens of Ohio.

This case occurred fourteen years before the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, two years before the organization of the Liberty party, and in the first year of the publication of the *Philanthropist*, the organ of the Ohio State Anti-slavery Society, edited by Gamiliel Bailey, Jr., and printed at Cincinnati. The Mahan case occupied considerable space in the columns of the *Philanthropist* and other anti-slavery journals for several successive numbers. The report of the trial was published in a pamphlet, and anti-slavery societies were called on to assist in spreading it far and wide, as it would do much for the cause of Abolition. The White Oak Anti-Slavery Society, at a meeting held at Sardinia, adopted resolutions in relation to the Mahan case, as did the anti-slavery citizens of Sardinia at a public meeting. One of the resolutions adopted at the later meeting severely condemmed Hon. T. L. Hamer for refusing his services as attorney in the habeas corpus case for the benefit of Mahan.

One year later, John B. Mahan, Joseph Pettijohn and Amos Pettijohn were tried at Georgetown on an indictment for riot in rescuing a negro from the hands of a Constable. David G. Devore, Prosecuting Attorney; W. C. Marshall and T. L. Hamer appeared on the side of the prosecution. Thomas Morris and Messrs. Jolliffe and Fishback for the defendants. Mahan and Joseph Pettijohn were found guilty, and were sentenced each to pay a fine of $50, to be imprisoned in the dungeon of the jail of Brown County for ten days, and to be fed on bread and water only during the term of imprisonment. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, and the execution of the sentence was suspended until the decision of the higher tribunal. In pronouncing sentence upon Mahan, the court reminded him that it had been proved on the trial that he was a minister of the gospel of peace; that the riot had taken place on the Sabbath day; that instead of attending to the duties of his sacred calling he had been found traversing the country on horseback in company with armed men, violating the laws of his country and resisting a ministerial officer in the regular discharge of his duties. He "advised him that his present situation should be a warning to him, and that he should not allow his excessive philanthropy to lead him into similar aggressions in the future." The sentence was reversed by the Supreme Court for error in empanneling the jury.

The following from the pen of Rev. John B. Mahan is here given in justice to him, and as reflecting not only his own sentiments, but probably those of the great majority of his cotemporary Abolitionists:

"However much every good man desires that slavery should have an end, and however much Abolitionists are willing to hazard and sacrifice for this oppressed, degraded and despised portion of our fellow men, I am confident that few, if any, for various reasons, would invade the jurisdiction of another State to give aid or encouragement to slaves to escape from their owners. But it ought not to be concealed that a very great majority of Northern people, as well as those that are not Abolitionists as well as those that are Abolitionists (however much human nature has been marred by sin), are not capable of violating the sympathies of their nature or the dictates of their common humanity so far as to be able to drive from their doors the unsheltered, unprotected stranger, or send away unfed, unclothed, unprovided-for the outcasts or wandering poor."

VOTE OF BROWN COUNTY AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

1818—Vote for Governor: Ethan Allen Brown, 438; James Dunlap, 229; total vote, 667.

1820—Vote for Governor: Ethan Allen Brown, 998; *William Henry Harrison, 337; *Jeremiah Morrow, 115; total vote, 1,450.

1822—Vote for Governor: Allen Trimble (Republican) 1,153; Jeremiah Morrow (Republican), 554; William W. Irvin (Republican), 40; total vote, 1,747.

1824—Vote for Governor: Jeremiah Morrow (Republican), 1,080; Allen Trimble (Republican), 597; total vote, 1,677.

1826—Vote for Governor: Alexander Campbell (Republican), 1,222; Allen Trimble (Republican), 447; John Bigger (Republican), 88; Benjamin Tappan (Republican), 36; total vote, 1,793.

1828—Vote for Governor: John W. Campbell (Jackson), 1,573; Allen Trimble (Adams), 524; total, 2,097.

1829—Vote for President: Andrew Jackson, 1,630; John Quincy Adams, 703; total, 2,333.

1830—Vote for Governor: Robert Lucas (Democrat), 1,206; Duncan McArthur (National Republican), 863; total vote, 2,069.

1832—Vote for President: Andrew Jackson (Democrat), 1,597; Henry Clay (National Republican), 847; William Wirt (Anti-Mason), 3; total vote, 2,447.

1834—Vote for Governor: Robert Lucas (Democrat), 1,251; James Findlay (Whig), 841; total vote, 2,092.

1836—Vote for President: Martin Van Buren (Democrat), 1,675; William Henry Harrison (Whig), 1,223; total vote, 2,898.

1838—Vote for Governor: Wilson Shannon (Democrat), 1,547; Joseph Vance (Whig), 1,190; total vote, 2,737.

1840—Vote for Governor: Wilson Shannon (Democrat), 2,010; Thomas Corwin (Whig), 1,840; total vote, 3,850.

1842—Vote for Governor: Wilson Shannon (Democrat), 1,994; Thomas Corwin (Whig), 1,690; Leicester King (Abolition), 108; total vote, 3,792.

1844—Vote for Governor: David Tod (Democrat), 2,315; Mordecai Bartley (Whig), 1,706; Leicester King (Abolition), 172: total vote, 4,193.

1846—Vote for Governor: David Tod (Democrat), 2,117; William Bebb (Whig), 1,343; Samuel Lewis (Abolition), 208; total vote, 3,668.

1848—Vote for Governor: John B. Weller (Democrat), 2,330; Seabury Ford (Whig), 1,871; total vote, 4,201.

*Neither Gen. Harrison nor Senator Morrow had consented to be a candidate in opposition to the re-election of Gov. Brown.

1850—Vote for Governor: Reuben Wood (Democrat), 1,844; William Johnston (Whig), 1,503; Edward Smith (Free Soil), 37; total vote, 3,384.

1851—Vote for Governor under new constitution: Reuben Wood (Democrat), 1,807; Samuel F. Vinton (Whig), 1,081; Samuel Lewis (Free Soil), 165; total vote, 3,053.

1853—Vote for Governor: William Medill (Democrat), 1,925; Nelson Barrere (Whig), 1,008; Samuel Lewis (Free Soil), 593; total vote, 3,526.

1855—Vote for Governor: William Medill (Democrat), 1,843; Salmon P. Chase (Republican), 1,571; Allen Trimble (American), 286; total vote, 3,700.

1857—Vote for Governor: Henry B. Payne (Democrat), 2,099; Salmon P. Chase (Republican), 1,583; Philip Van Trump (American), 84; total vote, 3,766.

1859—Vote for Governor: Rufus P. Ranney (Democrat), 2,275; William Dennison (Republican), 1,657; total vote, 3,932.

1861—Vote for Governor: Hugh J. Jewett (Democrat), 2,509; David Tod (Republican), 2,052; total vote, 4,561.

1863—Vote for Governor: C. L. Vallandigham (Democrat), 2,744; John Brough (Republican), 3,018; total vote, 5,762.

1865—Vote for Governor: George W. Morgan (Democrat), 2,879; Jacob D. Cox (Republican), 2,610; total vote, 5,489.

1868—Vote for President: Horatio Seymour (Democrat), 3,238; U. S. Grant (Republican), 2,715; total vote, 6,053.

1872—Vote for President: Horace Greeley (Liberal), 3,337; U. S. Grant (Republican), 2,593; total vote, 5,930.

1880—Vote for President: Winfield S. Hancock (Democrat), 4,324; James A. Garfield (Republican), 3,184; total vote, 7,516.

CHAPTER IX.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF BROWN COUNTY.*

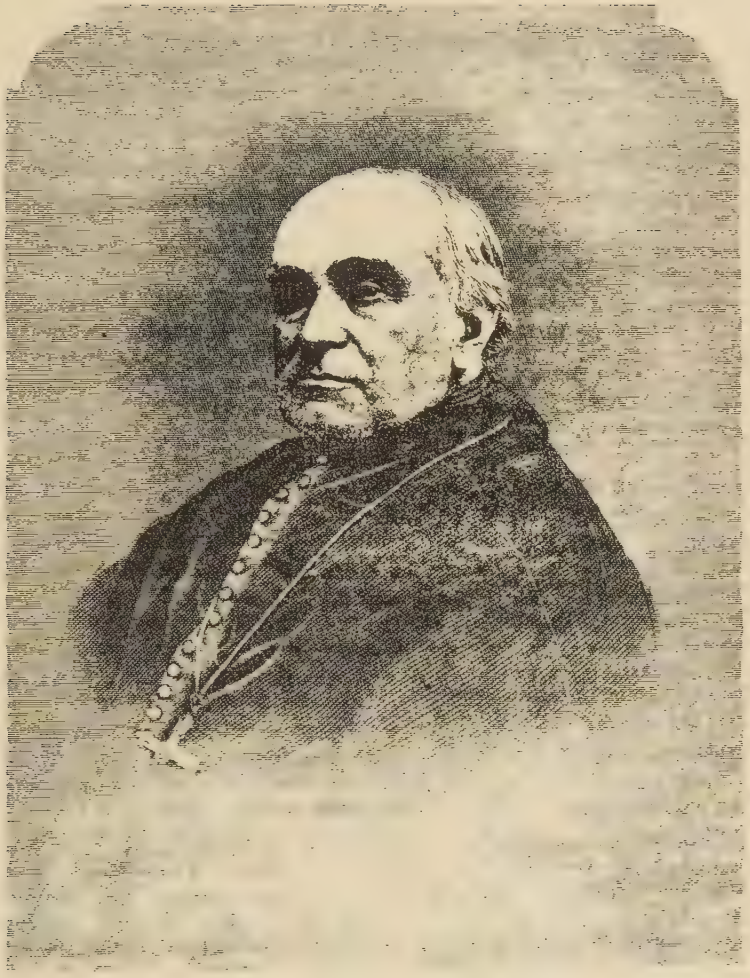
WHEN war, ambition and avarice fail, religion pushes onward and succeeds. In the discovery of the New World, wherever man's aggrandizement was the paramount aim, failure was sure to follow; but when this gave way, the followers of the Cross came upon the field, and the result was success. Years before the Pilgrims anchored their bark on the cheerless shores of Cape Cod, "the Roman Catholic Church had been planted, by missionaries from France, in the eastern moiety of Maine; and Le Caron, an ambitious Franciscan, the companion of Champlain, had passed into the hunting-grounds of the Wyandots, and, bound by the vows of his life, had, on foot or paddling a bark canoe, gone onward, taking alms of the savages, until he reached the rivers of Lake Huron." Through the religious zeal of Catholic missionaries for the salvation of souls, the rivers and lakes of the Great Northwest were discovered and explored, and as long as time shall last, the history of those sainted missionaries will be honored and revered.

The Jesuit and Franciscan fathers were the pioneers in this holy work, and the names of Fathers Mesnard, Dreuillettes, Gareau, Allouez, Dablon, Marquette and others are enrolled high upon the imperishable records of religious conquest. Later on came the order of St. Sulpice, with the immortal La Salle at the head of this devoted band of priests. Subsequently, he secured the services of Fathers Hennepin, Ribourde, Membre and others, whose names are familiar to every school-boy in the land. These devoted servants of Christ spread themselves over the then unknown Western territory, preaching the Gospel of their Master to the red savages of the forest, and often yielding up their lives at the hands of those they came to save; yet the "Black Gown" was soon a favorite among the Indians, his coming hailed with joy, and his words listened to with respect and veneration. If one fell by hunger, cold, or a more terrible death, others stood ready to take up the Master's work, and, if need be, to give their lives at the martyr's stake, and receive a martyr's crown.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.

The history of Catholicism in Brown County, Ohio, begins with the donation of a tract of 200 acres of land in 1823, for the purpose of Catholic education, by Gen. William Lytle, who was at that time Government Surveyor of the Virginia Military District. He was a man of noble character, as generous as he was brave, and fought the Indians, side by side with Boone in Kentucky, and Kenton and Washburn throughout Ohio. His name is one of the most illustrious in the annals of Indian warfare. Another tract of 100 acres, adjoining that of Lytle's, was donated by Michael Scott, for a similar purpose, these grants constituting the present site and property of the Ursuline Convent at St. Martin's. About the same time, a tract of 100 acres was given by William Bamber, for the purpose of erecting a church in the southwestern part of Perry Township. A log house was accordingly built, and, soon after its completion, the few faithful Catholics then in the settlement were made happy by the presence of a priest in their midst.

*The history of the Catholic Churches and schools of Perry Township was prepared by Dr. T. M. Reade, while the whole chapter on Catholicism was corrected and revised by R. C. Brown.



J. B. Purcell
Abp. Cin.

This was the Rev. Father Hill, an English missionary, who was traveling from Lancaster, Ohio, to Cincinnati. He administered the sacrament of baptism to Elizabeth, infant daughter of Edward and Mary Boyle (Mrs. Hugh Breslin); also to Edward, son of William Boyle, these being the first children of Catholic parentage born in Perry Township. He celebrated the first mass in the little log church, devoutly assisted by the families of William and Edward Boyle and William Bamber—all there were in the vicinity at that time. After attending to the spiritual wants of the little flock, Father Hill departed on his mission.

Three years afterward, in 1826, Rev. Father Mullen visited the settlement and celebrated mass in the old schoolhouse of John H. O'Connor. From time to time, a missionary would appear and offer up the sarrifice of the mass at this point, thus keeping alive the spark of Catholic faith in the hearts of these sturdy pioneers of the church, but no regular pastor was appointed until 1830, in which year the Rev. Martin Kundig was sent to take charge of this mission, by the Rt. Rev. Edward Fenwick, Bishop of Cincinnati. He was the first priest who volunteered to undertake the arduous task of laying the foundation of the church in the new settlement.

He was a young man of extraordinary zeal and indomitable courage. Although a stranger in a strange land, with nothing to aid him but that spirit of self-sacrifice characteristic of the pioneer priests whose footprints mark the onward march of civilization and Christianity, and a firm reliance on the providence of God, he chose from among the few scattering missionary stations then in Ohio the most unauspicious and uninviting—that of Brown County. Father Martin Kundig was a native of Luzerne, Switzerland. He founded the first Catholic Church in Brown County in the fall of 1830, and dedicated it in honor of his patron, St. Martin. He was transferred, in 1832, to Milwaukee, Wis., and at the time of his death, in 1876, he was Vicar General of that diocese. A few years previous to his death, he wrote a letter to one of his old friends at St. Martin's, in which he tells the simple story of his early struggles. A few extracts will serve to throw light upon the character of the man and the times in which he lived.

He says: "When I visited your present neighborhood in the year 1830, I found within ten miles about eight families, poor, forlorn and isolated in their little log houses. There were 100 acres of woodland at Bamber's, and, four miles from it, 300 acres more, all covered with woods, as the property of the church. No sooner was I there than I heard a voice—'To this neighborhood you have come; stay here and lay the foundation.' Bishop Fenwick laughed at my proposition, and compared me to a young horse without a bridle. He considered the proposition foolish, so I had to drop it. When, however, the Vicar General came from Europe, I renewed to him my plan, and he forthwith removed every obstacle. So, asking a few articles from the ladies, such as some plates, a knife and fork, two pans, a kettle, a blanket and a mattress, I set out for Brown County, without money or expecting a congregation to support me. After living six months in a log cabin without a window, I succeeded in furnishing my residence.

"It took me six weeks to bring my first palace into order. It was about ten by twelve feet, where I had my study, parlor, kitchen, bedroom and cellar altogether, with a window of six panes of glass. Very often I love to go back to the days which I spent in my little hermitage in St. Martin's, where I lived in solitude and apostolic poverty. It was a school where I learned to live without expense, for I had nothing to spend. I built eleven houses, without nail or board, for I could not buy them without money, and I cooked my meals without flour, fat or butter, for I had them not."

The first mass in the log cabin church of St. Martin's was an event in the lives of the pioneers never to be forgotten. They were for the most part Irish Catholics, who, having bravely struggled through the rigors of religious persecution in Ireland; after the perilous voyage of thousands of miles over ocean, river and mountain; after years of the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life; after many vain efforts, were finally successful in the realization of their fondest hopes. A new era was dawning upon them. Their children were to be educated in the faith of their fathers. The dark night of persecution had passed away forever, and they beheld with grateful hearts the bright future of peace and good will which was to follow under the benign influence of civil and religious liberty. So the pastor and his little flock gathered at their first mass, in the rude cabin in the wilderness. The bell was rung and the candles were lighted on the altar. The giant oaks of the forest re-echoed for the first time the sound of sacred song. The people bowed down in adoration, and, as their prayers ascended like incense to the Throne of Grace, the green sod upon which they knelt was moistened with their tears.

Thus it was that the seed was sown at St. Martin's, which, after the lapse of half a century, has borne fruit a thousand fold. The eight families mentioned by Father Kundig were those of William Boyle, William Bamber, John Scanlan, John Savage, Sr., Edward Boyle, Hugh McDonald, Edward Brannan, Edward McCaffrey. The choir was composed of two Indian boys; also two men, John Ballard and John Mueller, and two girls, Margaret McCaffrey and Betsy Bamber.

Of Catholics who were in this vicinity at that time, or soon afterward, we might mention the following well-remembered names, some of whom assisted in erecting the log church where the convent stands: Patrick Savage, Thomas Ballard, Thomas Bamber, Sr., Peter Rock, Michael Barnes, Nicholas Halpin, Mrs. Crosson, James Murray, Michael O'Connor, John Rogers, Nicholas Breason, Thomas Kelly, William Shaysgreen, Michael Crone, Mr. McGroty, Mr. Neill, Barney Kelly and James Hughes, of Highland County, the two latter of whom helped to build the log cabin church spoken of previously.

How changed the scene to-day! The little log church has passed away, and upon the site of its ruin stands, in stately magnificence, the far-famed Ursuline Convent. All is changed. The congregation and its pastor have gone to receive their reward. The woods have disappeared, and the wilderness has been transformed into an agricultural garden. Of the choir who chanted for the first time the sacred anthems which have never ceased since that date, all but one have passed away. Margaret McCaffrey alone remains, and she is

"Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown;
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam has flown.

"Till the night of earth has faded
From the heart once full of day;
Till the stars of heaven are breaking
Through the twilight soft and gray."

Rev. James Reed succeeded Father Kundig in 1832, remaining in charge of the parish for a few years. During this time, he organized and conducted a day and boarding school for the benefit of the children of the surrounding country, and replaced the log church, which stood on the convent grounds, by a brick structure. He was followed by Father Masquelette, who remained until 1839, in which year Fathers Gacon and Cheymol were appointed by Bishop Purcell to take charge of this and five adjoining counties.

The labors, trials and difficulties of these devoted servants of God cannot

be recounted here. Always ready for the call of duty, they traveled through the unfrequented woods, sometimes making sick calls fifty miles distant from their humble residence at St. Martin's, where, like their venerable predecessors, they lived in apostolic poverty. They sought neither wealth nor fame. The former they never possessed. The latter can add nothing to their merits. It formed no part of the object of their lives. But, as long as the church which they labored to establish holds her place in Ohio, the names of Father Gacon and Father Cheymol will be revered and honored by her devoted children. Rev. Claude Gacon and Rev. William Cheymol, natives of Bas Auvergne, Department of Clermont, France, were life-long companions until the death of Father Gacon, which occurred in 1865. Father Cheymol is still in the performance of his duty as Chaplain of the Ursuline Convent. After forty-three years of unremitting labor, he bids fair to remain many years in the future to guide and direct his devoted children.

In 1865, Rev. F. X. Dutton was appointed parish priest of St. Martin's. Soon after his arrival, he undertook the erection of a new church, which he carried to a successful completion. It is a handsome brick structure, modern in style and finish, and the interior will compare favorably with city churches. Father Dutton is an earnest, zealous pastor, who has done much toward building up God's kingdom on earth since his ordination to the priesthood, and the beautiful edifice of St. Martin's will ever stand as a monument of his faithful stewardship in this parish. The congregation at present is in a prosperous condition, and embraces a membership of 750 souls. Close to the church is a cemetery, with many handsome headstones marking the last resting-place of those who are asleep in the Lord.

In connection with the history of Catholicism and Catholic institutions in Brown County, we deem it appropriate to give a brief sketch of the Most Rev. John B. Purcell, the venerable Archbishop, who, having devoted his whole life to God, is now spending his few remaining days at the beautiful retreat of St. Martin's. He was born at Mallon, in the county of Cork, Ireland, February 26, 1800, and is a son of Edmund and Johanna Purcell, natives of that land. His early years were passed under the care of pious parents and in the service of his parish church, receiving as good an education as could be obtained in his native place. His hopes of a collegiate course at Maynooth were unexpectedly blasted, and, at the age of eighteen, he emigrated to the United States. Soon after reaching Baltimore, he applied for and received a teacher's certificate from the faculty of Asbury College. He began his duties as tutor in a private family, who were living on the eastern shore of Maryland, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he entered, as a student, Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, in the same State.

In 1824, he went to Paris, France, in company with the Rev. Father Brute, subsequently Bishop of Vincennes, Ind., to complete his studies at the Seminary of St. Sulpice. On the 21st of May, 1826, he was ordained priest by Archbishop De Quelen, in the cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris. Upon his return to America, he was appointed Professor of Philosophy in Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md. His learning and ability soon attracted the attention of his superiors, and, on the death of the Rt. Rev. Edward Fenwick, Bishop of Cincinnati, who was stricken down by cholera in 1832, Rev. John B. Purcell was selected by the Pope to fill the vacancy, and, October 13, 1833, was consecrated Bishop of the Cincinnati Diocese. This ceremony took place at the Cathedral of Baltimore, Md., and was performed by Archbishop R. Whitfield. The week following his consecration, he took part in the Second Provincial Council of Baltimore, after which he set out for Cincinnati, the seat of his bishopric. The diocese then comprised the whole State of Ohio,

and contained sixteen small churches, while Cincinnati possessed but one. In 1847, the diocese of Cleveland was erected, and in 1868, that of Columbus.

In 1850, Bishop Purcell was appointed Archbishop, receiving the Pallium from the Pope's hands the following year. It will not be out of place to here give the names of the religious, educational and charitable institutions that this venerable prelate established or founded during his administrative career. Under his direct administration came into life the following institutions, viz.: The Theological Seminary at Mt. St. Mary's of the West; St. Xavier's College; the Passionist Monastery, Mt. Adams; the Catholic Gymnasium of St. Francis Assisium; St. Joseph's Academy; St. Mary's Institute; six literary institutes for young ladies, three of which are conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame, the others by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Sisters of Charity and Ursuline nuns; six convents; the Foundling Hospital and Lying-In Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul; the Protectory for Boys; St. Mary's Hospital and the Hospital of the Good Samaritan; St. Peter's, St. Joseph's and St. Aloysius' Orphan Asylum; besides parochial schools in every parish throughout his diocese where such could be supported.

In 1862, Archbishop Purcell visited Rome for the fourth time, at the invitation of the immortal Pope Pius the Ninth. In 1867, he repaired once more to the "Eternal City," and again in 1869, to take part in the great Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, whose voice was heard throughout the world. The fifty-sixth anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood was celebrated at St. Martin's on the 21st of May, 1882, while the forty-ninth of his consecration as Bishop occurred October 13 of the same year. He has been twenty-two years Archbishop, and has always been loved and venerated by his priests and people, as well as by those outside of the Catholic Church. His standing as an able theologian and scholar is far-famed, while his gentleness and humility of spirit are emblematic of the worthy servant of God.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Brown County Theological Seminary was established on the Lytle Grant in 1840, by the Rt. Rev. John B. Purcell, with Rev. Joseph O'Malley as its first President and Superior. The object of the institution was the education of young men for the priesthood. Father O'Malley was succeeded by Father Borlando, Superior of the Lazarists, who served as its President about three years. In 1845, it was abandoned and turned over to the Ursuline Sisters, Bishop Purcell providing a place for the students at the Athenæum, near St. Xavier's, Cincinnati, and subsequently at Mt. St. Mary's Seminary. Among the students were Rt. Rev. John H. Luers, who was consecrated first Bishop of Fort Wayne, Ind., January 10, 1858; Revs. Cornelius Daly, Thomas Boulger, Patrick O'Malley, J. V. Conlon, William McCallian, James Kearney and James Cahill.

THE URSULINE CONVENT.

This well-known institution is beautifully situated on a large farm about forty-five miles from Cincinnati, and has convenient railroad and telegraphic communication with all parts of the country. It was founded in 1845 by a colony of French nuns from the convents of Boulogne Sur Mer and Beaulieu, presided over by Mother Julia Chatfield, an English lady and convert to the Catholic faith, who had entered the community of Boulogne.

Archbishop Purcell had invited the Ursulines to his diocese, and, on their arrival, he gave them a fatherly welcome with the choice of locating in Chillicothe, Ohio, or on the 300 acres of land in Brown County, Ohio, that had been deeded to him by Gen. Lytle for educational purposes. Their choice fell upon

the latter, and, on the 21st of July, 1845, the daughters of St. Ursula arrived in the parish of St. Martin's, three miles from Fayetteville; where they were kindly received by the Reverend Fathers Gacon and Cheymol, and the modest buildings previously used as a seminary for the training of young men for the priesthood of the newly formed diocese of Cincinnati were vacated to give the nuns a temporary home.

School opened the following September, and the small brick building and adjacent frame house gave but scant accommodation for thirteen pupils and the religious; accordingly, with the assistance of the mother-house, in France, and under the supervision of the Reverend Fathers Gacon and Cheymol, the present main building was erected and opened as an academy, in the year 1847.

In this early period, the Rev. Superior, Father Gacon, by his saintly counsels, sustained and encouraged the young community, amid the hardships inseparable from missionary life, and, when death removed him from the scene of his labors, he was replaced by his life-long friend, Father Cheymol, the present chaplain of the convent, who, for nearly half a century, has devoted himself entirely to the spiritual and temporal interests of the community.

Soon the fame of the "Brown County Convent" spread beyond the limits of the neighborhood, as could be seen on Commencement Day, when, to accommodate the visitors, who came from near and far, a large tent was erected, and the grand old woods resounded with the voice of song, while from every village of the surrounding country the people thronged to make it a gala day.

But the inconvenience attending open-air commencements made it necessary to have a permanent commencement hall. To meet this exigency, the chapel building, as it is called, was erected in 1859, and it was not long before Mother Julia and her industrious co-laborers received a palpable proof of the popularity of their institution in the increased number of pupils that flocked from all parts of the Union. Still fresh in the memory of many are those days in which Mother Julia gave such abundant proofs of her excellent administrative ability, and few, if any, who knew her, can forget the charming grace and sincere piety of Mother Stanislaus, who was, for so many years, the cherished and trusty assistant of good Mother Julia.

The academy was chartered in 1846, with the privilege of conferring graduating degrees. A well-selected library, cabinet of physics and natural history were added, the curriculum of studies brought up to the highest standard, offering to young ladies the advantages of a thorough English and French education, including training in music, the fine arts and the modern languages. Owing to the continued increase of patronage, the music hall was built in 1867. Here the musical department receives the most exact attention. A monthly examination, in presence of teachers and pupils, forms an interesting feature in this academy, and the proficiency of the pupils on organ, piano, harp and guitar, in vocal music and the elements of thorough base, bears evidence of a high musical standard.

The sequestered situation of this lovely spot removes young ladies from the allurements and distractions of city life, while the extensive and pure country air render it still more favorable to the pursuits of study. Careful cultivation and natural wildness have been interestingly mingled in the laying out of the convent grounds, and whether the pupils ramble in the wood, where at day-dawn the song of birds announces the rising sun, gather wild flowers by the creek or lake, stroll down the dear old graveyard walk, or pause to pray at the shrine of the Sacred Heart, everywhere they are made sensible of the beauty and tranquility which distinguish this home of learning and religion.

In a little volume entitled "Snatches of Song," dedicated by its gifted authoress "to my friends at St. Martin's, Ohio, whose care and valued lessons

are pleasantly remembered," Mary A. McMullen (Una) thus lovingly refers to the scenes of her girlhood at this school:

"Sweet, happy spot, where holy peace forever,
A pure, bright spirit, sits with folded wings,
Where virtue's radiant, ever-blooming flowers
Are waterd by religion's crystal springs,
Thou seemest in thy tranquil, placid beauty,
From earth's wild strifes and sins and sorrows free;
Thou sittest throned amid thy broad, green woodlands,
A sunny island in an emerald sea.

"Apart from all the gay world's gilded pleasures,
Brave, patient spirits in thy walls abide,
In toil and prayer and self-denial, treading
The hidden pathway of the crucified;
And many young hearts nurtured by their kindness,
Will think of them and thee when distant far,
And look back to thy altar lamps' pale shining,
As once the shepherds looked to Bethlehem's star.

"Some of the brightest days that I can number,
Within thy groves like sunny steams went by,
And to my heart thou shalt be linked forever,
By memories that cannot fade or die.
God's blessing rests on thine and thee forever,
Fair dwelling-place of purity and truth;
As now, mayst thou remain through coming ages—
The home of virtue and the guide of youth."

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, FAYETTEVILLE.

This church was founded by Rev. Joseph O'Malley in 1841. Father O'Malley was one of the most energetic and successful of the pioneer priests of Ohio, having founded churches and schools in various parts of the State. He remained but a short time in charge of the new congregation, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Butler, who was transferred here from Hamilton, Ohio He had previously occupied the eminent position of President of Mount St. Mary's Seminary, at Emmittsburg, Md.

Father Butler was a good scholar and a brilliant orator. He encountered great difficulties on account of the rude and lawless state of society which existed at that time, but he bore opposition and poverty with Christian fortitude and heroic devotion to his sacred calling. He was appointed Vicar General of the diocese of Covington, Ky., in 1849, and occupied that position until the time of his death.

Rev. Cornelius Daly succeeded Father Butler in 1849. He was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, came to this country at an early age and received his education at St. Mary's of the Barrens, Missouri, and at the theological seminary, Brown County. His first mission was in Perry County, Ohio, where he spent six years, established a congregation and from thence was removed to Fayetteville. He built St. Mary's Church, Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1856, and established several missions in this and adjoining counties. In 1860, he founded St. Patrick's Academy, and established the Sisters of Charity in Fayetteville. His death, which occurred at his residence adjoining the church in Fayetteville, on the 24th of January, 1876, was regarded as a public calamity by the entire community, and his funeral was attended by thousands of people of every creed and denomination.

The life and character of Father Daly, is so indelibly engraven upon the hearts and minds of the people of this community, that it would be vain to attempt to speak of him in a manner that would meet the expectations of those who, during his lifetime, had never ceased to honor and to love him; but, when

Rev. William Cheymol.

the generations who followed him in the paths of duty, and learned the word of God from his sainted lips shall have passed away forever, let their children read in the words of the poet the character of Father Daly:

"A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year;
Remote from towns he ran his godly race,
Nor e'er had changed nor wish'd to change his place
Unskillful he to fawn, or seek for power,
By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour
For other aims his heart had learned to prize.
More bent to raise the wretched than to rise,
His house was known to all the vagrant train:
He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain.
The long remembered beggar was his guest,
Whose beard descending swept his aged breast.
The ruined spendthrift, now no longer proud,
Claim'd kindred there, and had his claims allow'd.
The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,
Sat by his fire and talked the night away;
Wept o'er his wounds or tales of sorrow done,
Shoulder'd his crutch and shew'd how fields were won.
Pleased with his guests, the good man learned to glow,
And quite forgot their vices in their woe:
Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His pity gave ere charity began.
Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And e'en his failings lean'd to virtue's side:
But in his duty prompt at every call
He watch'd and wept, he prayed and felt for all;
And, as a bird, each fond endearment tries
To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies,
He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds and led the way.
Beside the bed where parting life was laid,
And sorrow, guilt and pain by turns dismay'd,
The reverend champion stood. At his control
Despair and anguish fled the struggling soul;
Comfort came down the trembling wretch to raise,
And his last faltering accents whisper'd praise.
At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks adorned the venerable place;
Truth from his lips prevailed with double sway,
And fools who came to scoff remained to pray.
The service past, around the pious man
With steady zeal, each honest rustic ran;
E'en children followed with endearing wile,
And pluck'd his gown to share the good man's smile.
His ready smile a parents warmth expressed,
Their welfare pleased him, and their cares distressed;
To them his heart, his love, his griefs were given,
But all his serious thought, had rest in heaven.
As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form
Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

As an illustration of his high standing throughout the county, we give verbatim the notice of his death as published in the *Brown County News* of January 26, 1876: "Rev. Cornelius Daly, of Fayetteville, this county, died on last Monday morning, after several weeks' illness, of a pulmonary disease. Father Daly was one of the best and most gentlemanly men we ever knew. He had charge of the Catholic Church at Fayetteville for over a quarter of a century, and was sincerely loved by his parishioners and by all who knew him. He always had a kind word for every one, and especially for the afflicted and the needy poor. In life and conduct he exemplified the true character of his

high calling. The people of that neighborhood have sustained a severe loss in the death of Father Daly." Thus passed away one of God's chosen ones, who lived and died faithful to his Lord and Master.

Rev. Francis Mallon was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's in 1876, where he remained until 1878, when he resigned his charge and is now residing in Cincinnati.

Rev. John Bowe, the present pastor, succeeded Father Mallon. In 1879, he was instrumental in having a monument erected to the memory of Father Daly. In 1880, he established the Fayetteville Total Abstinence Society, and continues to labor earnestly in the cause of temperance. Father Bowe has served many years as a priest of God, and has always labored zealously in behalf of Christ and His church. The present membership of St. Patrick's is about 1,500, and the church is a substantial brick structure, nicely painted and frescoed within. The pastor's residence adjoins the church on the rear. A cemetery lies to the right of the church in the same lot, and the whole is well shaded with forest trees.

ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY, FAYETTEVILLE.

The object of this school is to provide for boys between the ages of five and twelve years a place where they may enjoy all the comforts of home and care of parents, together with the benefits of salutary discipline and careful teaching in the usual English branches. In addition to the boarding-school, a parish school is maintained, under the efficient management of the Sisters of Charity. This institution was founded in 1860 by Rev. Father Daly. A new building is now being constructed outside of Fayetteville, on the Georgetown road, occupying a beautiful site, upon which the academy is to be located in the future. The growth and progress of this school will compare favorably with like institutions throughout the State, and in it the Catholics of Perry Township have one of the strongest evidences that education and religion should go hand in hand. In their liberal support of this institution, they are carrying out and obeying the precepts of their church, as well as forwarding the true principles of civilization.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY GHOST, VERA CRUZ.

This church was founded by the Rev. Father Stehle, of Cincinnati, and dedicated by Archbishop Purcell in 1863. Andrew McQuillan donated two acres of ground for the church, and Patrick McConn a like amount for a cemetery. The following pastors have served this congregation since its organization: Revs. Father Schmidt, Father McMahon, Francis Mallon, Bernard Roesner, Thomas Boulger and Henry Kiffmeyer, the present pastor.

Father Kiffmeyer was educated at Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, and ordained in 1868, by Archbishop Purcell. His first mission was at St. Philomena's Church, where he remained several years, and was then transferred to St. Rose's Church, where he labored until 1880, when he took charge of the Church of the Holy Ghost. The congregation numbers about 500, and their church is a beautiful brick edifice in keeping with the age and progress of the country. There are few, if any, townships in Ohio, where Catholicism has taken such deep root as in that of Perry. Their churches and schools are all in a flourishing condition, and from the mustard-seed of faith planted here nearly sixty years ago, the tree has grown until its spreading branches cover hundreds of faithful Catholics, who are imbued with a firm faith and ardent love for the church of the early fathers

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, RIPLEY.

Some time between the period of 1833 and 1836, several Catholic families settled in and near the village of Ripley. Prominent among them were Michael Waters, Joseph Helbling and Jacob Bellinger, of whom the last two were Germans. Mass was occasionally celebrated at the houses of Messrs. Waters and Helbling by visiting and traveling priests. In the summer of 1840, an effort was made by these few devout Catholics to erect a house of worship, which they succeeded in doing that year, and the little frame building still standing on the east side of the Ripley and Hillsboro pike, within the corporate limits of the village, is the monument of their enterprise. This church was erected upon ground given for the purpose by Michael Waters, who, it is said, was mainly instrumental in its construction, which fact seems quite evident from the following: On a sandstone in the foundation of the building is this inscription: "Michael Waters, Ripley, Ohio, September 22, 1840." It is said that the church was built by the contributions of six families, the bulk of the money being given by Mr. Waters, who was partially reimbursed by future Sabbath collections. This building was dedicated to the service of God by the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell.

Among later members of St. Michael's Church were Frank Chevalier, Jacob Ernst, John Schwallie, John Greiner, Jacob Lauth, Ignatius Spiller, Joseph Tamme, Joseph Sertel, Andrew Lang, Sebastian Rubenecker, John Fichter, Frank Vogel, Conrad Ebensteiner, Fred Fleig, George Finnin and the Brisbois brothers—Michael, Andrew and Joseph. After the completion of the church, the congregation was occasionally visited by the parish priests of the city of Portsmouth, who administered to their spiritual wants, christened and baptized their children and performed marriage ceremonies. In the absence of records, the names of the many visiting priests who came to this congregation to preach God's word to the faithful few cannot be given. However, among the number were Fathers Thienpont and Herzog. From 1840 until 1849, the priests were from Portsmouth. During the latter year, a visit was made to this people by Rev. Tobbe, then the parish priest at New Richmond, now Bishop of Covington, Ky. He subsequently visited this congregation and fixed his visitations at every fifth Sabbath, and thus continued from December, 1854, until November, 1856. His successor was Father Fuchs, whose visits were during the year beginning in November or December, 1856.

The year 1858 marked a new era in Catholicism in Ripley, for it was then that the first resident priest came here to dwell. This was the Rev. Father H. Bocker, who, as parish priest, served the congregation until some time in the spring of 1861. He subsequently died at Aviston, Ill., at the age of forty-six years. The second pastor of St. Michael's Church was the Rev. Father Casperus Wiese, who was born in Callenhardt, Kreiss Lippstadt, Westphalia, in 1801, ordained priest at Padaerborn in 1830, and died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Covington, Ky., July 1, 1881.

The successor of Father Wiese was Rev. J. D. Kress, who assumed the pastorate in the spring of 1864. Father Kress is a native of this country. He served the congregation until 1867. His successor was the Rev. Father Lewis J. Schreiber, who resigned the pastorate of the church on account of ill health, after a stay of a few months, and died in St. Mary's Hospital, Cincinnati, in the summer of 1868. After the resignation of Father Schreiber, the church was without a pastor until the latter part of the year 1868, when Father Bartholomew Schmitz was placed in its care, and remained until the close of 1870. He was a native of Luxembourg. The Rev. Father Geyer, a native of the city of Dayton, this State, succeeded Father Schmitz, and entered upon the church work here in May, 1871, and, in the summer of 1873, while bathing in the Ohio

River, he was drowned. Father Geyer was ordained to the priesthood in the city of Rome, Italy. The Rev. Father Lawrence Klawitter succeeded Father Geyer, commencing his labors with the church December 24, 1873, and served the congregation until November 22, 1878. His ordination took place in Cincinnati in 1868, and he was first stationed at St. Stephen's Church, Columbia. The next and last pastor of St. Michael's is the Rev. Father Andrew Fabian, who succeeded Father Klawitter. Father Fabian was born at Alsace, March 27, 1828, and was ordained priest in Strasburg in 1853, and, in 1874, came to America.

The congregation continued to worship in the frame building before described until the increasing membership made it necessary to build a more commodious structure, and, in 1864, the one-story brick house, now occupied by them, located on the north side of Fourth street, near Market, was erected at a cost of about $5,000. The interior of the building comprises one large audience room, with a seating capacity of about four hundred persons. The room is supplied with a reed organ and the walls are decorated with scriptural paintings representing the different stations of the cross. The altars, three in number, are of modest design, the lesser ones being those of St. Mary and St. Michael. The dedication of this church took place January 6, 1865, the Right Rev. Sylvester H. Rosecrans officiating. The congregation has been from the beginning almost entirely a German one, and now is composed of about one hundred and twenty families.

A new church building is now in process of construction just west of the present one. It is to be of brick, in size 90x45 feet, with a tower 120 feet high, in which is to be suspended a chime of bells. The edifice will cost about $12,000, and will be an ornament to the village and a credit to the congregation. The architect is George Brink, of Cincinnati. One of the oldest and most devout members of the church, who, for nearly fifty years, was a faithful worker in the church at Ripley, and one of the most respected citizens of the place, was Joseph Helbling, who died April 20, 1882, in his eighty-second year.

The first Catholic school was taught in a frame building, which stood on the present site of the new Methodist Episcopal Church, by a Mr. Trapp, whose given name is supposed to be Christian Subsequently, a Catholic school was conducted in a little brick building, which stood several hundred yards south of the old frame church on the Ripley and Hillsboro pike. A Mr. Cruikencamp and John Rutland were among the early teachers. In 1864, the present schoolhouse, a two-story brick building, situated next to the church, was erected, at a cost of about $3,000, in which the youth of the congregation have since been instructed. There is one teacher employed, and the average attendance is eighty. The common branches only are taught. The pastor of the congregation is furnished with a neat little house situated in the rear of the church, and the teacher of the school resides on the second floor of the school building.

ST MARY'S CHURCH, ARNHEIM.

Among the first Catholics who settled in Franklin Township were Wendall Klein, John Ernst, John Lauth, Peter Gabberdenn, George Klockner, John Ernst, Jr., Jacob Lauth, Frederick Keller, Balthazer Yecko, Joseph Wegman, Joseph Weber, John Berger and John Schwallie. Previous to 1837, they were visited twice or three times a year by missionary priests who said mass at the house of Wendall Klein In 1837, Wendall Klein, who then owned the farm which is now the property of Louis Schwalm, donated half an acre of ground for a cemetery and church, on which the above-named settlers, together with

Frederick Kerwald, John Ferdinand and John Goodin, who were then living in Georgetown, erected a log building, 22x30 feet. It was located one-half mile north of the present village of Arnheim, and received the name of St. Wendall's Church, in honor of the donor. In 1844, this building was weather-boarded and the interior plastered; also a sacristy added to the church.

Here divine services were held from 1837 to 1848, by priests located at Fayetteville and Cincinnati; from 1848 to 1851, by those at Stone Lick, and from the latter date up to 1858, the priests of New Richmond had charge of this congregation. In 1856, Rev. M. A. Tobbe received subscriptions toward the erection of a new church, which was accordingly built in the village of Arnheim in 1858. It is a brick building, 40x60 feet, and was dedicated as St. Mary's Church. The ground on which the building stands was purchased from Jacob Arnby by John Weisbrodt, and donated for church purposes. The old church was abandoned, and, in 1874, sold to Peter Forthoffer, who moved to Arnheim, and now uses it as a wagon factory.

The following is a list of the priests who have had charge of the congregation from 1836 to the present, viz.: 1836–39, Rev. William Cheymol; 1839–41, Rev. Claude Gacon; 1842, Rev. Joseph O'Malley; 1843, Rev. G. Schonat: 1844, Rev. Michael Heiss, now Archbishop of Milwaukee; 1844, Rev. M. Bobst; 1845, Rev. J. B. Jaconet; 1846–47, Rev. B. Henghold; 1848, Rev. J; F. Patchowski; 1848–49, Rev. J. B. Baumgarten; 1850, Rev. L. Navarronn. 1851, Rev. L. Kupfer and W. Brummer; 1851–52–53, Rev. M. St. Herzog; 1854–55, Rev. B. Henghold; 1855–56, Rev. M. A. Tobbe the present Bishop of Covington, Ky.; 1857, Rev. F. Fuchs; 1858–59–60–61, Rev. H. Bocker, who celebrated the first mass in the new church; 1861–62–63, Rev. C. Wiese; 1864–65–66–67, Rev. J. D. Kress; 1867, Rev. L. J. Schreiber; 1868, Rev. H. Thien; 1869–70, Rev. Bartholomew Schmitz; 1871–72–73, Rev. Peter Geyer, who was drowned in the latter year while bathing in the Ohio River. He noticed his brother struggling in the water, and, going to his assistance, both lost their lives. From 1873 to 1878, Rev. L. M. Klawitter; 1878–79–80–81–82, Rev. A. Fabian.

The present pastor, Rev. F. Mesner, is the first resident priest of Arnheim, and to him we are indebted for the history of St. Mary's Church. Prior to 1882, service was held but once a month. August 1 of that year, Bishop Elder formed a parish from the mission of Arnheim, embracing the central townships of Brown County, southwest townships of Highland and northeastern portion of Adams County. This parish contains sixty familes, or three hundred members, who attend divine service at Arnheim.

In reviewing the history of Catholicism in Brown County, the reader will be forcibly reminded of its steady, healthy growth. In comparing the present condition of the church with what it was fifty years ago, he will discover a fair illustration of the Gospel parable of the mustard seed. The three handsome churches in Perry Township, with a membership of 2,750 souls, the church at Ripley, with 600 members, and the Arnheim Church, with 300, is surely a showing that the Catholics of Brown County may well be proud of; but when we add to these the parish schools, St. Patrick's Academy and the far-famed Ursuline Convent, we may safely conclude that God has blessed the labors of His servants in this field, and crowned them with the diadem of success.

CHAPTER X.

MILITARY HISTORY.

THE WAR OF 1812.

IT is impossible, at this day, to learn the number of men from the region now forming Brown County who served their country in the last war with England. A list even of the commissioned officers from the county cannot be obtained. There are on file in the Adjutant General's office at Columbus only nine of the muster rolls of the war of 1812. As the terms of service for which the men were called out were generally short, not exceeding six months, the number of persons who served at some time during the war was quite large, and the names of the commissioned officers would form an extended list. The military system under which the war was carried on would by no means have answered the purposes of the Government in the great war of the rebellion. In many cases, the raw militiamen had scarcely learned to drill as soldiers when their terms of service expired, and they were succeeded by fresh, untrained recruits. But in every vicissitude of the conflict, the conduct of the people of the county was patriotic and honorable. They volunteered with alacrity, and endured the hardships of the campaigns in the Northwest with patience and cheerfulness.

A company of riflemen, commanded by Capt. Jacob Boerstler, went from the vicinity of Williamsburg, and formed a part of the Third Ohio Regiment of Volunteers, and, in the march to Detroit, was attached to Col. Cass' regiment, of the First Brigade, of the First Division. The period of service of this company was six months—from April 24 to October 24, 1812. This company was engaged in the battle of Brownstown, in which the Captain and three privates were killed.

Another company, raised in Clermont County, was commanded by Capt. Stephen Smith, of Williamsburg. This company, after the battle of the Thames, in October, 1813, was ordered to take charge of about four hundred British prisoners captured by the American army, and conduct them through the swamps of Northwestern Ohio to Newport, Ky. The Black Swamp, as it was called, was nearly covered with water, and extended for many miles through a dreary wilderness. The commissioned officers becoming sick, the command devolved on William H. Raper, afterward a distinguished Methodist preacher. In their march, the guides became bewildered and lost their way, and the company, with the pri oners, were three days and nights in the swamp without food.

In the first year of the war, Allen Trimble, of Highland County, was appointed Colonel of one of the regiments raised in Southern Ohio, and in 1813, a regiment was raised from Highland and Adams Counties, of which Trimble was Major. This regiment marched to Upper Sandusky.

George Edwards was Colonel of the Second Ohio Regiment, which was discharged at Sandusky in 1814.

Col. Mills Stephenson, one of the earliest pioneers of Union Township, who had served in the Indian wars, was an officer in the war of 1812. Fort Stephenson, at the site of Fremont, Ohio, then known as Upper Sandusky, was named in his honor.

Capt. Elijah Martin, of the vicinity of Aberdeen, recruited, in 1812, a rifle company, and commanded it during the period of its service—one year.

A company of mounted volunteers, raised chiefly in what was then Clermont County, for the relief of Fort Meigs and Fort Stephenson, was commanded by Capt. Robert Haines, and served from July 27 until August 13, 1813—a period of sixteen days.

Lebanon and Chillicothe were the chief places of rendezvous for the troops raised in Clermont and Adams Counties.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Perhaps no county in the State of Ohio exhibited more promptness and alacrity in meeting the call for volunteers for the war with Mexico. While some of the counties of Southern Ohio sent scarcely a dozen soldiers into the field during the whole of that war, Brown raised one of the first companies of volunteers, and more men proffered their services than could be accepted This was largely due to the influence of Thomas L. Hamer, who zealously maintained the justice and necessity of the war measures of the national administration, by his eloquence roused the patriotism of his fellow-citizens, and himself volunteered. "His example became contagious; his law partner, S. W. Johnston, volunteered; two of their law students volunteered; a bound boy of Mr. Hamer's volunteered; and finally the young son of Hamer pressed forward to join the patriotic throng, but his father kindly stayed his steps." The Brown County volunteers, on the organization of volunteers at Camp Washington, Cincinnati, became Company G, First Ohio Regiment. Its first officers were: Sanders W. Johnston, Captain; James P. Fyffe, First Lieutenant; W. P. Stewart and Carr B. White, Second Lieutenants. After the death of Gen. Hamer, Capt. Johnston resigned and returned home. Carr B. White was then elected Captain. This company was soon called to see the stern realities of war in the storming of Monterey, and Gen. Taylor, in his official dispatches, called attention to the good conduct of Capt. Johnston at that hard-fought battle.

The term of enlistment was one year. On the 1st of Septembr, 1847, about twenty-two men from Brown County, under Lieut. James P. Fyffe, enlisted, and, uniting with forty-two men from Clermont County, formed Company C, Second (re-organized) Ohio Regiment of Volunteers. Of this company John W. Lowe was Captain; James P. Fyffe, First Lieutenant; and Milton Jameson and William Howard, Second Lieutenants.

William Wall served in the war against Mexico as Major of the Second Ohio Regiment. Educated at West Point, he excelled in the science of mathematics. He taught school in this county, and afterward occupied the chair of mathematics in the Ohio University at Athens. He was thoroughly versed in military science, was a member of the bar, and, for a short time, editor of a newspaper published at Georgetown. He died November 17, 1856, aged sixty years five months and twenty-two days, and was buried at Georgetown.

Ulysses S. Grant, who, three years before, had graduated at West Point, to which institution he was sent a cadet from Brown County, served in the regular army in the Mexican war, with the rank of Lieutenant.

August V. Kautz, afterward Major General of Volunteers, when but eighteen years of age volunteered as a private in the first company from Brown County in this war.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The record of Brown County in the war of the rebellion is one which will ever be contemplated with pride by her people. Though a majority of her

citizens were decided opponents of the election of Lincoln, yet, when the national flag was fired upon, the county was prompt and thorough in response to the call to arms, and the great mass of her people exhibited alacrity and patriotism in bearing their share of the burdens of the momentous struggle.

Until fire opened upon Fort Sumter, the mass of the people did not apprehend civil war. Even after the inauguration of President Lincoln, with Jefferson Davis ruling at Montgomery—two Presidents with their Cabinets, two Governments standing face to face—the people still seemed incredulous as to the imminence of a clash of arms. While a minority of the people of the county were willing to see a civil strife begun as a means for the destruction of slavery, the great majority hoped for a happy and peaceful issue from the national complications. Probably a majority were disposed to favor such measures of conciliation as the repeal of the personal liberty bills in the Northern States which interfered with the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, and to give assurance that slavery should never be interfered with in any of the States where it then existed.

Immediately after the proclamations of President Lincoln and Gov. Dennison, calling for volunteers, were received, the following call for a meeting was issued, signed by J. G. Marshall, D. W. C. Loudon, Maj. C. B. White, Lieut. T. T. Taylor, Capt. R. H. Higgins, W. H. Sly, Alfred Jacobs and fifty-six others:

UNION MEETING.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Brown County, Ohio, in compliance with the call of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, through Gov. Dennison, hereby present to the citizens of said county the following call for a meeting to be held at the court house of said county, on Saturday, the 20th of April, A. D. 1861, for the purpose of taking into consideration the formation of a volunteer company to aid in the enforcement of the laws and in quelling the rebellion now progressing in our Union.

Believing that the present hour is the darkest and most dangerous ever experienced by our Confederacy, and that our liberty and Union will be endangered, if not absolutely destroyed, by the success of said revolution, we trust all Union-loving and law-abiding citizens will once more rally round the Stars and Stripes, and adopt measures that will secure the prompt compliance with the call of our Chief Magistrate, the President of the United States.

The meeting was held at the appointed time and place, and was called to order at 2 o'clock P. M. The meeting was large, and was marked by a general and enthusiastic approval of armed measures for the suppression of the rebellion. G. W. King, Esq., was called to the chair. Earnest and patriotic addresses were made by the President of the meeting, Hon. C. A. White, John G. Marshall, D. W. C. Loudon and D. Murphy. Democrats and Republicans forgot their differences and resolved to stand together in support of the constitution and the Union. Whatever spirit of conciliation and concession had before existed, there was now no more talk of coaxing or pleading with traitors, who had dared to aim their cannon at the national flag. At the close of the meeting, volunteers were called for to form a company to leave at once for the service of their country, and some thirty men were enrolled, who proceeded to ballot for officers. The following were elected: Captain, Dr. Carr B. White; First Lieutenant, William Hays; Second Lieutenant, T. T. Taylor, then Prosecuting Attorney. Among the volunteers were five physicians and five attorneys. The company was soon made up, and, on the following Wednesday, left for Camp Chase. The sight of real soldiers was new to most of the people, and the marching to camp of a company for the three-months service made more ado than was afterward occasioned by the departure of a regiment for the three-years service. The ladies of Higginsport prepared a bountiful supper for the volunteers, which was spread upon a long table in the public square. At Cincinnati, the company was entertained at the Broadway Hotel

Robert Cochran.

free of expense. The company bore with them a war-worn flag under which Capt. White had fought in the Mexican war.

The first company which left the county under the telegraphic call was the Ripley company, which left on Tuesday, April 23. Its first Captain was Jacob Ammen, a graduate of West Point, who volunteered two days after the firing on Fort Sumter, and reported at Columbus with his company on April 24. The next year, he became a Brigadier General.

On April 20, the Town Council of Ripley, in behalf of the people of that place, adopted resolutions declaring that, while they were prepared and determined to defend themselves against invasions, attacks or unlawful interference from any quarter, they contemplated no hostilities against their neighbors of Kentucky, and that they would not countenance any movements hostile to them, and proposed to the authorities of Maysville, Dover and Augusta that they take measures to co-operate with the authorities of Ripley in preserving the peace along the border and protecting the citizens on both sides of the Ohio. These resolutions met with favorable and friendly responses from Augusta, Dover and Maysville.

The war spirit was soon aroused throughout the county. The national flag was seen floating from stores, workshops and residences. The whole country was filled with the noise and excitement of military preparation.

The women of the county were earnest in their ministrations to the soldiers. From the beginning until the close of the war, they were constant in their efforts to supply those comforts and delicacies needed in the field, and still more in the hospital, and which no government does or can supply.

On May 3, the President issued his first call for men to serve three years or during the war. Then began the serious work of enlistment. Early in the war, there was appointed in each county of the State a standing military committee, which had the charge and direction of the military matters of the county. The raising of funds for bounties, enlisting recruits and looking after the families of those who were absent in the army, and many other duties, devolved upon the committee. The Governor consulted with this committee before commissioning military officers. The war called for so large a proportion of the entire male population that the quota of the county was not in all cases filled without difficulty. Drafts and the offer of large bounties to volunteers were found necessary. Liberal provisions were made for the support of the families of soldiers and marines in active service. Of the men who filled the quota of Brown County, all, except an inconsiderable fraction, were volunteers. Within eighteen months after the first call for three-years' men, the county, with a total militia enrollment of 5,127, sent into the service 1,753 men, of whom only 129 were drafted.

Most of the recruits, on being mustered into the service, received a considerable bounty. Under the last calls of the President, the local bounties were unusually large, amounting to upward of $500, while still larger sums were paid to acceptable substitutes. In this way an enormous sum was expended. The money for this purpose was raised in part by taxation, under the authority of law, but more largely by the voluntary contributions of the stay-at-home citizens. The large bounties were a great incentive to desertion, and it was estimated that of the recruits enlisted to fill the quota of Ohio under the call of July, 1864, more than ten thousand deserted. The deserters would present themselves at a new recruiting station, or, with a change of name, to the same station, be again mustered in, receive a second large bounty, and again desert. To put a stop to this "bounty-jumping," the plan was adopted of withholding the bounty until the recruit had reached his regiment.

The raid of Col. John Morgan through Southern Ohio occurred in July,

1863. The excitement and apprehension throughout the region within twenty miles of the line of march of the raiding party was unprecedented in the history of the State. The farmers, with prudent forethought, drove off their horses and cattle and concealed them in the most unfrequented woods. Morgan's men, following the example of the Union raiding forces in the South, took horses and provisions wherever they could find them, if they were needed. They made few attempts at wholesale destruction of property, but frequently carried off small articles, some of which were utterly useless to the raiders, and were soon thrown away. The militia in the southwestern counties was called out by Gov. Tod on the 12th of July, the militia of Brown being ordered to report at Camp Dennison. Col. John Morgan encamped at Williamsburg on the evening of July 14, after having marched more than ninety miles in about thirty-five hours—the greatest march ever made, even by Morgan. "The column could be tracked by the slaver dropped from the horses' mouths. It was a terrible, trying march. Strong men fell out of the saddles, and at every halt the officers were compelled to move continually about in their respective companies, and pull and haul the men, who would drop asleep in the road. It was the only way to keep them awake. Quite a number crept off into the fields and slept until they were awakened by the enemy." [Duke's History of Morgan's Cavalry.]

On the next day, July 15, the main body of the raiders passed through the northern portion of Brown, being closely pressed by the Union troops following them. About two or three hundred of the rebels, under the command of Col. Dick Morgan, passed through Georgetown, Russelville and Decatur.

In 1864, the Legislature ordered the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to examine and pass upon the claims for damages to property during the Morgan raid. This commission largely reduced the claims, and classified them into damages done by the rebels, by the United States troops, and by the State militia, respectively. The following are the figures for the amounts claimed and passed upon for Brown County:

Claims for damages by the rebels, $28,992.51; claims for damages by Union forces under United States officers, $8,967.35; claims for damages by Union forces not under United States officers, ———; total amount claimed, $37,959.86. Amount allowed for damages done by rebels, $25,556; amount allowed for damages by Union forces under United States officers, $7,228; amount allowed for damages by Union forces not under United States officers, ———; total amount allowed, $32,784.

The following list of the commissioned officers from Brown County in the war of the rebellion was prepared by Capt. C. F. King, of the Adjutant General's office:

Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Col. C. B. White, Maj. E. M. Carey, Capt. W. W. Liggett, Lieut. A. M. Ridgway, Lieut. F. M. Slade, Lieut. J. H. Palmer, Lieut. E. C. Devore.

Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Capt. Thomas J. Loudon.

Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Col. Jacob Ammen (appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers).

Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Maj. C. W. Boyd, Capt. O. P. Evans, Lieut. F. G. Shaw, Lieut. I. N. Anderson.

Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Col. Thomas T. Taylor, Lieut. G. W. Reeves.

Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Col. James P. Fyffe, Capt. Lewis J. Egbert, Capt. R. H. Higgins, Capt. C. F. King, Capt. F. R. Kautz, Capt. O. J. Hopkins, Lieut. H. F. Liggett, Lieut. William H. Lawrence, Lieut. W. T. Trout, Lieut. G. P. Tyler, Lieut. James Jennings, Lieut. Hamer J. Hig-

gins, Lieut. John O'Conner, Lieut. Michael Sells, Lieut. Michael Lynch, Lieut. W. W. McColgin, Lieut. J. P. Purden, Lieut. J. W. Shinn, Lieut. R. C. Drake, Lieut. G. H. Dunham, Assistant Surgeon S. C. Gordon.

Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Lieut. Bowen Dunham.

Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Col. D. W. C. Loudon, Lieut. Col. W. B. Brown, Capt. Joseph Blackburn, Capt. F. G. Sloane, Capt. John Campbell, Capt. Marquis de La Fayette Hare, Capt. John J. T. Brady, Lieut. W. R. Harmon, Lieut. Alfred Loudon, Lieut. Amos F. Ellis, Lieut. R. C. Menaugh, Lieut. James Brown, Lieut. Lewis Love, Chaplain John M. Sullivan.

Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Col. John G. Marshall, Maj. William Hays, Capt. J. H. Jolley, Capt. D. V. Pearson, Capt. T. H. B. Norris, Capt. John S. Lakin, Capt. C. E. Harrison, Capt. G. H. De Bolt, Lieut. J. W. King, Lieut. Dudley King, Lieut. F. M. Creekbaum.

Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Surgeon Thomas W. Gordon.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Lieut. H. C. Loudon.

One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Capt. A. J. Applegate, Lieut. J. H. Sellers, Lieut. F. M. Fowler.

Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry—Col. A. V. Kautz.

Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry—Maj. James McIntyre, Capt. R. C. Rankin, Capt. John McColgin, Lieut. Samuel Dryden, Lieut. John V. Srofe, Lieut. B. F. Powers, Lieut. William McKnight.

Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry—Maj. Wesley Love, Lieut. C. W. Waters.

First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery—Maj. D. T. Cockerill, Capt. G. A. Cockerill, Lieut. S. M. Espy, Lieut. Norval Osborn.

Fourth Ohio Independent Cavalry Company—Capt. J. S. Foster, Capt. J. L. King, Lieut. W. H. Hannah, Lieut. Thomas J. Thompson, Lieut. J. F. Thomas, Lieut. S. D. Porter, Lieut. Thomas C. Yates.

The private soldiers of Brown County were scattered through so large a portion of the United States army, and in so many regiments and branches of the service, that the record of the county can only be given in the record of Ohio in the rebellion. Such a record, to be complete, should exhibit the military history of every soldier aud officer—name, age, rank; when, where and by whom enrolled; when, where and by whom mustered into service; the nature and date of every promotion; date of death, discharge, muster out, transfer or desertion—in short, everything pertaining to the soldier's military career. The military records in the Adjutant General's office at Columbus are now being transcribed, and it is hoped that the completed work will supply the information necessary for the full war record of every soldier in an Ohio regiment during the rebellion.

Brown County claims her full share of the glory in the achievements of Ohio soldiers in quelling the rebellion. Whitelaw Reid, in his "Ohio in the War," says:

"Ohio soldiers fought on well nigh every battle-field of the war. Within forty-eight hours after the telegraphic call, two Ohio regiments were on their way to the rescue of the imperiled capital in the spring of 1861. An Ohio brigade, in good order, covered the retreat from the first Bull Run. Ohio troops formed the bulk of the army that saved West Virginia; the bulk of the army that saved Kentucky; a large share of the army that took Fort Donelson; a part of the army at Island No. 10; a great part of the army that, from Stone River, and Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge, and Kenesaw, and Atlanta, swept down to the sea, and back through the Carolinas to the Old Dominion. They fought at Pea Ridge; they charged at Wagner; they campaigned

against the Indians at the base of the Rocky Mountains; they helped to redeem North Carolina; they were in the siege of Vicksburg, the siege of Charleston, the siege of Richmond, the siege of Mobile. At Pittsburg Landing, at Antietam, at Gettysburg, at Corinth, in the Wilderness, before Nashville, at Five Forks, at Appomattox Court House—their bones, reposing on the fields they won, are a perpetual binding pledge that no flag shall ever wave over these graves of our soldiers but the flag they fought to maintain."

CHAPTER XI.

SKETCHES OF DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS.

[The biography of Thomas L. Hamer here presented is the first one given to the public of this distinguished lawyer, statesman and soldier. The materials for the sketch of Matthew Gardner were obtained from his autobiography. These sketches, with others of deceased citizens who were honored with high official positions and were prominent actors in the early history of the county, it is thought may appropriately form a chapter in this part of the work.]

GEN. THOMAS L. HAMER.

Thomas Lyon Hamer was born in Northumberland County, Penn., in the month of July, 1800, and died near Monterey, Mexico, December 2, 1846. His father was a farmer of moderate means, who, about the year 1812, removed his family to the State of New York and resided for a short time in the vicinity of Lake Champlain. While there, it was the lot of Thomas L., then a youth of fourteen years, to be an eye-witness of the naval action fought by the heroic McDonough, and that thrilling scene, with its triumphant result, gave him, as he often declared, an inclination toward warlike achievements, which adhered to him through life. In 1817, the elder Hamer removed with his family to Ohio, and purchased a farm near Oxford, Butler County, where he resided until his death. Young Thomas accompanied the family until they reached the mouth of Nine Mile Creek, a stream of Clermont County which empties into the Ohio at the western boundary of the county. Here he bade his parents adieu, resolved no longer to be a charge upon their slender resources, and here, at the age of seventeen, with no money save only "one and sixpence," in his pocket, with no property except the homespun clothing he wore, without friends or acquaintances, a stranger in a strange land, he began his career. He had received a tolerable English education, and in the immediate vicinity of the place where he landed, he taught a school for about four months. He borrowed while there, from a noted Magistrate named Lindsey, an old and worm-eaten copy of "Espinasse's Nisi Prius," which he read during his spare hours, reciting his first lessons in the law to the learned Justice of the Peace. He continued the business of teaching at Withamsville, where he had access to the library of Dr. William Porter. Subsequently, he took charge of a school at Bethel, where he boarded in the family of Thomas Morris, the pioneer lawyer of Clermont County, who superintended his legal studies until his admission to the bar. From a subscription paper, dated at Bethel, October 16, 1820, still in existence, it appears that the price of tuition in Mr. Hamer's school at that time was $2 per quarter; the regular branches to be taught were reading, writing and arithmetic; grammar would be taught, if requested, at $3 per quarter; the number of pupils subscribed was seventeen, the subscribers agreeing to furnish a schoolroom and fuel.

In the spring of 1821, Mr. Hamer was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Williamsburg, Thomas Morris and Thomas Porter recommending his admission. It is said that up to this time, he had never, at any time, been within

the walls of a court house, and was a modest, diffident and unassuming young man. On the 4th of July succeeding his admission to the bar, he delivered an oration at Withamsville, which was printed in the *Farmer's Friend*, a newspaper published at Williamsburg. This address indicates literary taste, is carefully written, and must have added to the reputation of the youthful member of the legal profession, who was just reaching his majority.

In the month of August, 1821, he moved to Georgetown, which, three months before, had been made a seat of justice, and then was a marshy piece of ground covered with a dense forest, with stakes driven into the ground to mark the corners of the lots into which it had been laid out. Here, in a new town and a newly formed county, at the age of twenty-one, he commenced the practice of law, and here was his home until his lamented death. Soon after establishing himself at Georgetown, he married Lydia Bruce Higgins, daughter of Col. Robert Higgins, a prominent citizen of Brown County.

The young lawyer soon became a favorite in the community. He was intelligent and talented; his manners were attractive, his conversation fascinating; he won for himself both esteem and affection. As is usual with young lawyers, his practice did not occupy all his time, but his spare hours were not passed in idleness. His tastes were literary and scholarly, and he read extensively. He accepted the office of Justice of the Peace of Pleasant Township, and, on the removal of the *Benefactor*, the first newspaper of Brown County, to Georgetown, in January, 1824, he became its editor and so continued for two years. For a while, he was lawyer, Magistrate and editor. His practice in writing, combined with his literary studies, gave him the power—not less valuable than oratory—of expressing his thoughts on paper in a style easy, clear and forcible. His practice at the bar increased and became lucrative. He rapidly rose to distinction in his profession, especially as a jury lawyer. His success in his profession arose more from his great knowledge of human nature and his "artless and spirit-stirring eloquence" than for any fondness for the intricacies and technicalities of the science of law and the common-law pleading. He came in contact with able and distinguished lawyers, who traveled the judicial circuit, but in ability to sway a jury, there were none superior to young Hamer.

Mr. Hamer early evinced a warm interest in politics. In 1824, his newspaper advocated the election of Andrew Jackson, and the same year he was proposed for the Legislature, but he declined to be a candidate. In 1825, he was first elected a Representative in the General Assembly. In 1828, he was a Presidential elector on the Jackson ticket, and was again elected a Representative in the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1829. At the organization of the House of Representatives, in December, 1829, he was unanimously elected its Speaker, a station he was admirably qualified to fill by reason of his acquaintance with parliamentary law, his courteous deportment and singular self-possession. Among the distinguished members of this Legislature were Gen. Duncan McArthur and Robert Lucas, in the Senate, who became the opposing candidates for Governor at the next election, and in the House, ex-Gov. Morrow and Thomas Corwin. Between Corwin and Hamer a friendship was formed, and was long continued, notwithstanding their differences in politics.

As a member of the Legislature and Speaker, Mr. Hamer's course was marked by impartiality and independence, rather than a narrow partisan spirit. Indeed, he was accused by some of the hot-headed members of his own party of a lack of zeal in promoting the interests of the Jackson party. The body over which he presided was composed of thirty-seven Jackson and thirty-five Adams men. In appointing the fifteen standing committees, he appointed a majority of Jackson men on eight and a majority of Adams men on seven

committees. In appointing select committees on local questions, he wholly disregarded political differences. In a caucus of the Jackson men of both Houses, held in January, 1830, a motion was made that the members pledge themselves to vote in the Legislature for the candidate for any office selected by a majority of the caucus. Mr. Hamer opposed the motion in two or three speeches, and gave several reasons why he could not abide by the rule if adopted. The Legislature then elected Supreme Judges and President Judges. Mr. Hamer said that a majority of the caucus was composed of farmers, mechanics and merchants, who were not versed in the law, and that if they should, with honest motives, select a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court whom he personally knew to be not qualified, he could not go into the Legislature and vote for him. At the election of Judges, Mr. Hamer voted against two of the nominees of the Jackson caucus, one for Supreme Judge and one for President Judge. In defending himself against the charge of having been unfaithful to the interests of his party, Mr. Hamer afterward said:

"The business of legislating for the people of Ohio, generally speaking, has no sort of connection with party politics; it is impossible to bring them together. None but men of narrow minds and strong party prejudices ever did or ever will discover any such connection. In voting for State officers, however, all admit that the question should have its influence. How far that influence is to extend, is a different consideration. I have never believed that a man who goes to the Legislature and takes an oath to discharge all his duties according to the best of his judgment and ability, as every member does, would be justifiable in voting for a candidate for Judge or any other office, whom he knew was unfit for the station. Does he not violate his oath if he gives such a vote? He swears to vote according to the dictates of his judgment; his judgment tells him the candidate is not qualified, but he still votes for the man because he is a Jacksonian, and has been taken up by the Jackson party. Is this honest? Is it a faithful discharge of the duty he owes his constituents? Is it not a violation of his oath? I think so, and if any other man thinks otherwise, let him act accordingly. I never have and never will obey the dictates of party principles or party caucuses, when by so doing I must violate my oath as Representative, betray my constituents or injure my country."

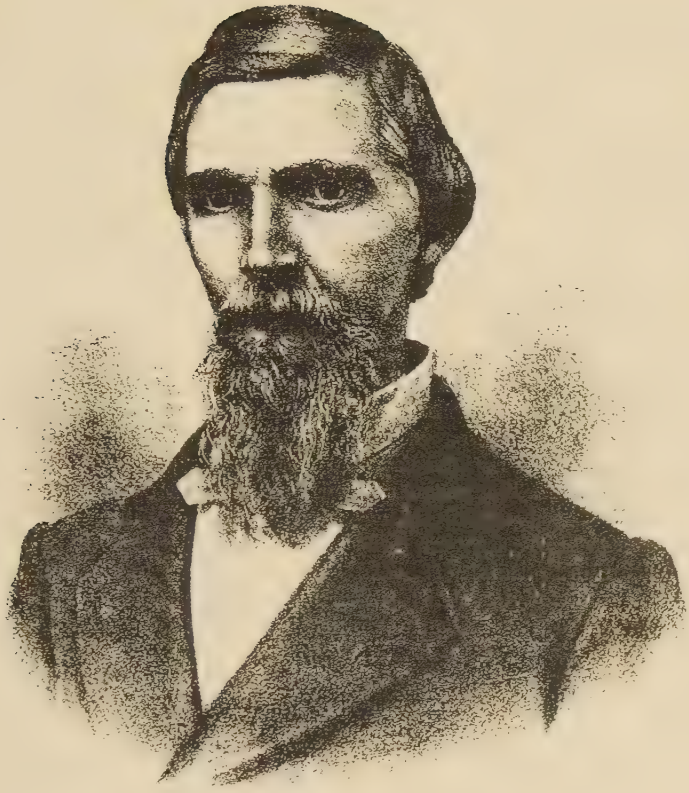
In 1832, Mr. Hamer was first elected to the Congress of the United States from the district composed of the counties of Brown, Clermont and Adams. He appeared before the people as an Independent Democratic candidate; the opposing candidates were Thomas Morris, of Clermont, who claimed to be the nominee of the Democratic party; Owen T. Fishback, of Clermont, the Whig candidate, and William Russell, of Adams, then a member of Congress, who also appeared as an anti-Jackson candidate. The election for Governor that year was hotly contested, and party lines were closely drawn; the great excitement in the Fifth District, however, was the race for Congress, and this contest aroused the whole people. The three principal candidates, Morris, Fishback and Hamer, were all strong men; all three were lawyers of ability and had had experience in the Legislature. Morris lived at Bethel, Fishback at Batavia, Hamer at Georgetown, and Russell at West Union. The canvass could not well have been carried on without some bitterness, and there was perhaps more between the supporters of Morris and Hamer than of the other candidates. Hamer was successful, the aggregate vote of all the candidates being as follows: Hamer, 2,171; Fishback, 2,069; Morris, 2,028; Russell, 403. Morris carried his own county, receiving 1,319 to 1,186 for Fishback, 409 for Hamer and 19 for Russell, but the eloquence of young Hamer carried captive the Democratic yeomanry of Brown and Adams, and their majorities bore him triumphant to Congress.

It is remarkable that Thomas Morris, so distinguished in the political history of Ohio, when first a candidate for Congress, was defeated by the young man whose law studies he had directed. Two months after his defeat, he was elected by the Legislature a United States Senator, and Thomas Morris and Thomas L. Hamer took their seats as members of the Congress of the United States at the same time, and each served just six years, one in the Upper, the other in the Lower House. Both were elected as members of the same political party, and though differing widely, especially as to slavery agitation, both became distinguished and honored men. After the death of Hamer in Mexico, a member-elect of Congress, a son of Senator Morris, was, without opposition, elected to fill the seat in Congress vacated by his death, and upon that son, Jonathan D. Morris, devolved the duty of pronouncing in the House of Representatives a eulogy upon Gen. Hamer.

In 1834 and 1836, Mr. Hamer was re-elected to Congress from the Fifth District by large majorities, the party favoring the administration of Gen. Jackson being largely in the ascendency in each of the three counties of the district. Mr. Hamer took his seat on December 2, 1833, at the beginning of the session of the Twenty-third Congress. This session has been commonly called the "Panic Session," on account of the state of the country following the President's veto of the United States Bank-Charter Bill and the removal of the deposits of the public money from that bank. The sessions of this Congress were the most eventful and exciting the country had known, and abounded with the men of high talents. From Ohio in the Senate were Thomas Ewing, Sr., and Thomas Morris; in the House were three young men who subsequently rose to distinction—Thomas Corwin, William Allen and Thomas L. Hamer, the last named being one of the youngest members of the Congress. One of the first votes Mr. Hamer cast in the House was in favor of a series of resolutions offered by James K. Polk, declaring that the Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered, and that the public deposits ought not to be restored to the Bank of the United States. These resolutions were long and vehemently debated, but finally were adopted by large majorities.

The second Congress in which Mr. Hamer served was memorable for the exciting scenes which arose when the agitation of the slavery question was first carried into the halls of Congress, and John Quincy Adams, with a small minority, stood up boldly for the sacred right of petition. Mr. Hamer was a member of the select committee to which was referred every paper or proposition in relation to slavery offered in the House. This committee reported that for the purpose of arresting agitation and restoring tranquility to the public mind, they recommended "that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers relating in any way to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table; and that no further action whatever be had upon them." This report, though strongly opposed by John Quincy Adams, was adopted by a large majority. Mr. Adams himself was strongly opposed to the objects of the Abolitionists, and was governed by a sense of the sacredness of the right of petition, and what he deemed the most effectual way of putting an end to an agitation which he sincerely deprecated.

While a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Hamer was industrious and faithful to the trust reposed in him by his constituents. Ready and able as he was in debate, his appearance in the discussions of the House was rare; set speeches from him were still rarer. Among his more important speeches found in the Congressional Globe, are his remarks on the bill fixing the northern boundary of Ohio, a speech in favor of the appropriation for an exploring expedition to the South Seas, and a speech on the admission of the



F. F. Shaw

States of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union. The constitutions of these States having been formed without the previous assent of Congress, and some aliens having participated in their adoption, Mr. Hamer, in favoring the admission of the States, discussed, in a philosophical manner, the right of aliens to vote before being naturalized, and argued that the right of suffrage is not inseparably connected with citizenship, but that the privileges are totally distinct—the Federal Government having the sole power to regulate naturalization, the State Governments the sole right to regulate suffrage.

The slavery clause of the constitution of Arkansas was a subject of controversy, and Mr. Hamer concluded his speech with an eloquent allusion to the distractions of the country which had prevailed during the controversy over the admission of Missouri, a congratulation upon their disappearance by the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, and an earnest exhortation to harmony and the preservation of good feeling by the speedy admission of the two States. Copious extracts from this speech are given in Benton's "Thirty Years' View," and the conclusion of the speech is perhaps the best specimen of his eloquence which has been preserved and is accessible to the general reader.

Having declined a re-election to Congress, Mr. Hamer, in 1839, retired to the management of his private business, and devoted himself to the practice of his profession with distinguished success. He continued, however, to mingle freely in the discussion of political questions. He had become widely known as a most effective popular political speaker, and his power to sway the masses caused his services to be in great demand in every important political contest. As a popular orator, he occupied much the same position in the Democratic party of Ohio as his distinguished cotemporary Tom Corwin did in the Whig party. The announcement of the name of Hamer was sufficient to insure a large political meeting. As a stump speaker, he was the favorite among the Democrats of the State. His wit and keen satire and ready repartee irresistably drew the masses to him. For years his "red-head" was the center of attraction in mass meetings. The red hair of Hamer and the dark skin of Corwin were familiar subjects of remark. Each orator found occasions to make playful allusions to his own complexion for the amusement of his hearers. Large open-air meetings, which had been dispersed into lounging and talking groups by the solemn and wise discussions of able but tedious statesmen were brought into a compact mass as soon as Hamer took the stand. The people seemed never to weary of hearing him. They would sit or stand for hours, entranced by the magic of his voice and his manner. Old and young would press about him and lean forward to catch every utterance.

Mr. Hamer at various times wrote articles for the newspapers on public questions. He also carried on an extensive correspondence with many of the most distinguished public men among his cotemporaries. Among those with whom he most freuqently corresponded were James K. Polk, John McLean, Lewis Cass and Thomas Corwin. The fact that he did not confine his studies to law and politics is illustrated by the following extract from a private letter written by him to Rev. Alexander Campbell, the distinguished religious reformer, and dated at Georgetown, October 31, 1837:

"Although a young man, and for twelve or fourteen years past immersed in professional avocations and politics, still I have found time to read a good deal upon the subject of theology. Among other works, yours have not escaped me, and I have read with interest, and, I trust, not without profit, a number of your productions. In my examination of the ancient religious systems of India, Egypt, Persia and Palestine, I have found much to perplex me, as every one must, who attempts to thread the maze of this interesting subject. But passing by all other difficulties, I am desirous to obtain information upon one

point connected with the Holy Scriptures. The question is this: Is there any external evidence that the Pentateuch was ever committed to writing previous to the Babylonish captivity? If you have in the course of your extensive reading met with any proof upon this point, you will confer a peculiar favor upon me by directing my attention to the place where it may be found."

The letter from which this is an extract called forth from the distinguished theologian a long, learned and able reply, which reached Mr. Hamer at Washington City.

President Polk, in a letter dated October 3, 1845, tendered Mr. Hamer the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which he declined. The next year he manifested a willingness to return to public life, and early in the summer of 1846, he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the district composed of Brown, Clermont and Highland Counties.

When Congress authorized the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers to carry on the war which was declared already to exist with Mexico, Mr. Hamer rode over his district, addressed meetings, and, by his fervid eloquence, aroused the war spirit of his countrymen. He volunteered as a private soldier. At the organization of the First Ohio Regiment, at Camp Washington, he was elected Major. He was almost immediately appointed a Brigadier General of volunteers, and notified of his appointment by the following letter:

WASHINGTON CITY, June 29, 1846.

My Dear Sir: I have this day nominated you to the Senate of the United States as a Brigadier General, to command the Brigade of Volunteers called into the service from Ohio. I have only time to say that I have never performed any public duty with more pleasure than in conferring upon you this important command. That you will discharge your duty gallantly, and satisfactorily to the brave men you are called to command, as well as to the country, I have the greatest confidence.

I am, Very Truly, Your Friend, JAMES K. POLK.

GEN. THOS. L. HAMER, of Ohio.

This letter of the President was directed to Gen. Hamer at Cincinnati; thence it was forwarded to New Orleans, and thence to Point Isabel. The appointment was accepted in a letter to the President from Matamoras, dated July 24. Gen. Hamer's commission reached him at Camp Belknap, Texas, on the 1st day of August.

Gen. Taylor was at this time preparing for an attack on Monterey, which occupied a strong position by nature, was well fortified by art and occupied by the Mexican General Ampudia, with 10,000 regular troops. "Whilst at Comargo," says Rufus P. Spalding, in his eulogy on Gen. Hamer, "the General-in-Chief resolved to proceed to the assault of Monterey with none but regular troops and Southern volunteers. The course pursued by Gen. Hamer on this occasion, would, in the days of yore, have secured to him a hecatomb. He declared in a council of war, that if a conquest of territory was to be made in the Mexican Empire, the citizen-soldiers from the Free States, and especially those from the Free States of the West, would claim the privilege, not only of taking part in the contest of arms, but also in the civil contest that would ensue as to the government and laws of the subjugated territory. His timely remonstrance produced the desired effect; the order of march was changed, and Gen. Hamer's Brigade, led on by their brave chieftain, performed prodigies of valor and won immortal renown at the storming of Monterey."

The capture of Monterey is justly regarded as one of the most brilliant achievements in the history of modern warfare. Gen. Hamer commanded the First Brigade of the Third or Volunteer Division. The Brigade consisted of the First Ohio and First Kentucky Regiments. Gen. William O. Butler commanded the division. In storming the city, a part of Gen. Hamer's Brigade was left to support the mortars and howitzers, while Gen. Butler entered

the edge of the city with the First Ohio. One of the forts of the city was called El Diablo. Gen. Butler advanced toward this fort under a severe fire, and was preparing to storm it when he received a severe wound and was compelled to retire. His command then was surrendered to Gen. Hamer, who moved the regiment to a new position and within sustaining distance of the American batteries, which already occupied another of the forts. While these efforts were being made to carry the advance works, several demonstrations were made by the Mexican cavalry, one of which was repulsed by the First Ohio, aided by a part of the Mississippi Regiment. "For six long hours the contest in the lower part of the city continued, and the streets were slippery with the blood of the assailants. It was truly a scene of havoc and slaughter." One stronghold after another was captured, the Mexicans contesting desperately every foot of ground until nothing remained in their possession but the citadel. On the 23d of September, Gen. Ampudia capitulated.

On the second Tuesday of October, 1846, Gen. Hamer was, without opposition, elected a Representative in Congress. But how unstable is the enjoyment of earthly renown!

A letter from a private soldier from Georgetown, Ohio, serving in Gen. Hamer's Brigade, dated at Camp, near Monterey, Thursday, December 3, 1846, says:

"Gen. Hamer died last night between 9 and 10 o'clock. I have not heard the name of his disease. He had been unwell since he landed in Mexico, and dangerously ill for about a week. Every attention was paid to him by his physicians, who used every effort to stop the progress of his disease, but all in vain. By this dispensation of Providence, not only our company and regiment, but the whole brigade, have met with an irreparable loss, and the Nation is left to mourn one whose services in her councils were worth far more than all the country in dispute for which he so gallantly sacrificed his life. On the march from Comargo to this place, he was scarcely able to sit on his horse. But he said: 'While I am able to ride, I will go at the head of my brigade.' He went at our head and led us into Monterey. He went at the head of the Ohio Regiment, which carried the first stars and stripes that ever waved in the streets of that city. The whole camp to-day is shrouded in gloom. All seem to feel the greatness of their loss. By his firmness and courage, he had won the respect of the officers, both in the regular and volunteer corps. To me it seems I have almost lost a father. To him I could always go with confidence, for advice and assistance."

Maj. Gen. Taylor, in announcing the death of Gen. Hamer, said: "In counsel, I found him clear and judicious, and in the administration of his command, though kind, yet always impartial and just. He was an active participant in the operations before Monterey, and since had commanded the volunteer division. His loss to the army at this time cannot be supplied."

The body of the dead soldier was interred with honors to which his rank entitled him in a cemetery about a mile from the quarters he had occupied in his last sickness. His remains were afterward removed to his adopted State and buried in the cemetery at Georgetown in the presence of thousands of sorrowing spectators. Fitting eulogies were pronounced upon him in the Congress of which he was a member-elect by his successor, J. D. Morris, and others; before the two Houses of the General Assembly of Ohio by Rufus P. Spalding, and at his burial by Hon. David T. Disney.

Thus passed away in the prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness one of the most talented men of his time. Perhaps no man in the whole history of Ohio had more warm admirers. His prospects for the highest office in the nation were considered bright.

Thomas L. Hamer was of medium stature; his hair was very red, and, to a stranger, his personal appearance was not at first prepossessing; he had great vivacity and cheerfulness and boundless kindness of heart. He was generous and hospitable, and treated the humblest with unaffected friendliness. He was neat in his attire and careful as to his personal appearance. While a member of Congress, his face was shaved every day. He was a delightful companion, and held his friends to him as with hooks of steel. Many of his political opponents were his warm personal friends. His portrait was placed in the capitol at Columbus by Gov. R. B. Hayes.

ELDER MATTHEW GARDNER.

This pione r preacher and remarkable man was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., near the Massachusetts State line. December 5, 1790. His father, a small farmer and carpenter, was of Quaker descent. When Matthew was ten years old, his father moved to the Northwest Territory, and settled in what is now Brown County, Ohio, in the autumn of 1800. There were no schools in the region in which he first lived in Ohio, and Matthew's education was limited and obtained by his own industry. The first money he obtained was 25 cents for a raccoon skin; this he expended for a copy of Webster's Spelling-Book. He was then about fourteen years old, and had so far forgotten what he had learned in New York that he could scarcely read. His spare hours at night he now applied to study, and, by diligence, he soon learned to read and write. When seventeen years old, he made a flat-boat voyage from Cincinnati to New Orleans, and was absent from home about six months. In his twentieth year, he went to school twenty-seven days, which comprised all his school education, except that received in New York when he was six or seven years old. In these twenty-seven days, he acquired all the knowledge of arithmetic absolutely necessary for ordinary business purposes, and was able to solve almost any practical problem in arithmetic. In 1810, he joined the Christian Church, and was baptized in the West Fork of Eagle Creek by Elder Archibald Campbell, and, about the same time, began to exercise his gifts in public speaking and exhortation. In 1812, he received his letter as a preacher of the Christian Church, and traveled and preached in various parts of Kentucky and Ohio as an associate of Barton W. Stone, William Kinkade and others. He, however, supported himself by work as a carpenter and on a farm which he purchased. He continued his studies, and, having procured a copy of Lindley Murray's Grammar, he studied it diligently, frequently continuing his studies until midnight, after working hard all day. As he became able, he procured other books. He was ordained to the Gospel ministry by the Kentucky Christian Conference March 2, 1818.

Soon after his ordination, he organized Union Church, two miles from Higginsport, and, in 1819 or 1820, he organized a Christian Church at Bethel, Ohio; later in 1820, he formed a regular circuit in Brown and Clermont Counties, with two appointments for each day, several miles apart. This circuit required a two weeks' journey. As a pioneer preacher, he was remarkably successful. He was six feet one inch high, and weighed over two hundred pounds. He had a strong, clear voice, and as he led the singing in an outdoor meeting he was told that his voice was sometimes heard and recognized at a distance of a mile and a half. In his personal appearance, he bore a striking resemblance to Joshua R. Giddings. His manner in preaching was dignified and attractive, and his congregations were large. He continued to preach in groves and churches and to organize new societies for sixty-three years. The churches he first organized were poor and unable to pay a preach-

er. He believed he could support himself and his family by laboring one-half of his time, and resolved to devote the other half to the work of a Gospel minister. Near the close of his life, he computed that he had organized twenty-two churches, and that 6,100 persons had embraced religion under his ministry.

He says: "When my ministry began, there were no Christian Churches to support ministers. I therefore received little compensation for many years. When the churches grew, my conscience compelled me to decline putting a price on my preaching the Gospel. I could find no 'thus saith the Lord' for it. I do not reprove those who do, however. I therefore left this to the churches to say how much they would give. This was commonly a mere trifle, about $50 or $60 a year for monthly preaching. The Bethlehem Church possessing a good deal of wealth, proposed to give me $100 a year, and, in 1866, they gave me $200 a year for semi-monthly preaching on Saturday and Sabbath, and attending their communion and protracted meetings, etc. This was by far the largest salary, if it may be so called, I ever received, and this was paid for only one or two years out of forty-five."

Beginning life in poverty, Elder Gardner was compelled to practice rigid economy and frugality, which became habitual with him and was continued after he became a man of wealth. He had but four pairs of shoes in twenty years, although he wore shoes all the time, summer and winter. He wore one overcoat twenty years. His clothing of all kinds, including shoes, did not cost him to exceed $10 or $12 a year. He carried one small two-bladed pocket-knife thirty-five years, and an umbrella twenty-five years. It was by this rigid economy that he was enabled, he said, without salary from the churches and dependent on his own resources in a new country, to spend one-half his time in traveling and preaching, to support his family, to give many hundreds of dollars to aid in building Christian chapels and to sustain the the cause of religion in Southern Ohio, to give $1,100 for the endowment of Union Christian College, and to divide $60,000 among his eleven children, while he had nearly that amount left in his old age.

Elder Gardner was of a combative disposition, and, while he had many devoted friends, he had many bitter enemies. He was engaged in several public debates with ministers of other denominations, and was a party to some vexatious law-suits and ecclesiastical trials, an account of which he narrates in his autobiography. He was a strong opponent of secret societies.

In October, 1867, Elder Gardner closed his pastoral labors with the Bethlehem Church, after a pastorate of forty-five years. He had been re-elected by a unanimous vote each year, except one, and then the brother who objected soon gave up his objection and became the pastor's friend. The church was large and had lived in peace. Nearly fifteen hundred members had been received into the church during the pastorate of Elder Gardner. Four other churches had been organized from its members, and still it was the largest church in the conference. The Elder thus describes his farewell with this people:

"Elder Pangburn preached an excellent sermon. Then I felt constrained to speak, if only a few words. I referred to my visits among them nearly fifty years before. Then the country was wild; now it is cultivated. Then the roads were by the mountain paths and the meandering valley brooks. Then they lived in log cabins, where now they have fine residences. I threaded my way over the hills and through the hollows, boldly fording the mountain streams and searching out their rudest homes. Then the people had little culture, where now they are educated. Then they were without hope and without God in the world. I took them by the hand and led them to God. I

was inexperienced, but earnest. I preached in their rudest cabins. I led them in prayer at their fireside altars. I baptized in their woodland streams. I kneeled at the dying pillows of their parents, and preached the funerals of their children. God blessed my labors, and changed the lion to the lamb, the raven to the dove, and made the desert to blossom as the rose. My eyes could see but few present who were living in the country at the beginning of my ministry there. Then I was young and strong, but now I am old and feeble—too old to serve them, and they to whom I then preached are gone. I tried to say that this was the last day of my pastorate, but I could not. I tried to say farewell, but there was so much weeping that utterance was choked and tears blinded my eyes. Some kind brother started a farewell hymn, and, while singing, they gave me the parting hand."

He died October 10, 1873, in the eighty-third year of his age, and was buried at Union Christian Church, in Brown County, the first church he organized. The autobiography of Matthew Gardner, edited by N. Summerbell, D. D., was published by the Christian Publishing Association, at Dayton, Ohio, in 1874. Dr. Summerbell says of Elder Gardner: "His opponents will concede that he was great in the things they dislike, and successful in the things they disapprove, and his friends will indorse the rest. Without excusing his defects or magnifying his virtues, his friends contend that his life gives its own lessons, and that he was a great thinker, a great worker, a great economist, a great friend, a great antagonist, a great preacher, a great debater, a great farmer and a great financier."

DR. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

The subject of this sketch was the only resident of Brown County who reached the high position of United States Senator. He was a native of Greenbrier County, Va., and was born in the year 1779. When he was quite young, his parents moved to East Tennessee, where they remained five or six years, and then, in company with several families, removed to Crab Orchard, Ky., the removal being effected by traveling on horseback the distance of 170 miles. The Campbell family located at Morrison's Station for a few months, and then settled about one mile from the station. Here they built a cabin, cleared a few acres of land and planted it in corn. The father, Alexander Campbell, Sr., a few months after his settlement, was called back to East Tennessee on important business; while on his way, he was taken sick, and died on the ninth day after leaving home. His wife was now left a widow in a land almost a wilderness, with a family of eight small children. Young Alexander had not up to this time attended school, there being none in the new country in which his young days had been passed. As soon as a school was established, he was sent to it. His mother purchased a small farm of ten acres in Woodford County, Ky., and removed with her children to it. Here the children attended school in winter, and as soon as the spring approached, resumed work upon the little farm. A school having been established at Pisgah Meeting-House, two miles distant, at which Latin and Greek were taught, Alexander urgently solicited his mother to permit him to attend it. Her embarrassed circumstances were such that he not only agreed to work in the morning and evening, but also to refund to his brothers and sisters the cost of his tuition. Having studied at the school, he went to Lexington, and studied medicine with Drs. Ridgely and Brown. Having pursued the study of medicine two years, in 1801, he commenced the practice of his profession in Cynthiana, Ky. Here he married Nancy, daughter of Col. Alexander Dunlap. While at Cynthiana, he was elected a member of the Kentucky Legislature. In 1804, he removed north of the Ohio and settled in what is now Brown, then Adams, County. In

1807, he was elected a Representative in the Legislature from Adams County; in 1808, he was re-elected, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives; in 1809, he was re-elected and was again chosen Speaker.

While serving as Speaker, he was, on December 12, 1809, elected a United States Senator to succeed Hon. Edward Tiffin, resigned. His principal competitor for this high office was Richard S. Thomas, a lawyer then residing at Lebanon. Campbell received thirty-eight votes and Thomas twenty-nine. Dr. Campbell served in the United States Senate four years. He voted against the declaration of war with Great Britain in 1812, and also against the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank. On the expiration of his term, he returned to his home and resumed the practice of medicine and also engaged in mercantile pursuits. As a physician, he took a high rank, and more than once was appointed by the Legislature a member of the medical society which was authorized to grant licenses for the practice of medicine. After the organization of Brown County, he was elected to the Legislature, serving in the Senate in 1822 and in 1823, and in the House in 1832. In 1820, he was elected a Presidential elector on the James Monroe ticket, and, in 1836, on the William Henry Harrison ticket. In 1826, he was one of four candidates for Governor of Ohio; the people in Brown County gave him a large majority over the combined vote of his three competitors, but Allen Trimble was elected. He was a man of uncompromising anti-slavery principles. He died at Ripley in 1857.

JAMES LOUDON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Henry County, Ky., October 21, 1796, and was the oldest of three children whose parents were John and Dorcas (Masterson) Loudon. His father, a native of Washington County, Penn., followed agricultural pursuits through life, and was a participant, under Gen. Wayne, in the battle of Fallen Timbers. He died in Henry County, Ky., where he had settled in 1794. His paternal grandfather was actively engaged in association with the patriots during the Revolutionary struggle. His maternal grandfather, John Masterson, was one of the body guards of Gen. Washington, and was intimately identified with colonial measures and efforts. His mother was a native of Washington County, and one of a family whose male members were prominent throughout the Revolutionary period. In 1806, Gen. Loudon removed with his mother to this county, settling at a point about six miles east of Georgetown, on the farm of Neil Washburn, whence, at the expiration of four years, he and family removed to Arnheim, where a farm was rented and a residence maintained for a period of about two years. His mother was then again married, to Joshua Jordan, one of the earliest pioneer settlers of the country, whereupon the family removed to River Hill, on the Ohio River, a short distance below Ripley. Here he made his home during the ensuing fourteen years, employed in laboring on the farm, and during the summer months of five or six of those years in clerking in dry goods stores, which with river occupations consumed his time during the winters.

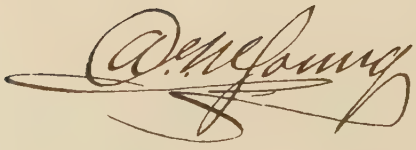
His first boating was on the Ohio River, in the old keel-boat line. In the fall of 1813, he made a trip to the salt works on the Kanawha River; the next fall he made a trip from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, and attempted to go to the head of navigation on the Alleghany River, but, after getting up about sixty miles, found there was not water enough to allow the boat to pass over the shoals; so the boat had to wait for a rise in the river, and the men went back to Pittsburgh. Here he found his old boat loaded with iron and ready to descend the river. He took a situation on the boat as a hand; arriving at Cincinnati, the freight for that port was discharged and preparations made to descend to Louisville. The Captain desired very much to have him continue on

the boat, and offered him a clerkship; so he continued to the port aforesaid, and, after "keeping boat" a few weeks, was discharged. Thus ended his keel-boating, and at the date of his death, he firmly believed himself the last of that strong, hardy, daring race of men who carried on the commerce of the Ohio Valley in keel-boats, propelled against the current by long poles, with heavy iron sockets on the lower end and a round, smooth knob, turned from the root of the laurel, to fit the shoulder on the top end. In the fall of 1818, and also in 1819, he made trips to New Orleans in flat-boats. On both these occasions, he had to work his way home on foot through the wilderness and two savage nations of Indians. He made many other trips to that Southern center in the same class of boats, and was always lucky enough to find a steamboat to return in.

In 1820, he associated himself with William Butt and Daniel Ammen, in the printing of a newspaper at Levanna, two miles below Ripley, on the Ohio River, and, in July of that year, the *Benefactor* made its appearance. This was the pioneer newspaper of Brown County. His connection with the paper continued one year; he then sold his interest to one of his partners, and the paper was removed to Georgetown, where its publication was continued for many years. Although his early education had been quite limited, in both degree and kind, his reading and study and one year's drilling with the composing stick at the type case, together with his keen power of observation, counterbalanced to a considerable degree the lack of primary training. In 1822, he taught a country school with more satisfaction to his employers than to himself. In the fall of this year, his friends elected him to the office of Coroner of the county. In 1824, he was re-elected to the same office. In 1826, he was elected Sheriff of Brown County, and re-elected to the same position in 1828, thus serving his county as Coroner and Sheriff eight years. He was married, July 11, 1826, to Elizabeth Chapman, a native of this county, and a daughter of Henry Chapman, one of the early pioneers of the country, who came from Kentucky in 1800. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and an active participant in the war of 1812.

In 1831, Gen. Loudon was employed in a dry goods store in Georgetown. In the spring of 1832, he left Georgetown, and settled on his farm, about four miles south of the village, and engaged in general agriculture, taking a hand in any branch incident to the business. In 1834, many of his friends urged him to be a candidate for the Lower House of the Ohio Legislature; he finally consented to stand a poll and was elected. In 1835, he was re-elected to the same place. This year trouble arose between the authorities of the State of Ohio and those of the Territory of Michigan, in regard to the northern boundary of Ohio (known in Michigan history as the Toledo war). A long and threatening correspondence was kept up between Gov. Lucas and the Department of State at Washington. Gov. Lucas called an extra session of the Legislature of Ohio, which met in June of that year. At this session, Gen. Loudon took a very active part in support of the claim of Ohio and indorsed the course of her Governor.

In 1836, Gen. Loudon was again elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly. At this session he took an active part, and probably did more than any one else in electing his friend William Allen to the United States Senate. March 2, 1837, having been previously elected to the Legislature, he was formally commissioned Major General by Gov. Vance, and was given command of the Eighth Division of the Ohio Militia. In 1842, he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Ohio Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Senator Foos, of Clinton County. In 1843, he was re-elected to the same position, and served two terms, during 1843-44-45-46. In 1849, he was elected a delegate



from Brown County to the Constitutional Convention; was made Chairman of the Committee of Finance and Taxation, and successfully carried through the twelfth article, and it became a part of the constitution. He addressed the people in every township in his district, and urged them to vote for the adoption of the constitution.

When his labors terminated with that deliberative body, he returned to his farm, intending never again to mingle in the arena of politics; nor would he, had it not been for the terrible rebellion that came upon the country. On the arrival of the news that Fort Sumter was fired upon, and that the wicked war had begun, he declared his ardent love for the "Old Star Spangled Banner," and, like his political godfather, "Old Hickory," swore "By the eternal, the constitution must be preserved." From that time he was outspoken in his denunciations of the rebel spirit, South or North, doing all in his power to encourage the patriotic sentiment of the country. In 1863, the Republicans and Union men of his district held a convention to select a candidate for State Senate, and in his absence gave him a unanimous vote for that position. On being notified of the action of the convention, he accepted the nomination and took early steps for a vigorous canvass. Although he had to encounter a Democratic majority of some 1,500 votes, he was elected. He took his seat in January after the election, and for two years gave his best efforts to the cause of his country.

After the close of his official career, he lived in peaceful retirement at his Georgetown home until his death. For more than fifty years, he was a working member of the Masonic fraternity. He was a believer in the Christian religion, but not a member of any religious sect. He was a positive man, whose word was respected alike by friend and foe, even in the most bitter political contests. His life was a useful one. He lived more than eighty years, and died November 14, 1876.

NATHANIEL BEASLEY.

Gen. Beasley was born in Spottsylvania County, Va., May 19, 1774. When he was about fourteen years old, his father with a large family of children emigrated to Limestone, Ky., or that vicinity. The Beasley brothers became noted as sagacious pioneers, hunters and scouts, and were the associates and assistants of Gen. Nathaniel Massie in the early survey and settlement of the Virginia Military District. Previous to Wayne's victory, Nathaniel and Benjamin were employed by Simon Kenton to serve as spies or scouts along the Ohio for the protection of the Kentucky settlements. These scouts, of whom there were several, ranged up and down the Ohio in pairs from Limestone to the mouth of the Big Sandy, alternately performing tours of service of from two to four weeks' duration. They were especially charged to give information to Kenton, who lived at Washington, near Limestone, of Indians who had crossed the Ohio or were about to cross over into Kentucky. Among those who served in the capacity of scouts were Samuel Davis, Samuel McDowell, Duncan McArthur, afterward Governor of Ohio, Benjamin and Nathaniel Beasley. Some of the adventures of these scouts with the Indians were recorded in McDonald's sketches, and Otway Curry wrote an account of others, which he obtained from Samuel Davis and published in the year 1838 in the *Hesperian*, printed at Cincinnati. The account given by McDonald and quoted at length in Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, of an adventure two of the scouts had with the Indians near the mouth of the Scioto, is in one particular erroneous, as Curry learned from the lips of Davis himself. It was Benjamin Beasley and not Duncan McArthur who accompanied Davis on that occasion.

John, Benjamin and Nathaniel Beasley were assistant surveyors under Massie in the Virginia Military Dtstrict, and their privations and dangers are elsewhere described in this volume. Nathaniel became an extensive dealer in the lands of what is now Brown County. He settled upon a farm near Decatur, which was his home until his death. He served as a Major in the war of 1812, and in the militia he rose to the rank of Major General. In 1814, he was elected a Representative in the Legislature, and a Senator in 1818; he was again a Senator in 1820 and 1821. On February 25, 1824, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Canal Commissioners by joint resolution of the General Assembly. In the capacity of Canal Commissioner, he accompanied Gov. De Witt Clinton, of New York, and Gov. Morrow, of Ohio, at the ceremony of breaking ground in 1825 for the construction of the two State canals, at Licking Summit and Middletown. Gen. Beasley was married to Sarah Sutton, who died August 19, 1841, aged sixty-one years. He died March 27, 1835, aged sixty years, ten months and eight days, and was buried at Decatur.

ABRAHAM SHEPHERD.

Mr. Shepherd was born August 13, 1776, at or near Shepherdtown, Va., a town laid out by his grandfather. He received what was then regarded as a good education. When he was nineteen years old, his father left Eastern Virginia, crossed the mountains and settled in West Virginia. In early manhood Abraham engaged in the business of surveying. About 1798, he was for a time in the vicinity of Mayslick, Ky., and not long after crossed the Ohio and made his home in what is now Brown County. He married Margaret Moore in 1799. On the north side of the Ohio he first lived near where the Red Oak Presbyterian Church stands, and afterward built a brick house about two miles from the site of Russellville, and operated the mills afterward known as Pilson's. In the war of 1812, he raised a company and served as Captain. In 1817, he moved to Ripley, and operated the mills on Red Oak, about one mile from the town. In 1825, he added steam power to these mills. In connection with others, he built the mill one mile farther up Red Oak.

In 1803, he was elected a Representative in the Legislature, and served as a member of the Lower House, in all, six years. In 1815, he was first elected to the State Senate, and served in that body six years. He was Speaker of the House in 1806 and Speaker of the Senate in 1816, 1817 and 1826. His name is signed as President of the Senate to the act organizing Brown County. In 1818, he resigned his position as Senator, and became the first Clerk of the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts of Brown County, a position he occupied until 1824.

In 1816, he was a Presidential Elector on the James Monroe ticket. After the organization of the Whig party, he became a Whig and was a great friend and admirer of Henry Clay and his American system, and was consequently in the minority in Brown County. In religion, he was a Presbyterian, and long held the office of Ruling Elder in that church. In 1834, he moved to Putnam County, Ill , where he died in 1846, in the seventy-first year of his age.

CHAPTER XII.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

AUDITORS.

THE duties of this office were discharged by the Commissioner's Clerk until 1821. William Middleton, the first Auditor, served from 1821 to 1827; William Butts, 1827 to 1829; Benjamin Evans, 1829 to 1831; Samuel Glaze, 1831 to 1838; Hezekiah Lindsey, 1838 to 1841, but left before his term expired, and Peter L. Wilson was appointed to fill the vacancy, six months; James J. Smith, 1841 to 1845; Stephen T. Brunson, 1845 to 1849; John McColgin, 1849 to 1853; Lewis J. Egbert, 1853 to 1855; P. Ellis, 1855 to 1857; John W. Purdom, 1857 to 1861; J. W. Heterick, 1861 to 1863; William W. Elsberry, 1863 to 1865; James A. Stevenson, 1865 to 1867; Alonzo G. Quinlan, 1867 to 1871; William W. Elsberry, 1871 to 1875; Enoch E. Roney, 1875 to 1880; William J. Jacobs, 1880———.

TREASURERS.

William Humphreys, part of 1818; George King, 1818 to 1820; Willlam Humphreys, 1820 to 1822; Amos Ellis, 1822 to 1829; William Middleton, 1829 to 1836; Thomas Middleton, 1836 to 1846; John D. White, 1846 to 1854; Reason J. Bennett, 1854 to 1856; Benjamin W. Whiteman, 1856 to 1858; John McColgins, 1858 to 1862; John P. Louiso, 1862 to 1866; William Norris, 1866 to 1870; Alfred J. Parker, 1870 to March, 1874; Peter L. Wilson, March, 1874, to September, 1874; George W. Drake, 1874 to 1878; Enos B. Fee, 1878.

CLERKS OF COURT.

Abraham Shepherd, 1818 to 1824; William Shepherd, 1824 to 1830; James Finley, November term, 1830, to 1833; George W. King, 1833 to August term, 1841; A. C. Stewart, pro tem., August term, 1841; John H. Blair, pro tem., October term, 1841, and until 1849; Gideon Dunham, 1849 to 1855; Hervey McKibben, 1855 to 1858; R. H. Higgins, 1858 to November term, 1864; R. C. Mitchell, 1864 to 1867; R. H. Higgins, 1867 to 1876; John Lafabre, 1876 to 1882; C. C. Blair, 1882 ——.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Thomas Morris, March, 1818, to July, 1818; George W. King, 1818 to 1826; Alexander Gilliland, 1826 to 1835; A. Liggitt, 1835 to 1836; Thomas H. Linch, 1836 to 1838; David G. Devore, 1838 to 1840; Andrew Ellison, 1840 to 1843; C. F. Campbell, 1843 to 1845; William Boyle, 1845 to 1849; C. W. Blair, 1849 to 1852; C. A. White, 1852 to 1855; John G. Marshall, 1855 to 1856; William H. Sly, 1856 to 1858; William F. Wylie, 1858 to 1860; Thomas T. Taylor, 1860 to 1863; E. C. Devore, 1863 to 1867; J. W. Bailey, 1867 to 1870; W. J. Thompson, 1870 to 1875; C. A. Linn, 1875 to 1877; W. W. McKnight, 1877 to 1879; John R. Moore, 1879 to 1883.

SHERIFFS.

William Butt, 1818 to 1823; Robert Allen, 1823 to 1827; James Loudon, 1827 to 1831; Jeremiah Purdum, 1831 to 1835; John H. Blair, 1835 to 1839;

John J. Higgins, 1839 to 1843; William Shields, 1843 to 1847; Thomas Middleton, 1847 to 1849; William P. Allen, 1849 to 1853; Henry Young, 1853 to 1855; John S. Foster, 1855 to 1857; Charles Oursler, 1857 to 1861; Alfred Jacobs, 1861 to 1865; William C. Howard, 1865, part of a year; George R. Shields, October, 1865, to 1866; William C. Howard, 1866 to 1867; George R. Shields, 1867 to 1871; John Dillen, 1871 to 1875; John T. Brady, 1875 to 1877; John Carrigan, Sr., 1877 to 1881; J. P. Helbling, 1881 ——.

RECORDERS.

Amos Ellis, 1819 to 1822; David Ammen, 1831 to 1834; Charles White, 1834 to 1837; David Crawford, 1837 to 1843; Thomas M. Barker, 1843, gave up the office July, 1847; David Ferrier, July, 1847, died May 28, 1850; James T. Morgan, May 28, 1850, to 1853; John P. Biehn, 1853 to 1856; John H. Dugan, 1856, died August, 1857; Robert H. Higgins, August to October, 1857; James T. Morgan, 1857 to 1863; Amos T. Ellis, 1863 to 1866; John F. Black, 1866 to 1869; John W. Evans, 1869 to 1875; Grandison Pinckard, 1875 to 1881; George Ellis, October, 1881 ——.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

James Pilson, 1818 to 1824; William Wall, 1824 to 1828; Jephtha Beasley, 1828 to 1836; John D. White, 1836 to 1844; Abraham Sallee, 1844 to 1847; William Tatman, 1848 to 1854; Abraham Sallee, 1854; William Hays, 1854 to 1857; O. P. Ralston, 1857 to 1864; J. R. C. Brown, 1864 to 1867; James M. Stivers, 1867 to 1872; Jacob H. Bower, 1872 to 1878; H. L. P. Vance, 1878 to 1881; G. L. McKibben, 1881 ——.

COMMISSIONERS.

James Wells, 1818 to 1820; John Lindsey and William White, part of 1818; Walter Wall, 1818 to 1824; John Evans, 1818 to 1826; William W. Clark, 1820 to 1822; Robert Breckenridge, 1822 to 1824; William Humphreys, 1824 to 1830; John Lindsey, 1824 to 1825; William Leggitt, 1825 to 1830; Robert Allen, 1826 to 1829; Henry Chapman, 1829 to 1835; Joseph Stableton, 1830 to 1833; James McCall, 1830 to 1833; John Lindsey, 1833 to 1837; William Parker, 1833 to 1834; J. D. McCarty, 1834 to 1835; Jephtha Beasley, 1835 to 1836; Noah Ellis, 1835 to 1841; Samuel Kerr, 1837 to 1843; Samuel Ross, 1836 to 1839; Richard W. Ditto, 1839 to 1845; Michael Pindell, 1841 to 1844; Joseph Dugan, 1843 to 1846; William Norris, 1844 to 1848; William P. Allen, 1845 to 1846; Robert W. McClain, 1846 to 1853; James F. Thompson, 1846 to February 29, 1848, resigned, and Peter L. Wilson appointed to fill vacancy; Charles W. Reed, 1848 to 1852; John Wright, 1850 to 1856; Shary Moore, 1852 to 1855; Joseph Briant, 1853 to 1855; Thomas Hunter, 1855 to April, 1857, removed from county, and Samuel M. Blair, who was appointed to fill vacancy, served until 1861; William F. Pickrell, 1855 to February, 1856, resigned, Shary Moore, appointed; David Keithler, 1856 to 1857; William B. Logan, 1857 to 1864; John Brady, 1856 to 1863; James Campbell, 1861 to 1864; James F. Davis, 1863 to 1866; Huston Bare, 1864 to 1868; Samuel McNown, 1866 to 1869; C. A. Linn, 1867 to 1870; James Campbell, 1868 to 1871; William Fulton, 1869 to 1875; William Vance, 1870 to 1873; Peter L. Wilson, 1871 to 1874; John Wright, 1874 to 1879; James L. Burger, 1874 to 1877; W. B. West, 1875 to 1881; Daniel McConn, 1877 to 1880; Jefferson Fite, 1879 to 1882; Farmer Thornton, six months, 1879; N. W. Neal, 1880; John A. Jennings, 1881; Ross Wise, 1882.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The President Judges under the old constitution who presided in the courts of the circuits which embraced Adams and Clermont Counties, before the organization of Brown, were Francis Dunlavy, of Warren; John Thompson, of Fayette; and Joseph H. Crane, of Butler. On the organization of Brown County, it was first placed in the Seventh Circuit, along with Butler, Warren and Hamilton. Joshua Collett, of Warren, was President Judge from 1818 to 1820; John Thompson, of Fayette, 1820 to 1824; Joshua Collett, of Warren, 1824 to 1826; George P. Torrence, of Hamilton, 1826 to 1833; and John M. Goodenow, of Hamilton, 1833 to 1834. In 1834, the circuit consisted of Brown, Clermont and Hamilton, and John W. Price was Judge from 1834 to 1841; Owen T. Fishback, of Clermont, 1841 to 1848; George Collins, of Adams, 1848 to 1851; Shepherd F. Norris, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Collins, 1851 to 1852.

Under the present constitution, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the First Subdivision of the Seventh Judicial District, embracing the counties of Brown, Adams and Clermont, have been:

Shepherd F. Norris, of Clermont, 1852 to 1861; Thomas M. Lewis, of Clermont, February to October, 1861; Thomas Q. Ashburn, of Clermont, 1861 to 1876; David Tarbell, of Brown, 1872 to 1882; Allen T. Cowen, of Clermont, 1878 to 1883; D. W. C. Loudon, elected in 1881.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Joseph N. Campbell, 1818 to 1823; James Moore, 1818 to 1825; William Anderson, 1818 to 1832; William White, 1823 to 1824; James Finley, 1824 to 1831; Robert Breckenridge, 1825 to 1836; David Johnson, 1831 to 1845; Hugh B. Payne, 1832 to 1838; Benjamin Evans, 1836 to 1840; Henry Martin, 1838 to 1852; Micah Wood, 1840 to 1847; John Kay, 1845 to 1851; Isaac Carey, 1847 to 1852; Benjamin Sells, 1851 to 1852.

PROBATE JUDGES.

John J. Higgins, 1852 to 1855; John W. King, 1855 to 1857 (resigned); James H. King, 1857 to 1858; D. W. C. Loudon, 1858 (resigned); J. H. Marshall, 1858 to 1859, James P. Fyffe, 1859 to 1861 (resigned); Charles F. Campbell, 1861 to 1862; William P. Allen, 1862 to 1864; Charles F. Campbell, 1864 (died); George W. King, 1864; David Tarbell, 1864 to 1870; S. H. Stevenson, 1870 to 1876; J. P. Biehn, 1876 to 1882; George P. Tyler, 1882.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Before the organization of Brown County, Adams and Clermont Counties were represented in the Legislature by the following-named persons, several of whom resided within the present limits of Brown County.

The Senators from Adams were Joseph Darlington, 1803; Thomas Kirker, 1804 to 1814; Abraham Shepherd, from 1815 to 1817; Nathaniel Beasley, 1818.

The Representatives from Adams were Thomas Kirker, Joseph Lucas, William Russel, 1803; Abraham Shepherd, Thomas Waller, Phillip Lewis, Jr., 1804; Abraham Shepherd, Phillip Lewis, Jr., 1805; Abraham Shepherd, Phillip Lewis, Jr., James Scott, 1806; Phillip Lewis, Jr., Alexander Campbell, Andrew Ellison, 1807; Alexander Campbell, Andrew Ellison, 1808; Alexander Campbell, Abraham Shepherd, William Russell, 1809; Abraham Shepherd, John W. Campbell, 1810; John Ellison, Jr., William Russell, 1811–12; John Ellison, Jr.. John W. Campbell, 1813; Nathaniel Beasley, John Ellison, Jr., 1814; John W. Campbell, Josiah Lockhart, 1815; Thomas Kirker, John

Ellison, 1816; William Middleton, Robert Morrison, 1817; Robert Morrison, G. R. Fitzgerald, 1818.

The Senators from Clermont were William Buchanan, 1803; James Sargent, 1804, 1805 and 1806; David C. Bryan, 1807, 1808 and 1809; William Fee, 1810; Levi Rogers, 1811 and 1812; Thomas Morris, 1813 and 1814; John Boggess, 1815 and 1816; John Pollock, 1817, 1818 and 1819.

The Representatives from Clermont were R. Walter Waring, Amos Ellis, 1803; Robert Higgins, 1804; Jonathan Taylor, 1805; Thomas Morris, 1806; John Pollock, 1807; Thomas Morris, William Fee, 1808; John Pollock, Amos Ellis, 1809; John Pollock, Thomas Morris, 1810, 1811; John Pollock, George C. Light, 1812; John Pollock, John Boggess, 1813, 1814; John Pollock, 1815; Henry Chapman, Gideon Minor, 1816; Henry Chapman, John Denman, 1817; Henry Chapman, J. Shaw, 1818.

The following is the list of the Senators and Representatives of Brown County since its organization:

1820—Senator, Nathaniel Beasley; Representative, George Edwards.

1821—Senator, Nathaniel Beasley; Representative, George Edwards.

1822—Senator, Alexander Campbell; Representative, George Edwards.

1823—Senator, Alexander Campbell; Representative, George Edwards.

1824—Senator, Thomas Kirker, district, Brown and Adams; Representatives, George Edwards and John Cochran.

1825—Senator, Abraham Shepherd, district, Brown and Adams; Representative, Thomas L. Hamer.

1826—Senator, Abraham Shepherd, district, Brown and Adams; Representative, John Cochran.

1827—Senator, John Fisher, district, Brown and Adams; Representatives, John Cochran and George Edwards.

1828—Senator, John Fisher, district, Brown and Adams; Representatives, John Cochran and Thomas L. Hamer.

1829—Senator. John Cochran, district, Brown and Adams; Representative, Thomas L. Hamer.

1830—Senator, John Cochran, district, Brown and Adams; Representatives, George Edwards and Nathan Ellis.

1831—Senator, Joseph Riggs, district, Brown and Adams; Representative, James Pilson.

1832—Senator, Joseph Riggs, district, Brown and Adams; Representatives, George Edwards and Alexander Campbell.

1833—Senator, James Pilson, district, Brown and Adams; Representative, James Loudon.

1834—Senator, James Pilson, district, Brown and Adams; Representatives, James Loudon and Nathan Ellis.

1835—Senator, John Patterson, district, Brown and Adams; Representative, Joseph Stableton.

1836—Senator, John Patterson, district, Brown, Adams and Scioto: Representatives, John Glover, James Loudon, district, Brown, Adams and Scioto.

1837—Senator, Charles White, district, Brown, Adams and Scioto; Representatives, William Kendall, Nelson Barrere, district, Brown, Adams and Scioto.

1838—Senator, Charles White, district, Brown, Adams and Scioto; Representatives, Joseph Leedom and John H. Blair, district, Brown, Adams and Scioto.

1839—Senator, John Glover, district, Brown, Adams and Scioto; Representatives, Joseph Leedom and John H. Blair, district, Brown, Adams and Scioto.

1840—Senator, John Glover, district, Brown, Adams and Scioto; Repre-

sentatives, R. B. Harlan, R. W. Clarke and Gideon W. Dunham, district, Brown, Clermont and Clinton.

1841—Senator, Griffith Foos, Jr., district, Brown, Clermont and Clinton; Representatives, Stephen Evans, Reader W. Clark and Gideon Dunham, district, Brown, Clermont and Clinton.

1842—Senator, James Loudon, district, Brown, Clermont and Clinton; Representatives, David Fisher, Thomas Ross, Moses Rees and John D. White, district, Brown, Clermont and Clinton.

1843—Senators, William H. Baldwin and James Loudon, district, Brown, Clermont and Clinton; Representatives, William Roudebush, James F. Sargeant and John D. White, district, Brown, Clermont and Clinton.

1844—Senators, James Loudon and William H. Baldwin, district, Brown, Clermont and Clinton; Representative, John J. Higgins.

1845—Senator, Douty Utter, district, Brown and Clermont; Representative, John J. Higgins.

1846—Senator, Douty Utter, district, Brown and Clermont; Representative, Andrew Ellison.

1847—Senator, Benjamin Evans, district, Brown and Clermont; Representative, James H. Smith.

1848—Senator, Benjamin Evans, district, Brown and Clermont; Representative, James H. Smith.

1849—Senator, William Howard, district, Brown and Clermont; Representative, Enos B. Fee.

1850—Senator, William Howard, district, Brown and Clermont; Representative, Enos B. Fee.

Under the constitution of 1851, Brown and Clermont constituted District No. 4.

1852—Senator, Sanders W. Johnston; Representative, John McClanahan.

1854—Senator, Michael H. Davis; Representative, William P. Allen.

1856—Senator, Chambers Baird; Representatives, John T. Games, James F Thompson.

1858—Senator, William P. Kincaid; Representatives, J. S. West, J. T. Richardson.

1860—Senator, Chilton A. White; Representative, Newton A. Devore.

1862—Senator, John Johnston; Representative, E. B. Fee.

1864—Senator, James Loudon; Representative, Andrew Evans.

1866—Senator, S. F. Dowdney; Representative, Elijah M. Fitch.

1868—Senator, S. F. Dowdney; Representative, Elijah M. Fitch.

1870—Senator, Learner B. Leeds; Representatives, John G. Marshall, John C. Waldron.

1872—Senator, Learner B. Leeds; Representative, John C. Waldron.

1874—Senator, H. V. Kerr; Representative, Eli B. Parker.

1876—Senator, H. V. Kerr; Representative, E. Flaugher.

1878—Senator, George P. Tyler; Representative, Eli B. Parker.

1880—Senator, George P. Tyler; Representative, Robert Cochran.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Convention of 1850—James Loudon and John H. Blair.

Convention of 1873—Chilton A. White.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

From the organization of the State Government in 1803 until 1813, Ohio had but one Representative in the Lower House of Congress—Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren County.

From 1813 to 1823, the State consisted of six Congressional districts. The Second District consisted of Clermont, Adams, Highland, Clinton, Fayette and Green Counties, of which John Alexander, of Green, was the Representative from 1813 to 1817, and John W. Campbell, of Adams, from 1817 to 1823.

From 1823 to 1833, the Fifth District consisted of Brown, Adams, Clinton and Highland, the Representatives of which were John W. Campbell, of Adams, from 1823 to 1827, and William Russell, of Adams, from 1827 to 1833.

From 1833 to 1843, the Fifth District consisted of Brown, Clermont and Adams, the Representatives of which were Thomas L. Hamer, of Brown, from 1833 to 1839, and William Doane, of Clermont, from 1839 to 1843.

From 1843 to 1853, the Seventh District consisted of Brown, Clermont and Highland, the Representatives of which were Joseph J. McDowell, of Highland, from 1843 to 1847; Jonathan D. Morris, of Clermont, from 1847 to 1851; and Nelson Barrere, of Adams, from 1851 to 1853. In the autumn of 1846. Thomas L. Hamer was elected from this district, but he died before taking his seat.

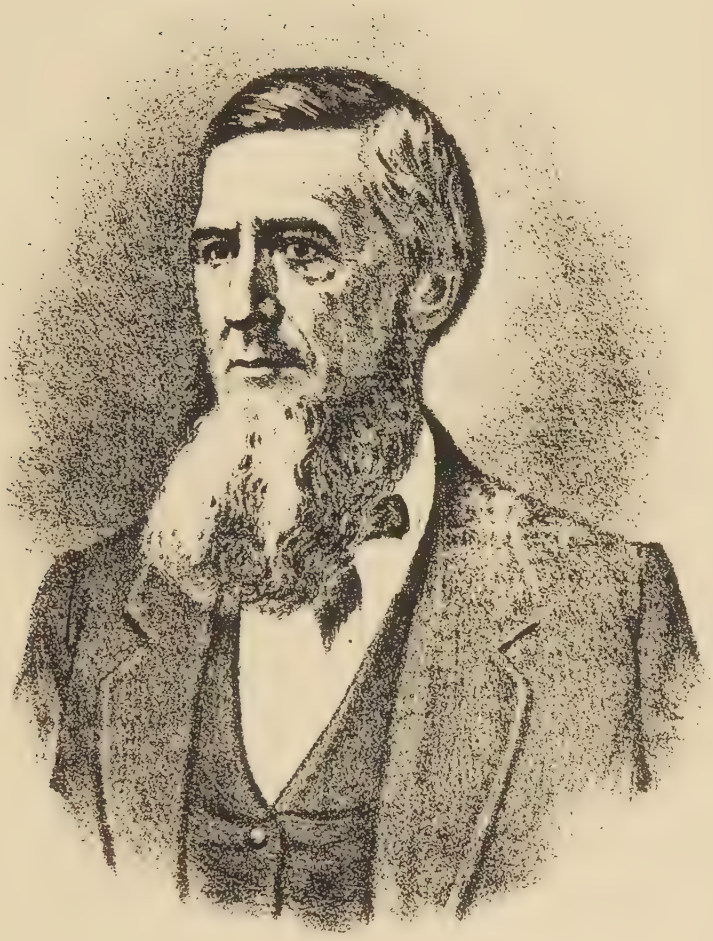
From 1853 to 1863, the Sixth District consisted of Brown, Clermont, Adams and Highland, the Representatives of which were Andrew Ellison, of Brown, from 1853 to 1855; Jonas R. Emrie, of Highland, from 1855 to 1857; Joseph R. Cockerill, of Adams, from 1857 to 1859; William Howard, of Clermont, from 1859 to 1861; Chilton A. White, of Brown, from 1861 to 1863.

From 1863 to 1873, the Sixth District consisted of Brown, Clermont, Highland, Clinton and Fayette, the Representatives of which were Chilton A. White, of Brown, from 1863 to 1865; Reader W. Clarke, of Clermont, from 1865 to 1869; and John A. Smith, of Highland, from 1869 to 1873.

From 1873 to 1879, the Seventh District was composed of Brown, Highland, Adams, Pike and Ross, the Representatives of which were Lawrence T. Neal, of Ross, from 1873 to 1877; and Henry L. Dickey, of Highland, from 1877 to 1879.

From 1879 to 1881, the Eleventh District consisted of Brown, Clermont Adams, Highland and Clinton, the Representative of which was Henry L. Dickey, of Highland.

On February 26, 1880, the Legislature restored the apportionment of 1872. The Representative of the Seventh District from 1881 to 1883 is John P. Leedom, of Adams.



Truly yours

Andrew Evans.

(DECEASED.)

PART IV.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

CHAPTER I.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

Pleasant Township was one of the original five into which Clermont County was divided at the first term of the Justices' Court of General Quarter Sessions, February 25, 1801. The other four were Williamsburg, Ohio, Washington and O'Bannon. The records do not reveal its original boundaries or extent, but it is certain that it included much more territory than it contains at present. Washington Township seems to have intervened between it and the river, extending to the old Adams County line, and Lewis Township formed from the eastern end of Washington in 1807, included a part of what is now Pleasant. By the successive formation of neighboring townships, Pleasant has been reduced to its present limits. Its location is in the south central part of the county. Lewis and Clark Townships bound it on the west, Scott and Franklin on the north, and Jefferson and Union on the east; the Ohio forms its southern boundary. Its outlines are irregular. The meandering waters of White Oak Creek encompass it on the west, and the greater part of its eastern line is marked by the channel of Straight Creek. which is straight only in name. In size, it is third in the county. Perry exceeds it considerably, and Lewis slightly. Its area is 23,153 acres. Topographically, it exhibits all the varieties of surface, from almost perfectly flat and level farms to the deepest and most precipitous gorges found in this region. From the narrow valley that lines the Ohio, the hills rise to an altitude of several hundred feet, but break away within a few miles into rolling land, which, toward the northern part of the township, becomes level. The little runs that drain the township into White Oak and Straight Creeks have cut their way through the limestone strata to a great depth, forming ravines so steep that they are scarcely approachable in places. The soil is usually argillaceous. Along the hills, the limestone, which enters into its composition, yields it the strength which makes it most excellent tobacco land. On the ridges in the southern part of the township, it possesses great fertility, but becomes more shallow and less productive toward the north. Ash, walnut, maple, sugar, linn and other varieties of timber grew luxuriantly in the southern portion, but toward the north, save in the bottom lands of the streams, the prevailing types were poplar, beech, hickory and oak. Tobacco is extensively raised, and may be considered the leading crop, though corn and wheat are also produced in considerable quantity. Much land in the northern part is used for hay and grass.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Foremost among the pioneer settlers of Pleasant Township were the Ellises. By general assent, they are regarded as the first white men to make a permanent settlement in the township. Five brothers—Samuel, James, Hezekiah, Jeremiah and Nathan Ellis—in 1796, floated down the Ohio in a keelboat from Virginia, in quest of Western homes. Nathan landed at the site of Aberdeen, and subsequently became its founder, and a prominent citizen. Jeremiah and Hezekiah both settled on Eagle Creek, while James and Samuel continued on down the river in the boat until they reached a point one and a half

miles above the mouth of White Oak Creek. Here they stopped and agreed to locate. They retained possession of the boat, using it for a residence until they had erected log cabins. The cabin of James was built farther down, within half a mile of the White Oak Creek bridge. James here kept one of the earliest distilleries in the county. He raised a family of children, but none of them or their posterity now live in that vicinity. Samuel soon puchased the land he settled on, and rose to opulence and prominence. He was tall in stature, possessed a vigorous constitution and indomitable energy. He died in his ninety-third year. At his request, he was interred on the spot where he first pitched his tent on landing in the Northwest Territory in 1796, but so close was it to the shore of the river that subsequently it became necessary to remove the remains to another portion of the farm. His children were James, Noah, Abram, Samuel, Matilda, Mary, Christina, India Ann, Nancy and Rebecca.

William Lyon was among the noted pioneers of Pleasant Township. He was born in Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, his ancestors having settled in Ireland under Cromwell. In early life, William left his well to-do parents and crossed the ocean. So deeply was he attached to them, however, that he three times visited them across the briny deep. He worked at a furnace in Philadelphia awhile, then wandered westward, and became a chain-carrier for Duncan McArthur in the surveys of Southwestern Ohio. During this time, he made his home in Mason County, Ky. From his earnings as surveyor he purchased several tracts of land, and spent a portion of his time on them. He was married to Anna Brown, in Kentucky, several years prior to 1800, and immediately emigrated to his land in the southern part of this township. He had made a little clearing and planted it in corn the spring previous, but, while away, Samuel Ellis' cattle broke in and totally destroyed the crop. While preparing the ground and planting the corn, he slept in a hollow log, returning to Kentucky once a week for provisions. Mrs. Lyon possessed the characteristics of a true pioneer woman. She was reared amidst the dangers of Indian warfare in Kentucky, and the training she received developed the qualities of self-reliance and energy in a high degree. For a number of years after he came to this township, Lyon would boat his farm products to Cincinnati. He was once detained longer than he had expected to be, when the harvest season was at hand. The wheat ripened and must be reaped, but laborers would not work without money wages, and of this rare article Mrs. Lyon did not then possess a dollar. Engaging hands, however, when the cutting could be delayed no longer, and her husband had not yet appeared, she promised that they should be paid, and, ripping open all her beds, she packed the feathers and conveyed them on horseback to Cincinnati, where she sold them and returned in time with the money. Mr. Lyon was a genuine Irishman. He inherited the relish of his countrymen for the flowing bowl, and in early life indulged freely, but afterward became a total abstainer. He was whole-souled and generous-hearted, and, in consequence of bailing his neighbors and paying their debts, as he seemed destined almost invariably to do, his finances were often seriously embarrassed. He possessed the art of coining wealth from his business enterprises, but it melted away under his liberality and the obligations he assumed for his acquaintances. His old age was passed, however, in comfortable circumstances, and he died in 1837. His wife survived him many years. His family consisted of only two children—Mary and Robert. Mary left no posterity, but the descendants of Robert still till the soil of their pioneer ancestor.

Capt. Daniel Feagins was noted not only for being among the earliest settlers in the county, but as well for his prowess as a hunter and Indian scout. He was a native of Virginia, and served through the whole of the Revolutionary war as Captain. About 1786, he emigrated from Loudoun County, Va., to

Kentucky, descending the Ohio in a boat with several other families, and intending to proceed as far as Salt River. On their way down, they landed at Limestone, now Maysville, Ky., and Capt. Feagins there met Simon Kenton, with whom he was acquainted in early life. Kenton protested against their going farther down the river, declaring that it was almost certain the boat would be attacked by the Indians at a certain point farther down. At his solicitation, Feagins landed, and moved his family and effects out to Kenton's Station, near where Washington now is; the balance of the boat continued down the river, and, as Kenton had predicted, they were attacked by the savages, and all aboard massacred. Feagins remained at Kenton's Station several years, and located a large quantity of land in what is now Bracken County, Ky., but, by some mishap, he afterward lost nearly all of it. In about 1796, he moved to within sight of what is now Georgetown, locating just south of the corporation, on the farm adjoining the fair grounds. He had a family of nineteen children. Several of them settled around him, among them Daniel, Fielding and Susan. The last was the sixth child of this large and noted family, and was born May 25, 1780. She was married, April 20, 1803, to Edward Thompson, and lived near Georgetown. Her death occurred in 1855. Capt. Feagins, after opening his farm here, with his sons and their families moved to Paint Creek, in Fayette County, Ohio. So accustomed had he become to the perils and freedom of the extreme frontiersman's life that he was only content when living remote from other human habitations, surrounded only by the wildnesses and solitude of the Virginia forests. He died of "cold plague," in July, 1815, while on a visit to his old home near Georgetown. His wife, Violet, survived him many years, and lived to be a centenarian. Daniel and Fielding, their eldest children, both settled near Georgetown. While in Kentucky, they were trained in Indian warfare by Simon Kenton, and both participated in many of the expeditions against the savages; they served as spies on the river to watch the hostile movements of the red men in times of apprehended danger from attack. While Fielding was once hunting deer with his brother-in-law, Absalom Craig, near Augusta, Ky., they were fired upon by a party of Indians, and Craig was killed just as he was stooping to drink from a spring of water. Fielding, abandoning his horse and venison, with difficulty made his escape. His hatred against the Indians was ever afterward bitter and intense. The body of Craig was recovered, and found to be horribly mutilated. While Fielding Feagins was living near Georgetown, two roving Indians made their appearance at his cabin and asked for food. Fielding recognized on one of them the shot-pouch that Absalom Craig had worn when he was killed. Instantly, the deep slumbering animosity against them was aroused to a high pitch, and, following them when they departed from the cabin, he raised his unerring rifle and shot one, instantly killing him. The other Indian escaped. This occurred on the west bank of White Oak, about a mile west from Georgetown, between the upper mill and the county infirmary. Fielding buried his victim on the banks of the stream, and threw his rifle into the water. He kept the matter a secret until after the flood of 1832, when the skeleton of the savage was washed out. While on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Thompson, he narrated the circumstance. The residence of Daniel Feagins, Jr., stood about where the Georgetown Presbyterian Church now is. Capt. Feagins had obtained a patent for a large amount of land in the Lawson Survey, February 23, 1807, and the following deeds are found, bearing subsequent dates, from himself and Violet, his wife: March 27, 1807, 100 acres to William White; September 24, 1807, to James Roney, Jr., and John Roney; October 13, 1807, to Joseph Van Meter's executors, 541 acres in the southeast corner of the Lawson Survey, " for and in consideration

of the sum of five pepper corns to them the said Daniel Feagins and Violet, his wife, in hand paid;" May 30, 1808, to Allen Woods, 200 acres in the Lawson Survey, adjoining lands previously sold to John Roney; October 17, 1808, also to Allen Woods, fifty acres in addition to his first purchase. Robert Lawson's Survey, No. 2,523, was entered on Military Warrant No. 1,921.

In 1798, Walter Wall settled on the Heath Survey of 1,000 acres in the south central part of the township. He was from Western Pennsylvania, where he had been engaged in farming, but, for a few years prior to his emigration here, he had been occupied largely in trading and boating between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, it then being an incident of a farmer's life to seek a market for his products. He also operated a heavy distillery in Pennsylvania, and supplied Cincinnati with a fair share of its early popular beverage. He descended the Ohio in a flat-boat, bringing with him his family, a few farm implements, a team and several cows, and landed at the mouth of Straight Creek. Thence he followed an Indian trail northward to his purchase. He had bought the entire Heath Survey, the southern half for himself, and the northern half for the heirs of his deceased brother. They came years after and settled on it. Mr. Wall was accompanied here by two Yankees, names unknown, who were only sight-seeing in the then great West, and by John Davis, his brother-in-law, who settled just east of Wall's place, and who was drowned a few years later in Kentucky. The flat-boat that conveyed them down the Ohio was taken apart by Mr. Wall, hauled to his land and converted into a camp, which served them for shelter for a week or two, until his log cabin was completed. His two New England acquaintances remained with him till he was safely domiciled in his new home, and then returned East. Mr. Wall and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Applegate, reared a large family of children here, all of whom, except the eldest four, were born in this township. Hester was married to George Vanemon, and removed to near Dayton, Ohio; Abigail remained at home; Sarah died in girlhood; James remained a resident of the farm until his death; Aseneth, the wife of James Young, went to Illinois; Daniel became a citizen of Clermont County; Mary was the wife of Henry Pierce, of this township; John resided in the northwest part of the county; Elizabeth, wife of John Pierce, resided in Clermont County; William still occupies, the old place; and Ann was the wife of Griffith Leming, of Clark Township. Mr. Wall died about 1857, at the age of eighty-three years; his wife survived him several years. In the rude, pioneer times, he was Justice of the Peace for many years.

The elections of Pleasant Township were held for awhile at Mr. Wall's house, but were discontinued there at the request of Mrs. Wall. Certain citizens, it seems, were accustomed to take a good supply of whisky on the day of election to the house, and sell it to the voters there assembled. As election day was regarded as a holiday, the consequence was that a large number of the citizens became so intoxicated that they were unable to get away at nightfall, and remained in a semi-conscious or totally unconscious state upon the premises. The compassionate housewife was loath to leave them to the mercy of the elements without, and provided them with sleeping room in the cabin, but the discomfort arising from this became unbearable, and the elections were held elsewhere.

Jacob Berry and Thomas Berry, two brothers, were living on the Ohio, near the mouth of White Oak, prior to 1798. They were of Irish descent, and born in Pennsylvania, powerful in physique, but without any considerable means. Jacob Berry, in 1798, married Elizabeth Shick, the daughter of Lewis Shick, a German, who had settled just across the line of Pleasant in Scott Township, and he and his brother Thomas took a lease on Walter Wall's

land, where they remained about fifteen years. At the expiration of the lease, Jacob purchased a farm near the northwest corner of the township, and spent the remainder of his life there. He had a family of eleven children, the only survivor of whom is Samuel, the second child. He lives on the old place, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Thomas Berry bought a farm, after he quit the Wall place, just north of Georgetown, but died there soon after. A Mr. Crab had settled on the Jacob Berry place temporarily very early, built a cabin and made some little improvements, but he remained but a short time, and went nobody knows whither.

In the history of Clark Township, by O. P. Ralston, mention is found of Christian Smith, a native of Holland, and a man educated for the Catholic priesthood but subsequently leaving the church, who is said to have came to the site of Georgetown in 1797 or 1798, with Feagins, Ayres, Roney and others, and located on land in the Robert Lawson Survey, No. 2,523. He had settled at Washington, Ky., in 1790. Mr. Ralston states that Daniel Feagins built a "still-house" on the branch, a short distance below Smith's house, a few years after their arrival, and that Smith, in consequence, traded his farm to William Still for 100 acres of land in what is now Clark Township, and removed to the latter in 1804. Smith was an accomplished scholar, and, after his removal to Clark, held numerous offices of trust. He was often importuned to teach school, but would never consent to do so, although he would generously impart such information as he could to those in search of knowl edge. He died in Clark Township in 1832, aged eighty-four years. He is said to have owned the first sheep ever brought to this part of the country.

In 1801, Robert Curry settled on the James Curry Survey of 1,000 acres just south of Georgetown. Maj. James Curry was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and this survey was made on his warrant for military services, but, not caring to tempt the wilds of the far West himself, he disposed of the tract to his nephew, Robert, who, in 1799, left his home in Rockingham County, Va., with his wife, Phœbe, and several small children, and with his young brother, John, for the seat of their purchase. They remained two years in Bourbon County, Ky., where John was accidentally killed, and, in 1801, arrived at their future home. Mr. Curry built his cabin in the southern portion of the survey, across the road but not far from the present residence of Mrs. Parker. Until this time, there had been no white occupant on this survey. He spent four years in clearing and improving the place, but had accomplished comparatively little when he was cut off by a sudden attack of fever, leaving his wife with a family of helpless children to struggle on in the wilderness as best she could. Mrs. Curry survived until July, 1822. They had six children—Abigail married William Florer and moved to Kentucky; Mary became the wife of William Moore, of this township; Lucinda married Elijah Evans, and died on the home farm in 1860; William moved to Clermont County; Rebecca married Andrew Moore, and Phœbe, Samuel Colvin, both of Pleasant Township.

Henry Ralston, a relative of Mrs. Curry, came about the time the Currys did, settling just east of them, where John T. Brady now lives. He was originally from Rockingham County, Va., but, like most of the settlers, had lived awhile in Kentucky before coming here. He arrived here so late in the spring that the neighbors, who had finished their spring work, "turned in" and helped him clear a piece for corn. He had a family of six children—John, Robert, Jesse, James, Mrs. Abbie Derough and Mrs. Phœbe Jolly.

His brother, James Ralston, settled in the western part of the township, on the V. M. Loudon place.

Issachar Davis was originally from Pennsylvania, directly from Kentucky.

In 1802, he settled in the western part of the township, where his grandson, A. W. Davis, now lives. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and, besides farming, he worked at carpentering, millwrighting and the undertaking business. He lived here over thirty years and died. Seven sons grew to maturity and married—John, Isaac, William, Issachar, Thomas, Solomon and Samuel. One or two daughters died young.

Jonathan Moore was living on the J. McMichael place, north of Davis, in 1801. He was for a long, time Elder in the Presbyterian Church. Joseph Foor, John T. Parker and Stephen Calvin were also early settlers in this vicinity. Mr. Moore was one of the first settlers to possess a team, and took great pride in having a good one. He raised a family in the township, then sold his farm and moved West.

Three brothers, George, John and Daniel Evans, became residents of the township about the close of the last century. They hailed from Jessamine County, Ky., and came separately. George landed on the site of Ripley, where he remained a year and cleared off a portion of the land that now forms the town. He then made a purchase on the Tibbs Survey two and a half miles southeast from Georgetown, and removed there with his wife, Jane, and two children, John and Anne. He at once made a clearing for his crops, but, when the survey of his purchase was made, learned, to his dismay, that the clearing was not on his land. A second purchase was made, which included the improved ground. Mr. Evans remained here during life. He was twice married, and raised a large family of children. Daniel settled in this neighborhood, but John bought 250 acres off the O'Bannon tract, four miles southwest from Georgetown, where he died in 1828 or 1829, leaving a family of nineteen, whose descendants still own land here.

James Woods was born in Ireland, and emigrated with his family to Washington County, Penn. He afterward removed to Kentucky, and, very soon after, 1800, to Pleasant Township, settling on what is now the William Pangburn farm, about four miles below Georgetown. He possessed deep religious convictions, and was an earnest, God-fearing man. His children were Allen, Nathaniel, Samuel and Anna. Samuel lived in Lewis Township; Allen, on the site of Georgetown; Nathaniel, on the home farm, below Georgetown. Nathaniel, when not engaged in farming, boated a great deal on the river, trading produce, pork, flour, etc., at different points on the Ohio and Mississippi, often extending his trip as far south as New Orleans, and then walking back overland to his home. He was married, in Pennsylvania, to Jane Stewart, and raised his family on the farm, where he died about 1837. His wife survived him many years.

Abel Rees was from Kentucky. He settled, at a very early date, just east of Georgetown, on the farm now owned by H. L. Penn. Though he had little or no education, he was a man of mark in his community. In connection with his farm duties, he labored at the forge and anvil, and wrought out many axes for his neighbors. He was a hearty Methodist—one of the few who devoted themselves heart and soul to its welfare. Preaching was often held at his cabin, and his generous hospitality would never permit those who had gathered there from long distances for the purpose of hearing the word of God preached to return home without first dining at his table.

James Parker was an early settler on the Potterfield Survey, near the river. He came to the place a young married man, and remained the rest of his life. His nationality was purely Irish.

Hugh Maklem and his son John, a youth of about eighteen years, settled on a place of 150 acres in the southern part of the Tibbs Survey, now owned by L. Heizer, in 1802 or 1803. Hugh was a native born Scotchman, who left his

Benj. F. Dyer

home a widower and crossed the ocean with his only child, John. They tarried in Virginia a short time, then came westward to Kentucky, and, after sojourning there for a year or two, crossed the river and settled here. He was a mill-wright by trade, but tilled the soil here. For a few years, he and John kept bachelor's hall, but John probably tired of this mode of living, for, in 1809, he took unto himself a wife, Martha Parker, and raised a large family. He spent his life in this township, and died July 4, 1875, aged ninety years.

John Roney was one of the pioneers, though the exact date of his arrival is not known. He was a native born Irishman, and emigrated to America about 1790. Remaining on James River, Virginia, a few years, he found his way to Limestone, now Maysville, Ky., and lived there and at Washington, Ky., for some time, then settled just east of Georgetown. He afterward bought the place he settled on from Mr. Fagins. He was a millwright, but gave his entire attention, after his removal to this township, to developing his farm. His children were James, John, Frank, Rosa and Andrew. James settled on White Oak, in Lewis Township, and became a miller; John remained on the home place, where his son, John, still lives; Frank and Rosa settled six miles north of Georgetown; and Andrew died a young man, from the effects of a rattlesnake bite.

Israel Jennings brought his wife, Charity, and family of twelve children to Brown County from Bardstown, Nelson Co., Ky., in 1802 or 1803. His father's family was farming on Long Island during the Revolutionary war, and, when the British took possession, was given the alternative of swearing allegiance to the King or losing the property. Preferring the latter, the family moved to Chatham, N. H., and, subsequently, Israel came West. He lived a year in Union Township, then purchased 200 acres off the north part of the Rhea Survey, about two miles east of Georgetown, and moved to it. No clearing had been made on the place, but the deserted cabin of some previous squatter was found, and Mr. Jennings made it his habitation for eighteen months, when he built himself a substantial log cabin. He had been a house carpenter, but devoted himself here exclusively to farm pursuits, and died at the home place at a good old age. William Jennings, the youngest child, still lives on the site of the old cabin, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

His neighbors, who came shortly before or very soon after him, were Stephen Colvin, who lived north on the S. Huey place; Jacob Slack, on Camp Sun; John Sharp; John Dye and James, his son, on the Rhea Survey; Thomas Scott, on Straight Creek; and John Day, on the Rhea Survey. The latter came in 1804, and died in 1857

Other early pioneers, who settled on what is now the Ripley pike, were James and Francis Thompson, two brothers. They were from Pennsylvania; were Presbyterians; good, steady citizens; raised families and removed to Indiana. James taught several terms of school in this township. James Hamilton came very early in the century; married a daughter of James Woods, but, after awhile, moved farther west. Gideon Dunham settled about two miles south of Georgetown. He made the first improvements on the William Frost place; was from Pennsylvania, and removed from this township to Perry Township, becoming a pioneer there. Francis Daugherty settled on what is now the W. B. Frost farm. He emigrated from Pennsylvania, and, after remaining in Pleasant Township a number of years, continued westward to Illinois. He was a stone mason, and built most of the rude stone chimneys for the pioneers in his vicinity. He had two sons—Mayberry and James. Andrew Kirkpatrick was a pioneer squatter. He made a clearing a short distance east of Olive Chapel, but changed his habitation frequently. When last heard from, he was in Indiana. James Calvin occupied the Joseph Shepard place.

He belonged to a family of "great fighters" in pioneer times, and, when the country in this vicinity became settled, he removed West. James Kilpatrick was one of the earliest shoemakers. He was a tall, spare individual, and, when not at work at his bench, engaged in agriculture. He afterward removed his family to Illinois.

Levi White, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to Kentucky, and there, near Dover, married Elizabeth, daughter of Amos Wood, and, not a great while later, removed to this township, buying and settling on a little farm where Jesse Printy now lives, on "Free-Soil" Ridge. Both he and his eldest son, Amos, were under arms in the war of 1812, in Capt. Shumalt's company. Soon after, he sold his place and removed to Indiana, but, not liking that country, he returned to this county and spent the remainder of his life here. He died about 1819, and his widow survived him about forty years. They had eleven children, only two of whom are now living.

It would be impossible to mention all the early settlers of the township within the limits of this work, even if their names and history could be learned. Each succeeding year, after the emigration once began, brought more and more citizens into the township, until it was fully occupied. Many of those who came first, becoming habituated to the free and independent life of pioneer backwoodsmen, felt the restraint of the increasing settlement around them, and again sought more Western homes, probably continuing to ride on the advance wave of civilization until overtaken by death. As has doubtless been noticed, the earliest settlers, almost without exception, lived awhile in Kentucky, and a greater part of them had emigrated thither frow Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Among the settlers who came somewhat later than most of the above, may be mentioned Moses Hicks, John T. Parker, Jacob, Aaron and Valentine Burgett, James Colvin, Robert Sample, Samuel Ross, Edward Hall, Robert Wright, Robert King, Fielding Martin, James McKinney, John Liggett, John Mefford, Joshua Jordon, Thomas Rodgers, Abram Sells, Archibald Tweed, John Forsyth, Robert Forsythe, the McKees, the Dugans, Amos Mitchell and Edward Thompson.

MILLS.

The earliest pioneers were obliged at first to convey their corn to mills across the river; but, as time advanced, little horse mills, then water mills, were started in different localities in the county. The two streams that confine Pleasant Township on the east and west each had a number of mills on their banks, but the greater number of them were built on the other sides of the streams, and do not belong properly to this township. On Straight Creek, William Huggins built a mill in Pleasant Township in an early day, in the northern part of the Merriweather Survey. It contained two run of buhrs, and was resorted to very generally for a long time. Besides a large overshot wheel, which communicated the water-power, a tread-wheel was attached and made available during low water, so that the mill was in operation during the greater part of the year. Besides milling, Mr. Huggins gave his attention to farming, blacksmithing and wagon-making. He disposed of the mill to William Barnes. It afterward passed through a number of hands, and was finally abandoned, owing to the diminution of the water supply and the introduction of steam mills.

Another early mill on this stream was built on the now Charles Abbott farm, by John Thompson. After his death, it was purchased by John Abbott, who operated it for awhile, then, in 1832 or 1833, rebuilt it, and afterward sold it to his son, Lewis Abbott. It still grinds a little corn occasionally. Mr. Abbott also built a saw-mill here about 1820, and for many years after converted logs into building lumber.

On White Oak, Henry Pierce built a mill and put it in operation in May, 1842. A fulling and saw mill had previously occupied this site, built by his father. Three run of buhrs were attached to the mill—two for wheat and one for corn. Mr. Pierce not only did custom work, but bought large quantities of wheat, made flour of it, and shipped the flour down the Ohio. He died in 1881. During the last few years, little grinding has been done, and the mill has been practically abandoned.

The Thompson Mills, on White Oak, just west of Georgetown, were at one time the most important in the county. They are three in number, within a quarter of a mile of each, two in this township, the upper one in Lewis. About 1843, Edward Thompson built the upper and lower mills, and purchased the middle mill, which was built at an early time by John Davidson. It was owned successively by a number of millers before reaching Mr. Thompson's possession, among the proprietors being Samuel Horne and James Sidwell. Mr. Thompson gave each of his three boys a mill, the upper to James, the middle one to John and the lower one to William. The lower one, known as the Tunnel Mill, cost in its erection $2,500. Its water supply is received through a long tunnel, excavated at an immense expense through a hill. It is now owned by Frederick Shuster, and is run by both water and steam power, and does an important business. These three mills bought a vast amount of grain at one time, extending their purchases even into Highland County. The flour made from it was shipped down the river.

CEMETERIES.

Public cemeteries were unknown for awhile after the first settlers arrived, and, as the members of a family died, they were usually interred in a secluded spot selected on the place. Family burial-grounds thus became common, and are found on almost all of the first-settled farms in the township. One may be seen on the Pangburn farm, another on the Berry place. The Ellises, Dugans, Lyons, Heizers, and many others, each buried their dead in this way. On Wall's farm, adjoining the old Straight Creek Presbyterian Church, is a large cemetery, where rest the remains of many of the old pioneers. Another is adjacent to Hilman's Church.

ROADS.

Within Pleasant Township may be found some of the best roads in the county, and here also are some which in point of roughness, it would seem difficult to surpass. These latter, however, are not public thoroughfares, but roads opened mainly for the convenience of farmers in getting to the better roads. In the southern part of the township, several descend to the rocky bed of some little run, down a precipitous and rock-jutting hill, and follow its meanderings over exceedingly stony beds to the river. Four well-graveled pikes lead from Georgetown in the four directions of the compass, affording excellent means of ingress and egress to any part of the county. In very early times, a State road from West Union to Cincinnati passed through the northern part of the township, entering from the east, on the Charles Abbott place, and crossing the township a little north of Georgetown. It was traveled very extensively, being the main road from Cincinnati eastward. Along its route were scattered public inns at no great distance apart. One of these was in Pleasant Township, on the old J. Roney place, in the extreme northeast part of the township. It was kept by Amos Moore, and was a noted rendezvous for settlers in early times. General musterings and various other kinds of gatherings assembled here. Indians frequently passed over the road from 1807 to 1810. Soon after Georgetown was laid out, the road was vacated for the most part, and the road passing east and west through Georgetown substituted for it by the County Commissioners.

SCHOOLS.

Where the first school in Pleasant Township was held, who taught and who attended it, can never be known. The oldest residents in the township are the youngest members of the second generation of settlers, and their memories are all the light we have in ascertaining something of the early schools, and their remembrance does not and cannot extend back to the period when schools were probably introduced, in their most rudimentary form, it is true, in the pioneer settlement. A Mr. Holmes and Mr. Bartlett, the latter a New Englander, were among the first pedagogues who swayed the ferule and held in subjection the untamed youngsters of this township. Robert McCurdy taught in a schoolhouse about 1818, that stood in the woods near Hilman's Church. He lived in that vicinity, and afterward moved West. School was held in the same house for a few years, and then in a schoolhouse where now stands the church. Alexander Innis was another pioneer teacher, teaching in various localities as opportunity offered. He was from Pennsylvania; married a Miss Kilpatrick here, and moved West. One of his schools was on the Pangburn farm about 1820; another, on the William Wall place, taught probably in 1819. The first schools were held in deserted cabins, stables, or any kind of building that could be obtained; but in a few years, most neighborhoods built houses for school purposes, the rude character of which has been made familiar to all. A blacksmith shop, owned by William Boles, on the Wall tract of land, was utilized for educational purposes very early. Another early schoolhouse stood on John Roney's farm, just below Georgetown. At present, there are nine subdistricts in this township.

CHURCHES.

The earliest preaching in Pleasant Township of which any knowledge is had consisted of a series of Shaker religious meetings at John Sharp's house, in the northeastern part of the township, on Camp Run. H. Steigler now owns the farm where they were held. William Jennings remembers distinctly that he could hear the wild shouting and dancing in the meetings from his father's cabin, a half-mile or more distant. Mr. Sharp and his entire family, except one son, Benjamin, joined the community, and removed with it to Warren County. One of the boys, Nathan, rose to an important office of trust in the sect, and disappeared with a large amount of money in his possession. The meetings were very successful, for quite a number of families became members of the community. They were mostly, however, from the upper waters of Straight Creek, beyond the limits of this township.

From the best authority available, it is believed that the Presbyterian Church was next to organize a society within the bounds of Pleasant Township as now constituted. Soon after the earliest settlements in the county were made, a Presbyterian congregation was organized in Union Township, on Straight Creek, near the place where the Georgetown & Ripley pike crosses that stream. In a few years, however, it was discovered that most of its members lived way to the west of the church in Pleasant Township, and, for their convenience, the place of worship was changed to a more central location. A spot was selected adjacent Wall's Cemetery, near the center of the Heath Survey, about three miles south of Georgetown. Here a log church was built, about 30x30 in size. The exact date of its erection is not known, as the church records cannot be found, and old members differ somewhat regarding it, but it is thought to have been about 1810. As the membership increased, the building became too contracted in its limits for the comfort of the congregation, and an extension was built to it. Among its prominent early members were George, John and Daniel Evans, John Wiley, James and Francis Thomp-

son, Jonathan Moore, John and James Parker, Walter Wall and John Maklem. When the old double log church became dilapidated, one was built farther to the west, near the road, and near the present "Free-Soil" Church, occupied by a Methodist society. During all this time, the church retained its original name, Straight Creek, though removed several miles from that stream. Rev. James Gilliland was an early minister. Other names cannot be obtained. The Presbyterians who settled in Georgetown, as that town began to grow, joined the Straight Creek Church, and finally became a preponderating element in it. About 1829, the name was changed to Georgetown Presbyterian Church, and the place of holding services removed there, though preaching was jointly held at the old church for a number of years. The subsequent history of the church is given under the mention made of the Georgetown churches.

The Free Presbyterian Church of Straight Creek was organized at the residence of Samuel Martin, October 25, 1848. Its organization was due to a division in Georgetown Church on the question of slavery, which, about that time, produced a disruption of the Presbyterian Church very extensively. Application for dismissal from the Georgetown Church was made by Samuel Martin, William J. Evans and others, for the purpose of organizing a "Free" Presbyterian Church. The application was not granted, and the applicants for dismissal withdrew informally. The records of the Georgetown Church for December 9, 1848, contain a resolution, striking the following names from the roll of membership for withdrawing and organizing a Free Church: Samuel Martin, Elizabeth Martin, John G. Martin, William J. Evans, Louisa Evans, Sarah Evans, Thomas Salisbury, Martha Salisbury, Rachel A. Salisbury and Mary Ferris. Others who united with these to organize the new church were Absalom King, Mary King, Victor M. King, Alexander Salisbury, Margaret Salisbury, Isaiah Salisbury, Elizabeth Salisbury, John Salisbury and John Parker. In 1850, Rev. D. M. Moore was the regularly installed minister. Rev. A. B. Frazier succeeded, serving from 1852 to 1854. Following him the pastors have been A. Thompson, 1855–56; James W. West, 1857–65; Joseph Swindt, 1866–67; and W. J. Rogers, 1868. Immediately after the organization, measures were taken to build a church. Six leading members subscribed $50 each, and $200 more was raised by general subscription, and a modest frame structure, about 36x48, still standing, was speedily reared. The congregation, small at first, attained a numerical strength of seventy-five. A flourishing Sabbath school was maintained. In 1869, the church consolidated with the Georgetown Church, though for some time afterward services were regularly conducted at the "Free-Soil" Church.

The Elders of the church were Absalom King, D. E. Parker, Samuel Martin, William Evans, William Matthews, James Cumberland and Newton Parker. In the records of the session, the following appears: "July 15, 1863—In consequence of the Morgan raid, it was impossible to have a meeting of the session at the time appointed."

About three miles southeast from Georgetown, in the northeastern part of J. Tibbs' Survey, stands Hilman's Church. This has been one of the oldest Methodist preaching-places in the county. The first structure on the spot that was used exclusively for religious services was a hewed-log meeting-house, of goodly dimensions for those days, erected as early as 1812. Joseph Hilman donated the land on which it stands, and the church has ever since been known by his name. He was a very zealous Methodist, though his education was meager in the extreme. His faculty for accumulating property was well developed, and his good deeds to the church took the shape of substantial offerings, rather than speech-making. The work of constructing the building was performed by

him, Abel Rees, Israel Jennings, Isaac Waters and several others. Besides these mentioned, Arter Boxwell, John Dye and perhaps a few more were the first members. Rev. Chinneth, William Finley, John Finley and Rev. Dobbins conducted services here among the earliest. In after years, the old church was torn down and its materials used in building a schoolhouse on an adjacent to. Meetings were continued here regularly for a number of years, then for a few years they were partially discontinued; but about thirty years ago, under the ministry of Rev. Zachariah Wharton, the old-time fervor was restored, and has been kept glowing ever since.

Services have been conducted in the schoolhouse once in two weeks by the Georgetown ministers. In December, 1881, Rev. Jonathan Verity opened a protracted meeting, which resulted in greatly swelling the membership of the class. About the 1st of April last, this people determined to erect a house of worship. A subscription paper was circulated, and as a result a neat frame edifice, 32x44, costing in all about $1,500, was dedicated June 8, 1882 The membership is now forty-nine; the Class-Leaders, John Jennings and William Brady. A successful Sabbath school has been held during summer months for a number of years.

What is known as Straight Creek Methodist Church, several miles south of Georgetown, was organized by Rev. Henry Miller, during his two years' pastorate at Georgetown, from 1876 to 1878. Rev. Edward McHugh succeeded him for two years, and the two years' period of labor of Rev. Jonathan Verity has just closed. Services are held in the old Presbyterian Church. Warren C. Rees was the first Class-Leader, succeeded by Joseph Foor. The present membership is forty-two. A flourishing Sabbath school is maintained. The society is a branch of the Georgetown Church, and has services each alternate Sunday.

Olive Chapel, a neat, modest meeting-house, on the Ripley pike, about three miles south of Georgetown, is the home of a Christian or New-Light congregation, which was organized at Woods' Schoolhouse March 12, 1871, by Elder C. W. Garoutte, assisted by Elders T. W. Graybill and Walker Mefford, with a membership of nine, viz., Josiah Perry, Isaac Purdum, Hannah Purdum, Robert Cochran, Sallie Cochran, Nancy Wallace, Nelson Tucker, Lewis Jones and John Heiser. The church was built the same year. Elder J. W. Mefford was the first pastor. Those succeeding him have been J. P. Daugherty, Rufus McDaniel, G. C. Hill, Jacob Hawk, William Pangburn, William Bagley and J. Bowman. The membership increased rapidly, and soon reached several hundred. During the last several years, however, the effectiveness of the church has been seriously impaired by church dissensions. A Sunday school is conducted during the summer.

A small society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church worships in a schoolhouse several miles east of Georgetown, on Straight Creek. Revs. Dillon, Alfred March and Robert Davis have been recent ministers.

VILLAGES.

Unfortunately, the records of Pleasant Township have been lost or destroyed, and its official history, consequently, cannot be noticed. Georgetown is the only village within its limits, though one or two attempts to establish towns in other portions of its territory have been made. The site originally selected for the county seat of Brown County lay partly within this township and partly in Jefferson. The Pleasant Township portion was just south of where Straight Creek enters the township, on the Charles Abbott place. Bridgewater was the name given to the embryo city, comprising 100 acres of land, forested, but platted and staked. A term of court was held here in the soli-

tude, in a hewed-log house; a deserted cabin, which had stood on the Fielding Martin place, a half-mile to the westward, had been hastily torn down and removed to the seat of justice one Saturday, roofed on Sunday, and, the following morning, was in readiness for the tribunal that issued its mandates of law from the midst of most dismal surroundings. But one term of court is said to have been held here, as narrated elsewhere in this volume, and the virgin forests, preserved intact, bore no evidence that this locality had once been the seat of justice of a populous and wealthy county.

Another attempt at town making was made by Amos Mitchel shortly before Georgetown was laid out. The spot he hoped would attain great municipal power and renown he dubbed Monroe, in honor of the then President. It was located on his farm, two miles below Georgetown, on the Ripley pike, now occupied by Mrs. Frost. A plat of forty-six lots was laid out, surrounded and intersected with all the necessary streets and alleys, but it came to naught. It is not known that a single house was erected there, save the cabin of its proprietor.

GEORGETOWN.

December 10, 1819, Allen Woods appeared before Henry Chapman, a Justice of the Peace in and for Brown County, and acknowledged a plat of Georgetown, containing twenty-two lots and two outlots, including nine acres and forty-two poles, located on a part of Robert Lawson's Survey, No. 2,523, and described as follows on the record: "The land contained in the above plat begins at a post near a white oak; thence west sixty-five poles to a walnut post; thence north twenty-two poles and eight-tenths to a walnut post; thence east sixty-five poles to a walnut stake, near a branch; thence south twenty-two poles and eight-tenths to the place of beginning." Lots 2 to 10, 20 to 24, and 26 to 38, inclusive, were four poles wide and eight poles deep; Lot 11, same depth, and one and nine-tenths rods front; Lots 12 to 19, five rods front and six rods deep; Lot 25, two and eight-tenths poles front and eight poles deep. Main street, running north and south, was three poles wide and twenty-two and eight-tenths long; Apple street, same length, two poles wide; North street, one and eight-tenths poles wide, twelve long; Main alley, one pole wide and eight long. Lots 29 and 30 contained respectively 200 and 281 square poles.

May 15, 1820, Henry Newkirk and James Woods made large additions, increasing the whole number of lots to 138, extending Main street and laying out Main Cross street three poles wide. The public square, containing 144 square poles, is in Newkirk's Addition, which was much the larger of the two. An outlot of four acres south of Main Cross street, at its eastern terminus, was occupied at the time by a tanyard. Lots 31 and 138, at the west side of the Newkirk Addition, were donated "for the use of a public school and a meeting house for public worship."

James Woods' Second Addition was laid out September 27, 1821, "beginning at a stake in the line dividing the lands of Abel Rees and myself," etc.

Henry Newkirk's Second Addition was platted on the following day—September 28, 1821—on the south side of his former addition, extending the existing streets and alleys. He says, in his deed of the property, "All the streets and alleys herein described is set apart as public ground, with an exception of the privilege to citizens of the town to make walk pavements on the borders of the streets, not to exceed seven feet, to and of which I hereby relinquish all my right, title and interest for the purposes before and herein expressed."

Abel Rees made an addition September 27, 1821, Andrew Donaldson,

July 30, 1822: Thomas Jennings, May 19, 1842; John G. Marshall, February 28, 1867; C. A. White, April 19, 1867; and John Wills, date not given, made the latest addition, at some time within the past three or four years.

The following are copies of papers which accompanied the report of the Commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice of Brown County. The report will be found elsewhere in this volume, together with a full account of the county seat contest:

No. 1.—I do oblige myself to make sufficient title to the within bounded fifty acres of land, provided the seat of justice be fixed at Georgetown, for the county of Brown, for the sum of $5 per acre, to be paid me out of the proceeds of the sale of the lots, as witness my hand this 12th day of May, 1821.

Attest: J. EGBERT, HENRY NEWKIRK.
JAMES BAKER.

No. 2.—I do oblige myself to give a donation to the county of Brown, the lot No. 50, or 51, for the purpose of a jail, whichever the Director, when appointed, may see best, provided the Commissioners may select Georgetown for the permanent seat of justice.

Attest: WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, HENRY NEWKIRK.
J. EGBERT.

No. 3.—I do hereby oblige myself to make a good title to the within bounded lot of land, being ten acres and one-half of the donation, provided the seat of justice is placed at Georgetown, reserving one-half acre to surround my house that is on said land. As witness my hand this 12th day of May, 1821.

Attest: J. EGBERT, JAMES WOOD.
ALLEN WOOD.

No. —.—I do obligate myself to make a sufficient title to the within bounded forty acres of land, should the seat of justice for Brown County be placed at Georgetown, and this forty acres be received, in preference to the thirteen acres proposed, for the sum of $7 per acre, to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the lots, the choice of the two lots to be left to the Commissioners.

Attest: J. EGBERT, ABLE REESE.
JAMES BAKER.

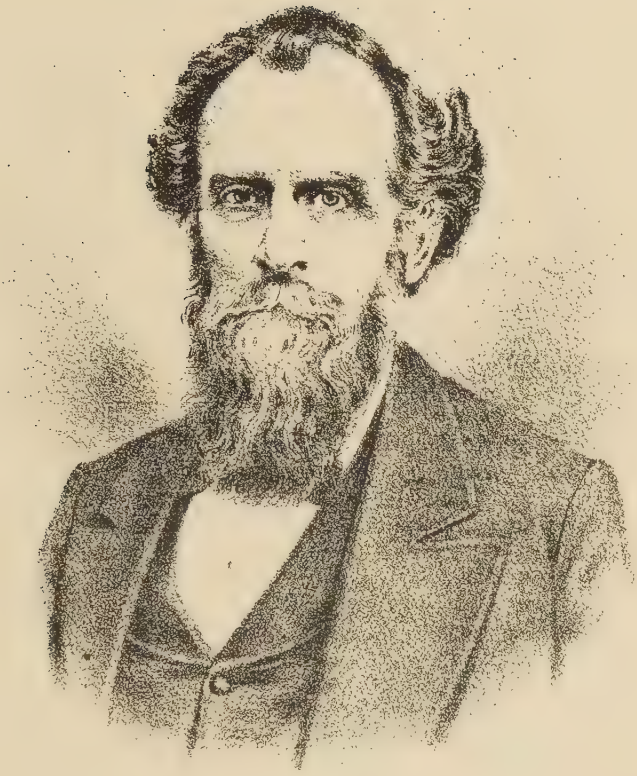
No. 4.—I do hereby oblige myself to make a sufficient title for the within bounded thirteen and a half acres of land, for the sum of $7 per acre, provided the seat of justice for Brown County be placed at Georgetown, to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of lots. As witness my hand this 12th day of May, 1821.

Attest: J. EGBERT, ABLE REESE.
JAMES BROWN.

No. 5.—I do obligate myself to furnish the county of Brown with a suitable house to hold the court in until one can be built for that purpose, provided the Commissioners do select Georgetown for the seat of justice for said county.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON.

The condition of this obligation is such that we, the undersigned, being the persons to whom the donations for the public buildings for the county of Brown, provided the seat of justice for said county be established at Georgetown, were made payable, do obligate ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and every of them, to the county of Brown, should the present Commissioners establish the seat of justice at Georgetown, to build a stone jail, thirty-six feet by twenty-two feet, containing two good fire-places; two stories high, each story to be eight feet in the clear, the first story three feet thick, the second two and one-half; the foundation sunk two feet under ground, with eighteen-inch thick floor of stone, all to be laid in lime and sand, and each floor to be laid with timber ten by twelve inches thick, set on edge close together and covered with plank two inches thick, spiked down, and to be ceiled with the same with four rows of spikes in each wall, and ceiled overhead in the same manner. There is to be a stone partition through the middle, from top to bottom, two feet thick, ceiled with two-inch plank and spiked in the same manner as aforesaid, and a partition to cut off five feet for an entry off of one end, leaving a room at the same end for a dungeon, seven by fifteen feet in the clear. Said partition is to be of stone, two feet thick, ceiled as the other walls, and a pair of stairs to raise from the entry, giving convenience by two doors to the rooms above; the outer door to come in at the entry and two other doors to give convenience to the two rooms below; the upper doors to be made double, of oak, and well united; the lower doors to be of oak plank, double, well ironed with sheet iron and riveted, with sufficient lock to each door, and four windows of twelve lights in front, and three of six each, well grated with iron. The whole to be under a good joint shingle roof, all of which is to be done in a sufficient workmanlike manner. And we further obligate ourselves to furnish 200,000 brick for the court house, delivered in said town in the kiln. In testimony whereof



Respectfully

E. Slaughter.

we have hereunto set our hands this 9th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Attest: J. EGBERT,
WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON.

HENRY NEWKIRK,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
JOHN WALKER,
JAMES BAKER,
JAMES MCKINNY.

In the issue of the *Benefactor* (published at Levanna, or, as the name is often spelled, Levana) for June 7, 1821, the following notice appeared:

Take Notice, that on Thursday, the 7th day of June next, there will be a public sale of lots in Georgetown, the seat of justice for the county of Brown, Ohio. Those wishing to purchase can probably then suit themselves better than at any other future sale, as the lots intended to be offered are situated near the public square. Terms will be made known at the commencement of the sale by the proprietor.

May 21, 1821. HENRY NEWKIRK.

It seems, from the paragraph which here follows, that Mr. Newkirk's death occurred within a short time after the publication of this notice. The notice appeared the last time on the day of sale, having been published three weeks. The paper in which it appeared was subsequently removed to Georgetown, and its name lengthened to the *Benefactor and Georgetown Advocate,* and, at the latter place, was edited by Thomas L. Hamer, who subsequently won fame in the National Congress and on the fields of Mexico, his career being cut short by the hand of death before the Mexican war had ended. He is mentioned at length elsewhere in this volume.

By an act of the Legislature of Ohio, passed January 1, 1822, Thomas Morris and William Middleton were appointed Trustees for the town of Georgetown, "with authority to receive conveyances from James Woods, Abel Rees, and the administrators of Henry Newkirk, for their several tracts of land adjoining Georgetown, which lands are given by said Woods, Rees and Newkirk for the use and benefit of the county of Brown, in the State of Ohio; and by the act aforesaid, the said Thomas Morris and William Middleton were empowered to sell and dispose of all lots by them laid off on said land, for the best price that could be had for the same, either at public or private sale, and to convey any lot or lots laid off on said land to any purchaser, and that the deed thus made should vest in the purchaser all the title of the said James Woods and Abel Rees, and the title vested in the said Henry Newkirk at the time of his death." The Trustees appointed accepted the trust reposed in them, and gave bond for the faithful performance of their duty, receiving deeds of warranty from Woods, Rees, and the administrators of Newkirk, on the 21st day of August, 1823. They subsequently made many deeds to purchasers, in each of which the facts concerning their appointment, etc., were fully set forth.

Gen. Robert Lawson, who owned the 2,000-acre survey on which Georgetown stands, and two of 1,000 acres each in what is now Lewis Township, was a veteran of the Revolution; although he never settled here, he was in the vicinity often, and was wont to linger around the numerous still-houses and dram shops which abounded, and is said to have been in a state of intoxication a great portion of the time. When in that condition, he was often induced to make bargains for the sale of portions of his land, which he probably would never have done if he had been sober. He had no family, and it is not now known what became of him. At one time, in the vicinity of Georgetown, there were twenty-four distilleries. This statement is made on the authority of Peter L. Wilson, Esq., who says that one of them, which was located near his present home in Pleasant Township, east of Georgetown, was kept by John Hall, and was a well-known rendezvous for military men during the war of 1812. They met at the place and held many a carousal, and perhaps some of

them fought harder and with greater zeal in settling some private difficulty at the distillery than they ever did in the cause of their country. Besides this distillery, Hall was also proprietor of a small store, and had a small "horse-mill" for grinding corn.

Albert Woods, a native of Ireland, came to America when small, and located in the State of Pennsylvania. Upon arriving at maturity, he was married in that State, and removed to Georgetown, Ky., where he resided several years. Soon after Ohio was admitted into the Union, he came to it and located on the site of Georgetown; this was probably in 1803 or 1804. His son, Allen Woods, Jr., now a retired physician of Clermont County, was born here in October, 1805, and a daughter, now the wife of Peter L. Wilson, Esq., was born on the old place in 1808. In the latter year, Mr. Woods purchased 200 acres of land of Daniel Feagins, in Robert Lawson's Survey, No. 2,523, and it was upon a portion of this purchase that he laid out the original town in 1819, probably naming it from his former residence, Georgetown, Ky. His home at Georgetown, Ohio, was at the lower end of the village. He has been numbered among the dead for many years. His son, James Woods, who laid out an addition to the town in 1820, settled here with his father, and there were several other children.

When Peter L. Wilson came to Georgetown, in the winter of 1821–22, there was not a finished building in the place. Two or three brick houses were up, but their gable ends were open, and a frame house stood where the city bakery now is, having in it timber enough for two ordinary structures. There were then but five or six houses in the town in the aggregate. A frame building stood opposite the northeast corner of the court house square, where McKibben now is, but it was never finished. The boys were accustomed to playing ball against its walls. It was intended for a two-story edifice, but was finally demolished. Very few people had their homes in Georgetown at that day. Others were coming and going, but the attractions of the place were not yet sufficient to induce new-comers to locate. James Woods lived in a small log cabin on Outlot 21, in the northwest part of town. Allen Woods lived at that time in a log house which stood near the northwest corner of Main and Main Cross streets, a little in the rear of the brick building which he put up on the corner, and which constitutes a part of the old American Hotel. Mr. Wilson subsequently removed the log building. William Butt was living here at the same time, in a small, unfinished frame house where the Methodist Episcopal Church now stands. He published the first newspaper in the place, and held several responsible offices—Sheriff, Auditor, etc.

The following items are taken from numbers of the early Georgetown papers which have been placed at our disposal:

The *Benefactor and Georgetown Advocate*, edited by T. L. Hamer, and printed and published by James J. Smith, in its issue of February 23, 1824, besides giving some account of the county seat controversy, contained numerous advertisements. Victor Larimer advertised a quantity of "Kanhaway" salt for sale, offering to take cash, hides, wheat or pork for pay, the wheat to be delivered at Lemon's mill, and the pork at his house. "The pork must weigh at least 150 pounds to the hog." A notice to the creditors of the estate of Joseph Reynolds, deceased, late of Jackson Township, ordered them to bring in their accounts for settlement. Philip D. Brumbaugh announced that he had commenced the "tailoring business in Georgetown, at the house lately occupied by John Campbell as a tavern, corner of Main and Cherry streets, where all orders in the line of his profession will be duly attended to." John A. Smith, under date of February 5, 1824, advertised that he had "commenced the hatting business in Georgetown, in the brick building north of Allen

Woods' tavern, on Main street." Several petitions for divorce were published in this number, and the proprietors of the paper were in want of an apprentice to the printing business.

In the issue of the same paper for March 3, 1824, William Butt or David Johnson offered for sale Lots 95 and 96 in Georgetown, and S. H. Stitt "respectfully informs the public that he now keeps and intends keeping private entertainment in Georgetown, where his stables are good and well-furnished, and everything else necessary for the accommodation of man and horse in as good order as the nature of the country will admit. The terms as reasonable as can be expected."

June 14, 1824, the paper contained several new advertisements, among others that of a new pressing machine, "applicable to the pressing of apples, tobacco, oil, cotton, cheese, cloth, hay, the packing of flour, etc." Franklin Shaler was the patentee, and T. L. Hamer was agent in Georgetown. The cheese presses could be obtained of James Firriers, near Georgetown. The following "regimental order" was promulgated: "The commissioned officers of the Second Regiment, Fourth Brigade and Eighth Division of Ohio Militia, whose commissions are not recorded as the law directs, are hereby ordered to forward the dates to the Adjutant for that purpose, on or before the 20th of June inst. Commandants of companies will forthwith give notice to the commandant of the regiment of all vacancies there may be in their respective commands, that orders for elections to fill the same may be issued. By order of the Colonel. James Loudon, Adjutant."

August 9, 1824, under the heading, "Union Inn," Jonathan Vandike "Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a house of public entertainment in Georgetown, in the large frame house formerly occupied by D. Johnson & Co., and lately by F. White & Co., as a store. His house is large and convenient, his beds are new and good, and his table shall be furnished with the best the country affords and the nature of the times will admit. His stabling is entirely new, large and convenient, and shall be constantly supplied with good hay, corn and oats, and shall be attended by an experienced ostler, and he is determined to spare no pains to give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom. His charges shall be proportioned to the present pressure of the times." The marriage notice was published of Charles White, of Georgetown, and Miss Amanda Morris, of Bethel, Clermont County, the ceremony occurring August 1, 1824.

August 19, 1824, T. L. Hamer advertised that he wanted a good distiller, single man preferred, to commence business in October following. The publishers of the paper, in September, offered to take wheat on subscription, and were at the same time paying 2½ and 3 cents per pound for clean cotton and linen rags.

October 1, 1824, William Butt, Postmaster at Georgetown, advertised the following list of letters lying unclaimed in the office: John Archer, Charles Black, John Burton, John Bartley, James Baker, Benjamin Bowman, James H Bowler, Lewis Coon, William Chrozan, John Derrough, Edwin Dyer, Alexander Goodwin, Elisha Gilbreath, Rees Hughes, John Hirons, David Henderson, Amos Hook, Thomas Jolly, Thomas Johnston, James Knight, William King, Margaret King, John Lany, Henry Lyman, M. C. Mount, Charles S. Mount, John McBeth or Christopher Day, Josiah Pricket, Samuel Ross, Lazarus Ross, Abel Sturdevant, Robert Stewart, Aaron Wilson, James H. Wall, Joseph Waddle, Thomas Williams, James Wall.

In the *Castigator* for July 31, 1832, published at Georgetown, the following parties advertise their business in that place: Dr. George B. Bailey, new stock of drugs and medicines; office in the "brick building on the corner, south

of the court house, and adjoining Mr. White's tavern." James Ferrier, Colonel Second Regiment, Fourth Brigade, Eighth Division, Ohio Militia, ordered commissioned and staff officers of the regiment to meet on the public square at Georgetown, August 30, armed and equipped, for the purpose of officer drill. Thomas Paskins, blacksmith, shop "fronting the northeast part of the public square, opposite to Col. James Ferrier." D. Johnson & Co., new goods. Clark, Higgins & Co., new goods, first quality Muskingum salt, by the barrel. John Walker, saddler and harness-maker, returned to Georgetown and opened a shop on south side of public square. "one door west of Charles White's tavern, and adjoining Dr. Bailey's apothecary shop."

The next issue of this paper contained orders from the commanding officers of the First Rifle Battalion, Fourth Brigade, Sixth Division, and the Third Regiment, Fourth Brigade, Eighth Division, Ohio Militia, to the commissioned and staff officers, to meet on the public square at Georgetown, August 30, for officer drill. A meeting was also appointed of the citizens favorable to an amendment of the militia law. William K. Burt had opened a tin shop southwest of the court house, in the building previously occupied by Jonathan German as a wagon shop.

In the *Democratic Standard* of Georgetown for October 31, 1839, appeared the following: "Notice is hereby given that a Brigade Court of Inquiry, for the assessment of fines on delinquent commissioned and staff officers of the Second Brigade, Eighth Division, Ohio Militia, will convene at Georgetown on Friday, the 29th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. By order of the commandant of the brigade. C. F. Campbell, Inspector, Second Brigade, Eighth Division, Ohio Militia."

The advertisers at that time in Georgetown were: T. Myers and B. C. Baker, dry goods; Jacob Fowler, cabinet-maker, formerly of Cincinnati; J. M. Blair, cabinet-maker; S. Horn, general dealer--"inks and ink powders for sale;" Martin Marshall and Hanson L. Penn, law firm; D. Johnson & Co., general; J. & C. Kay, hatters; T. M. Kay, chair shop, "a short distance north of the public square;" A. C. Stewart, "Conemaugh salt;" David Crawford, groceries; Dr. George B. Bailey, office east of court house; Dr. S. W. Penn, office in second door of D. J. & A. C. Stewart's store; Hamer & Devore, law firm; Benjamin Sells, gunsmith; John Ralston wanted wheat on account; S. C. Snider, tailor, "shop on Main street, near the Georgetown Inn;" James Jacobs, wool-carding.

In the issue of July 6, 1841, David Ferrier announced that he had commenced the hatting business in Georgetown—shop on west side of Main street, three doors south of David Crawford's grocery store. J. Dorsey, "jeweler, and watch and clock maker," also had an advertisement.

May 28, 1842, J. B. Davis, proprietor of the West Union & Cincinnati Mail Stage, had an advertisement in the paper. The stage route lay from Cincinnati through Madison, Milford, Perin's Mills, Batavia, Bantam, Bethel, Hamersville, Georgetown, Russellville and Decatur, to West Union, in Adams County. The stage office at Georgetown was at William Downey's.

On Saturday evening, February 14, 1852, a meeting was held in the Methodist Church at Georgetown, and a society organized called the "Friends of Hungary," for the purpose of raising funds for Louis Kossuth, who was then in the United States, to take back for the relief of his country. The association met again on the 17th, adopted a constitution and chose the following officers: D. G. Devore, President; John McColgin, Vice President; Gideon Dunham, Treasurer; John Martin, Secretary; John J. Higgins, R. A. Bower, W. P. Allen, Directors. At this meeting the sum of $75 was raised. Kossuth had addressed a large audience at Cincinnati a few evenings before. The

association continued but a short time, and but little aid was rendered in the county, except at Georgetown, where subscriptions were raised amounting to over $100.

Col. Robert Higgins, a Revolutionary veteran, and the first settler where Higginsport now is, removed from the latter place to Georgetown a few years before his death, which occurred here in 1825. His oldest son, John J. Higgins, who was born at Higginsport, settled at Georgetown in 1822, and read and practiced law. He was subsequently engaged in mercantile business; served two terms as Sheriff of Brown County (elected first time in 1838); was elected to the Legislature in 1841; became the first Judge of Probate for the county in 1851, and died at Georgetown in 1857. His son, Capt. Robert H. Higgins, became an honored, prominent and respected citizen of the place, and has had a brilliant career.

Joseph Stableton lived within the present limits of the corporation, in the northeast part, years before the town was laid out. He moved from Winchester, Va., to Mason County, Ky., when a child, with his father. He was there married to Mary Purdum, formerly of Greene County, Penn., and, in 1809, came to what has since become known as Georgetown. He was a stone mason by trade, but directed his attention largely to farming. He was Justice of the Peace for Pleasant Township for about eighteen years, and his house was the scene of many an early trial. In the agitation concerning the location of the county seat, Mr. Stableton worked strenuously for Georgetown. In 1835–36, he served as State Representative, and, for many years, Infirmary Director. He raised a large family, and died in 1854, in the seventieth year of his age.

INCORPORATION AND MAYORS.

Georgetown was incorporated by act of the State Legislature February 8, 1832. The following is a nearly complete list of its Mayors to the present time: S. Glaze, 1832; John J. Higgins, 1833–35; Michael N. Ammen, 1835–36; George K. Snyder, 1836–37; Jesse R. Grant, 1837–39; J. T. Smiley, 1839–40; W. T. Galbreath, 1843–44; John T. Smiley, 1846–48; John Donaldson, 1848–50; Thomas G. Penn, 1850, died in office; unexpired term filled by John G. Marshall, who was also elected in 1851; John Martin, 1852, resigned and succeeded by J. W. King; 1854–55, Chilton A. White; 1855–56, D. A. Pomeroy; 1856–59, John Allen; 1859–60, George Kerans; 1860–61, W. J. Omsler; 1861–62, William Hays; 1862–63, D. V. Pearson; 1863–65, William H. Sly; 1865–67, William N. Pickerill; 1867–68, George W. Reeves; 1868–70, William P. Allen; 1870–72, James Wilson; 1872–78, George Kerans; 1878, J. T. Stephenson, died—Charles Fee appointed successor; 1880–82, Charles B. Fee; 1882–84, E. B. Parker.

GRANT'S BOYHOOD.

Jesse R. Grant, on the 23d of August, 1823, purchased Lot No. 18 in the Georgetown plat, for $50, of Alexander McGaffick. It had first been sold by Allen Woods to Matthew Kelly, who sold it to McGaffick. The deed to Mr. Grant was acknowledged before Thomas L. Hamer, Justice of the Peace. Mr. Grant was at that time a citizen of Brown County, having removed to Georgetown the same year, from Clermont County. October 16, 1824, he purchased Lot No. 147, for $40, of Thomas Morris and William Middleton, who had been appointed by the Legislature as Trustees for the sale of lots in the village. On the same date, he purchased Lot No. 119, for $16, of the same parties, and subsequently became a considerable landholder in the vicinity. He sold Lot 18 to Zachariah Riley February 20, 1824.

The house he lived in for many years stood on Lot 264, at the northwest

corner of Main Cross and Water streets. His tannery was across Main Cross street, on Outlot 14, where Single's grist-mill now stands. Ulysses S. was but a year old when his father came to Georgetown, and his boyhood and youth were spent here until he received his appointment to West Point in 1839. He assisted his father at the tannery, but was particularly fond of horses, and was usually employed in teaming. His father was a contractor, and Ulysses hauled the stone for many of the old substantially erected buildings, among them the jail on Pleasant street, and the old market house. A prominent attorney of Georgetown recollects that, at a circus exhibiting east of the square, where Judge Biehn's residence now stands, the trick mule was produced, and the boys invited to ride it. Several young men attempted the feat, but were one after another ingloriously landed on the ground. Finally, Ulysses ventured forth, and, mounting the beast, stayed there, notwithstanding the frisky animal's attempts to unseat him. He often showed his skill in horsemanship by riding a horse at full speed, standing perfectly erect, sometimes on one foot, to the envy and astonishment of his companions. His school days were passed in the little brick schoolhouse on South Water street. He is remembered as a lively, companionable boy, frank, generous and open-hearted, a leader and favorite among the Georgetown boys, who, at that time, were not very numerous, and "hung together" well. He was studious and faithful in the performance of whatever he undertook. He was regarded as an ordinary, practical boy, of good common sense, without any special marks of genius. Jesse R. Grant was a local politician of considerable note, but so blunt and uncompromising in his nature that he provoked hostility on the part of those whose aims were not the same as Grant's. The appointment to the cadetship was secured through Gen. Hamer, then representing this district in Congress. The young cadet, when visiting his old home during vacations, and long afterward, always sought his old acquaintances. His social feelings forbade him slighting any whom he had known in early life, and many an old resident, who had perhaps almost forgotten him, was traced up and greeted with a hearty hand-shake and pleasant word.

MORGAN'S RAID.

Wednesday, July 15, 1863, was a day which will not soon be forgotten by the citizens of Georgetown. It was the occasion of the visit of Morgan's raiders, 200 or 300 strong, under the command of Col. Dick Morgan, brother of John Morgan, the famons rebel guerrilla chieftain. The detachment arrived over the Georgetown & New Hope road, about half past 9 o'clock in the morning of the day given, and remained three hours, picketing their horses around the court house square. Several loyal citizens of the town were shot at, among them Lieut. William Hannah, who was at home on a furlough from Vicksburg; no one was hit, although some received close calls from the leaden messengers. The raiders stole a number of horses in and around Georgetown, robbed the post office and took goods from various parties to the estimated value of $3,105, as follows: C. Theis, groceries, $500; H. Stigler, groceries and three watches, $200; P. Stigler, groceries, $60; H. Brunner, boots, shoes, watch and breast-pin, $50; H. McKibben, dry goods, $30; C. Newkirk, dry goods, $1,500; Evans & Woodward, dry goods, $3050; Adam Shane, clothing, $150; C. Zaumseil, jewelry, $200; Rieves & Taylor, drugs, $50; Louis Weaver, saddlery, $60; C. Hurst, grocer, $5. About 12:30 P. M., the rebels left for Russelville, which they also raided, and proceeded thence to Decatur. The main body had passed through the northern portion of the county via Mt. Oreb and Sardinia.

THE PRESS.

The history of the press of Georgetown has been carefully prepared by Dr. T. W. Gordon, and to him are we indebted for the following, published in

the Brown County Atlas: The first printing establishment brought to this county was purchased by Louden, Butt & Co., of Morgan, Lodge & Co., in Cincinnati, and a newspaper was published on it in Levanna in June, 1820, called the *Benefactor*. It continued one year at that place, when a dissolution took place between the owners, and Mr. Louden sold his interest to William Middleton, of Ripley. At that time, a man who was a silent partner is said to have entered the office, and to have taken possession of and carried away a large portion of the material, including the main screw of the press and the platten. These he hid amongst the "dog-fennel" and "Jamestown weeds," then growing abundantly in and about Levanna. No paper was issued from June, 1821, until November of the same year, when the owners tried to collect the materials thus scattered by a writ of replevin, but failed in their efforts. They, however, gathered up what they could find of the material left, and, adding new material to it, the *Benefactor* again made its appearance, conducted by Butt & Middleton; but, with the partial change of owners, it made a complete change of location, and, leaving the banks of the Ohio, it found a home at Georgetown. Its publication was continued here by Butt & Middleton until May 16, 1822, when Middleton sold his interest to Hon. Thomas Morris, of Bethel. The *Benefactor* made its appearance under the management of Butt & Morris until January, 1824, when Hon. Thomas L. Hamer became the editor, and James J. Smith the publisher. The publication was continned by these gentlemen until 1825, when it was discontinued. For a time prior to its final suspension, it was called the *Benefactor and Georgetown Advocate*. The size of the paper was 17x22 inches, four pages of four columns each, filled almost exclusively with foreign and political news and local advertisements. In 1824, it advocated the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. The subscription price was $2 per annum, if paid in advance.

In August, 1826, the *Castigator*, a paper which had been published in Ripley for two years, was removed to Georgetown. Its publisher was David Ammen. It at first rather favored the election of John Q. Adams to the Presidency, but, after another paper was started in the county, which came out in July for Mr. Adams, the *Castigator* ceased to support or even favor his election, and, at a later period, became an active partisan in favor of the election of Gen. Jackson, and, on his retirement, it hoisted the name of Martin Van Buren, and fought manfully for his election. In May, 1836, Mr. Ammen sold the paper to Benjamin Morris, of Clermont County, who, on July 10 following, resold it to Mr. Ammen, losing nearly one-half the price of the establishment in the speculation. Mr. Ammen admitted his son, Michael Ammen, into partnership with him, and they published the paper until March 27, 1837, when it was purchased by a purse raised for the purpose. Its politics were changed to Whig, and John Duffy and Thomas H. Lynch continued its publication until June 21, 1837, when its name was changed to the *Political Examiner*. After the issue of a few numbers, Duffy & Pollock managed the paper, and continued its publication until after the returns of the election in 1838, when it was discontinued. At this time, Preston Sellers owned a share in the press, and he resumed its publication and continued it until August, 1839, when Mr. Lynch sold the material to C. Edwards, of Ripley, and it was removed by him to that village and used in the publication of the Ripley *Telegraph*. Mr. Sellers then procured new material, and the *Examiner* was revived by him. He continued at its head, but, in August, 1843, sold out to Isaac N. Walters, who removed the press and fixtures to Clark County Sellers then purchased, at Xenia, the printing material from which the *Free Press* had been there published, and, removing it to Georgetown, once more had the *Examiner* in process of publication. In

March, 1845, it was removed to Ripley, and there published until August following, when the material was transferred by the Sheriff to Messrs. Shaw, and the Ripley *Bee* brought into existence.

The *Western Philanthropist* was a short-lived newspaper, that dated its existence from December 1, 1825. It was published by Daniel F. Barney, of Georgetown, and continued for a few weeks only.

The first number of the *Western Ægis* was issued June 13, 1827, by A. & J. Butt. Some time in 1828, the office and material were consumed by fire, but new material was purchased and the paper started again. In December of the same year, however, the owners removed it to Waverly, Pike Co., Ohio.

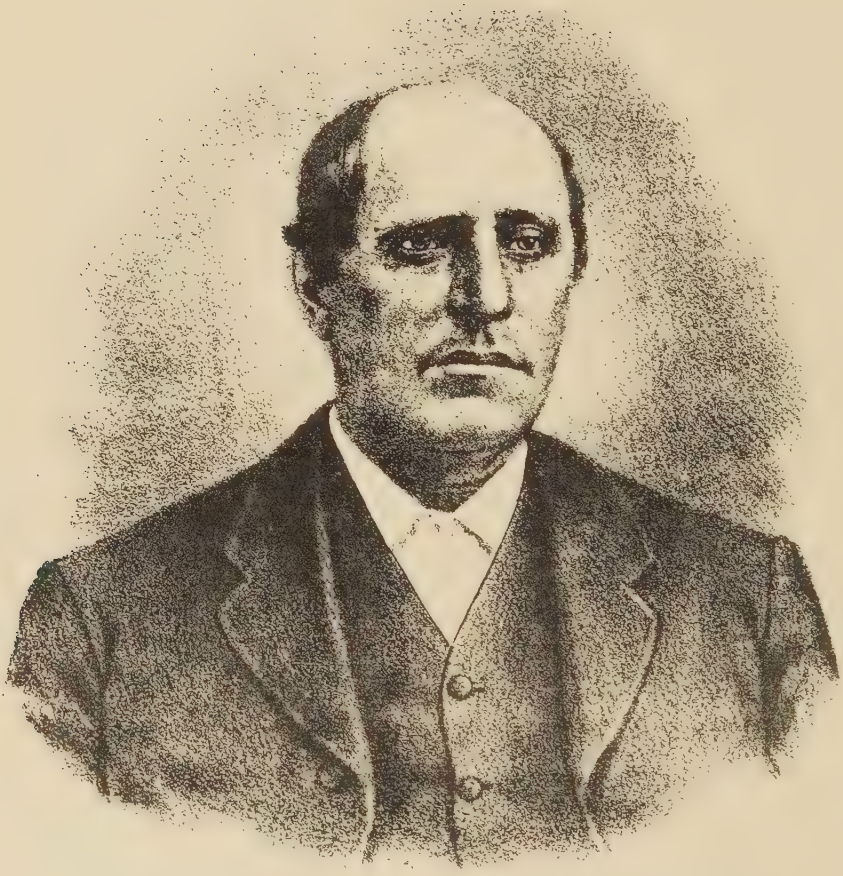
The *Democrat and People's Advocate* was published at Georgetown by Isaac N. Morris, the first number making its appearance November 12, 1833. Six months later, the proprietor sold the material to C. F. Campbell, who moved it to Ripley, and there published the *Ohio Whig.*

The next Georgetown paper was the *Democratic Standard.* Its first issue was made July 4, 1837, by Amos Derrough, who continued the publication until January 9, 1838, when he sold the establishment to L. B. Leeds and Francis M. Allen. They published it until October 12 of the same year, when Mr. Allen retired, and left Mr. Leeds in sole charge. He, in January, 1839, re-conveyed it to Mr. Derrough, who published it for one year, or until January, 1840. The *Standard* was revived August 1, 1840, by D. F. Palmer, who published it until February, 1845. Will Tomlinson then became proprietor, and published it until 1847. In that year, J. H. Smith and C. W. Blair were issuing the paper, and in 1848 J. H. Smith and T. Q. Blair. The year following, D. W. C. Johnson came into possession, and changed its name to the Georgetown *Standard.* In a short time, Mr. Johnson resold it to Will Tomlinson, who published it until 1850, when the *Standard* and the *Democrat and Journal* were consolidated.

The *Ohio Freeman* was established at Georgetown by John Duffy March 8, 1839. It was neutral in politics, and, after the publication of the thirteenth number, it was discontinued.

The *Western Wreath* sprang into existence September 6, 1845, with C. W. Blair, G. B. White and J. G. Marshall, editors, and Will Tomlinson, publisher. After ten or twelve numbers were published, the paper was purchased by Tomlinson, who was at that time proprietor of the *Standard.*

The publication of the *Western Literary Journal* was commenced at Georgetown September 8, 1849, by W. P. Stewart and G. W. King, Jr., with D. W. C. Johnson as editor. After five or six numbers were issued, P. McGroarty became editor, and William Stewart, entire owner. After the publication of twenty-one numbers, Mr. Stewart became editor and proprietor, and continued its publication. In March, 1850, he changed its name to the *Democrat and Journal.* Soon after, D. W. Johnson purchased this paper, and, forming a partnership with Will Tomlinson, of the *Standard*, the two papers were consolidated, and the *Democratic Union* thereby formed. Its first issue was dated January 1, 1851. This firm published the paper one year, when Tomlinson sold his interest to W. P. Stewart, and the paper was continued in the name of Johnson & Stewart until May, 1852, when Stewart became the owner, and continued its publication until the close of the volume, when D. W. C. Loudon and Abraham Sallee became the owners of the *Union* office. The first number of the paper issued by them was in January, 1853; they continued until September of the same year, when Sallee retired, and Loudon continued to publish the paper until May, 1854. One-half of the establishmeet was then purchased by S. H. Cook. In October following, Loudon sold his interest to W. H. Sallyards, who also rented Cook's share. The *Union* soon ceased to ex-



C. P. Helbling.

ist. It was succeeded by the *Independent American*, the first number of which was issued from the *Union* material, November 9, 1854. After the first number, Dr. Thomas W. Gordon became editor, and continued in this capacity until the nineteenth number, when he retired, and William Sallyards took charge of it, and conducted it until June 28, 1855, when J. H. Brown purchased Mr. Cook's share in the office and became editor. Mr. Sallyards sold his interest to Brown in November, 1855. The paper was continued under the name of *True Jeffersonian*, and was conducted by J. H. Brown and W. W. Young.

W. P. Stewart sought to revive the *Union*, but, after the issue of a single number, sold his prospects to John Reed and A. P. Harrison. Reed & Harrison published the first number of the *Brown County Democrat* at Georgetown, May 3, 1855, with C. A. White and G. W. Hamer, editors. August 16, White retired, and, November 22, Reed disposed of his interest to Harrison and withdrew.

August 26, 1858, the *Democratic Standard* was revived by Sallyards & Taylor, edited by J. P. Fyffe and T. T. Taylor. It made its appearance March 31, 1859, under the name of T. T. Taylor. In May following, Taylor disposed of his interest to A. R. Vancleaf, and it was then published by Sallyards & Vancleaf until Septemder 8, 1859, when Vancleaf retired. A week later, Taylor sold the paper to John G. Doren, who also purchased the *Brown County Democrat*, and consolidated them under the name of the *Southern Ohio Argus*. April 6, 1864, Doren sold the *Argus* to L. B. Leeds, who, in the fall of the same year, changed the name to the *Brown County News*. In 1868, he associated with him in its publication his son, Thomas J. Leeds, who retired in May, 1874, and since then L. B. Leeds has published the paper. Its politics are Democratic.

The publication of the *Union*, a Republican organ, was begun late in the year 1860, and continued for several years. W. H. H. Sallyards and William A. Evans were the publishers, and the former, editor.

The Georgetown *Sentinel* was started as an independent Democratic organ during the summer of 1874, by T. J. Leeds, publisher. Col. John G. Marshall was editor from its first issue until his death, when, for a time, the editorial department was managed by the publisher, and under him the paper supported R. B. Hayes for the Presidency. In April, 1877, Charles N. McGroarty purchased the *Sentinel*, and has since been its editor and proprietor. Since it has come into his possession, it has been unwaveringly Democratic.

The Georgetown *Gazette* issued its first number September 11, 1880. W. H. P. Denny was its founder, and is still its editor and publisher. It is the only Republican paper at Georgetown.

SCHOOLS.

Of the early schools of Georgetown, a great deal cannot be said; but, soon after the village was started, the usual subscription school was organized, and those parents who could afford it sent their children to obtain the meager rudiments of knowledge attainable. It is related that one of the earliest village pedagogues, who was of an experimental turn of mind, constructed a flue under the floor of his school cabin for heating purposes. The value of the invention could scarcely be said to be thoroughly tested, for it burned the schoolhouse very shortly after it was set in operation. This school building stood near where the Union Schools now are. John D. White, the father of Chilton A. White, was for many years the village schoolmaster. He came to Georgetown about 1825, from Mason County, Ky. His first schools he held in a little log cabin on his own lot, and, after the little brick schoolhouse was

built—on Lot 35, Water street—he held sway there for a long time. Mr. White was also a practical surveyor, and his services in that business were frequently sought. It encroached so much upon his time that he finally gave up his school. He was elected County Surveyor, and served for thirteen years. Baldwin Summers, then instructed the Georgetown youth. He, too, came directly from Mason County, Ky., and remained in charge of the school till his death. Shepherd F. Norris, a New Hampshire lad, and a law student under Gen. Hamer, taught a term or two. When admitted, he began practice at Batavia, and was the first Common Pleas Judge elected from that district under the present constitution. Maj. William Wall taught a select school about 1826. JosephN. White taught in the little brick schoolhouse a number of terms. He was an Eastern man, and a graduate of Oberlin College. Within the little brick house on Water street—used for a period of nearly thirty years—most of the influential men of Georgetown and vicinity to-day, as well as many others who have gone to other places, received their education. Among the latter were Gen. Grant, Gen. A. V. Kautz, Rev. Ezra Boring (a distinguished Methodist Episcopal divine), Gen. Jacob Ammen and Com. Daniel Ammen. It has not been attempted to give a complete list of the teachers. In the old schoolhouse, one room only was occupied, but in later years, during the winter, two were found to be necessary.

Soon after the passage of the new school laws, the people of Georgetown began to agitate the question of building a new schoolhouse. The enterprise was bitterly opposed by a faction, but a School Board, consisting of Chilton A. White, George D. Evans and Hanson L. Penn, favoring the new schools, was elected, and by a popular vote it was authorized to purchase a lot and erect a building at a cost not exceeding $6,000. Under this management, the present beautiful school building was erected. It contains six apartmants, besides a large assembly room, for chapel exercises and other general meetings. The building, when completed, with the grounds, cost about $10,000. C. B. White was the first Superintendent. He opened the school in the fall of 1856. His successors have been, with perhaps several others, J. R. C. Brown, E. C. Ellis, William Wilson, D. W. Fite, R. C. Mitchell, Dr. Y. Stephenson, T. C. H. Vance, Miss Lizzie Barnett, O P. Richards, James R. Conner, and T J. Curry, the present Superintendent, who has now entered upon his fifth year of service. The present School Board consists of D. V. Pearson, P. S. Moore and Christian Single. The schools are divided into six departments—first, second and third primary, intermediate, grammar and high. The last department has a three-years' course, including, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, physical geography, drawing, algebra, geometry, astronomy, natural philosophy, United States history, universal history, Latin, composition and rhetoric. During the last three years, classes have graduated from the high school. A few years ago, a colored school was organized It is held in the old church building on Lot 30, Water street. The school enumeration of the district for 1882 is as follows:

White—Male, 183; female, 188; total, 371.
Colored—Male, 31; female, 29; total, 60.
Grand total, 431.

CHURCHES.

The Georgetown Methodist Episcopal Church was organized within a few years of the location of the county seat here. The earliest preaching was held in a dwelling house of Abel Rees, standing on Main Cross street, just below the C. Hurst Block. The first church, which was also the first in the village, was a small brick edifice, which stood on Outlot 16, Water street. It was erected about 1827. Among the prominent early members may be mentioned

Abel Rees aud wife, Joseph Stableton and wife, John Purdum and wife, Hugh P. Payne and wife, and Thomas H. Lyuch and wife. The present commodious brick house of worship was erected in 1846, and dedicated the following year by Rev. Joseph M. Trimble. Its architect was Hubbard Baker. The cupola of the new building was considered in its day a model of symmetry and beauty. The total cost of the chruch was about $6,000. Thomas L. Hamer and Hanson L. Penn were the heaviest contributors to its erection. Other members and friends of the church who subscribed liberally were David G. Devore, George W. King, Benjamin Penn, John Kay, D. J. Steward, Zaccheus Kay, William Jennings and Benjamin Sells. The membership at this time was about one hundred, and the ministers in charge during the construction of the church were Revs. Wesley Roe and Oliver Peoples. The church then formed a part of a circuit, but soon after Georgetown was made a station. In the old church, Revs. John W. Clark, James B. Finley, John Meek, John Stewart and George W. Maley were noted preachers. The last named was a peculiarly gifted divine, and, abont 1837, held a revival at the Georgetown Church, which was remarkably successful. Some of the most prominent citizens of the vicinity, as well as many hardened sinners, were brought into the church under his effective preaching. Among the former were Thomas L. Hamer and Dr. George B. Bailey. It is supposed that 150 converts united with the church before the protracted meetings closed. Rev. John Stewart's ministerial labors were also blessed with a large ingathering of souls. Since the erection of the new church, the ministers who have built up the numerical strength of the congregation most strongly were Revs. Wesley Roe, Charles Ferguson, and the present pastor, Rev. J. Verity. The present membership exceeds two hundred, fifty-five of whom were received at one time during the summer of 1882. A prosperous and highly interesting Sabbath school is regularly maintained.

Concerning the origin of the Georgetown Christian Church, Elder Matthew Gardner, in his autobiography, writes: "About this time (1822 or 1823), I began to preach regularly in Georgetown, Ohio. * * The meetings were for some time held in a small schoolhonse; but, as this would not hold the people, as soon as the court house was erected, I preached in it. There was much opposition from the Methodists and Presbyterians. They did not like to see the Christians taking a start with the town. But this did not prevent the people receiving that religion which has the Bible for its only rule of faith and practice, to the exclusion of all sectarian creeds. A church was soon organized, which grew rapidly. In a few years, we erected a brick chapel. I was one of the largest subscribers, as I was generally to houses built by churches, which, through divine grace, I had organized. I even went over and labored on the building. I assisted in putting on the roof, to secure the walls before winter came on. This church prospered for several years, increasing to the number of nearly two hundred members." The brick chapel erected is still standing, and is now occupied by the colored school.

When the "reformatory" movement of Alexander Campbell and his co-believers swept over the country, the majority of the members of this congregation became converted to the new faith, organized a society November 16, 1834, and carried over with them the property of the former Christian Church. The sixteen original members who formed this new society were John D. White, Nathan Sidwell, Robert Allen, Horace Jones, William Denniston, Sarah Denniston, James Baker, Anna Sidwell, Margaret Baker, Hannah Shepherd, Mary Bentley, Elisha Mount, Sarah Mount, Lucretia Marshall, Margaret P. White and Mary Allen. January 1, 1836, the membership had increased to sixty-six; seven years later, it reached ninety. March 8, 1835, the first church election resulted in the choice of Robert Allen, Nathan Sidwell and

John D. White for Elders, and William T. McConaughy, James Baker, Ezekiel Miner and Abraham Ellis, Deacons. Elder Richard C. Ricketts was the first regular pastor, entering upon his labors October 24, 1835. In 1855, the membership was greatly reduced through church differences, and, after a time, regular preaching was suspended, and the organization almost destroyed. The old church was finally sold, and the society became almost extinct.

After the disintegration of this society, a few years elapsed without any services, but, early in 1876, the members who still lived at Georgetown secured the miniterial services of Elder J. H. Lockwood, who preached to them in the Georgetown Schoolhouse. During the summer and fall of 1877, these members erected a house of worship on North Main street. It is a frame structure, about 46x60 feet, surmounted by a belfry and bell, and costing, in the aggregate, about $2,000. The building was dedicated November 25, 1877, the services being conducted by Elders Isaac Errett, of Cincinnati; Dr. John Shockey and J. H. Lockwood. The day following, Elders Lockwood and J. Irvin West began a series of meetings, which resulted in numerous accessions, and an entire re-organization was effected December 6, 1877, at which time the following officers: J. W. Laycock, Thomas J. Brown and C. Phillips, Trustees; Conrad Wright and John Haslem, Elders; Thomas J. Brown and C. Phillips, Deacons. The membership at the time of organization was fifty-four; it has now reached eighty-two. Elder Lockwood remained pastor of the church until the spring of 1882, when he was succeeded by J. W. B. Smythe. A Sabbath school was instituted cotemporaneously with the church, with Lee Laycock as Superintendent. It has an average attendance of fifty pupils, and is an interesting and well-conducted school.

The Georgetown Presbyterian Church, as mentioned elsewhere in this chapter, had its origin in the Straight Creek Church, about three miles south of Georgetown. The first preaching in town was held at the court house. September 14, 1829, it was resolved that the Presbytery of Chillicothe be petitioned to change the name of the church to the Presbyterian Church of Georgetown, that the church be incorporated, and that the Trustees, Victor King, James Campbell, James Thompson, James Parker and John Maklem, be authorized to obtain a charter of incorporation. This was not effected until December 21, 1830, at which time the Trustees were James Thompson, James W. Campbell, Duncan Evans, Garret Snedaker and George Blair. It was about this time that the first church was built at Georgetown, a brick, occupying the site of the present Presbyterian Church. The earliest pastors divided their time equally between the Georgetown Church and the old Straight Creek Church for awhile, but as the Georgetown congregation increased proportionately much faster than the other, it soon secured three-fourths of the ministers' labors, and finally all. The earliest preaching at Georgetown was probably conducted by Rev. John Rankin. He was pastor of the Straight Creek Church for a number of years prior to 1829. In that year, Rev. R. B. Dobens was called, and remained with the church one year. January 9, 1830, Rev. Hervey O. Higby was engaged to preach for a year, and, in October, 1831, Rev. Robert J. Hall was called to the pastorate of the church, and continued in charge until 1836, when Rev. James H. Gass was installed minister. He remained several years. In 1837, the membership was 163; in 1841, it had increased to 197. In 1840, Rev. Moses H. Wilder was called to the church, and remained two years. Rev. L. G. Bingham then preached a year, and was succeeded by Rev. David Gould, who was pastor of the church until 1850. Revs. James G. Hopkins, J. Bole and J. Delamater supplied the pulpit for short periods, and Robert Young also preached awhile. Rev. C. Merwin was installed as regular pastor in 1856, but remained only a year or two. H. V.

Warren became pastor in 1858, and continued as such until 1866. The membership in 1861 had decreased to seventy-seven. After Rev. Warren's pastorate, the church was supplied for awhile by Revs. Joseph Swindt, Alexander Parker, W. H. Rogers, D. E. Bierce and H. W. Guthrie; and Rev. Erwin Caton became the next regular pastor. He was succeeded by the present minister, Rev. S. A. Vandyke, in 1873. The present church edifice was erected in 1853, at a total cost of about $7,000. The present membership is 114. A flourishing Sabbath school is regularly conducted. It at present is under the superintendency of George N. Woodward, and has a membership of 118.

The Ruling Elders of the church have been John Evans, Jonathan Moore, James Thompson, William King, James Campbell, Duncan Evans, Victor King, Garret Snedaker, William Buckner, William Griffin, Philip J. Buckner, John Donaldson, Samuel Martin, C. Snedaker, John Salisbury, R. A. Bower, S. W. Evans, Newton Parker, J. M. Barnes, W. P. Maklem, W. R. Parker, G. E. Matthews, J. H. Wills and W. J. Evans. The last five constitute the present session.

A Regular Baptist Church was founded at Georgetown in 1837. In that year, a brick edifice was erected on Market street, just east of the cemetery. Elder Aaron Sargent was the first minister, and the pastoral relation continued between him and this congregation for more than twenty years. The earliest influential members were Job Egbert, Walter Leach, Thomas Jennings, Basil Norris, their families, Henrietta Baker and others. Though organized with a small membership, the church grew steadily for awhile, at one time attaining a membership of about one hundred and fifty. Subsequent to Aaron Sargent, his son, James Sargent, H. H. B. Spencer, B. Y. Seigfried, Wenham Kidder, A. White, Rev. Mason and Rev. Lindsey have had charge of the church. Many members removed from this vicinity to other localities, and others were removed by death, till finally the membership became too greatly reduced to maintain a pastor regularly, and, about 1874, regular services ceased. Occasional meetings were held, however, until early in 1881, when, by order of the remnant of the once flourishing congregation, the Trustees, C. G. Turner and B. Ramsy, sold the church building, thus completely extinguishing the organization.

The Second Baptist Church (colored) was organized July 7, 1868, as the Anti-Slavery Baptist Church of Georgetown, by Elders S. D. Fox and Triplet, and Licentiates R. Burr and George Davis. The name was afterward changed for its present one. At its origin, there were scarcely more than half a dozen members, but the church books now enroll about seventy. The first Deacons elected were Amos Young and John Sharkelford. The pastors and their terms of service have been R. Burr, eight years; E. E. Burr, one year; D. B. Green, two years; G. W. Burr, six months; W. H. Steward, present pastor, entered upon his duties in the spring of 1882. There have been a few times of brief duration when the church was without a minister. The organization was effected and services held for about three years in the Union School building, then for several year the preaching was conducted in the dwellings of the members, and, since 1874, the schoolhouse for colored pupils, on Water street, has been occupied by them. The congregation is now engaged in constructing a frame house of worship, 28x38, at the extreme south end of Water street. A successful Sabbath school is in operation.

SOCIETIES.

Georgetown Lodge, No. 72, F. & A. M., was first chartered in 1824, and, on the 24th of June, 1825, Rev. John Rankin delivered an address before the members, which was well received, the lodge paying him $10 for the lecture.

In 1827, Thomas L. Hamer was Master of this lodge, and Jesse R. Grant held the same position in 1830. In 1832, the charter was surrendered and the lodge discontinued. Seven years later, however, in 1839, a new charter was granted, under the old name and number, and the lodge thus organized has continued to the present. As originally instituted in 1824, the lodge was officered as follows: Robert Allen, W. M.; Jesse R. Grant, S. W.; John Lindsey, J. W.; Joseph Davidson, Treasurer; George B. Bailey, Secretary; William V. Powell, S. D.; Samuel G. Sperry, J. D.; Francis Myers and Franklin Shaler, Stewards. In addition to the foregoing officers, the following members subscribed to the by-laws of 1824: Levin Hurley, T. L. Hamer, Joseph Stableton, John Wylie, John Dunn, John J. Higgins, John Ferrier, Charles White, John H. Shepherd, William Hill, Horace Bayles, Terry Wamacks, James Loudon, William K. Byrne, John W. Odell, Thomas Middleton, James Baker, John A. Wills, Enoch Ellsberry, William Shepherd and John D. White. The meetings of this lodge were held in the tavern, where the American House now stands, on the northwest corner of the square. The charter was surrendered because of the bitter opposition to Masonry which prevailed so extensively just after the disappearance of Morgan, and the accusation of his murder against this order. The excitement ran high at Georgetown, as elsewhere, and anti-Masonic officers were nominated and elected in Pleasant Township. A Mason was a doomed man, politically, and, under the pressure, the lodge succumbed. It was re-organized September 3, 1838, by the installation of the following officers: John D. White, W. M.; Terry Wamacks, S. W.; James Loudon, J. W.; William Blanchard, Treasurer; George B. Bailey, Secretary; Russell Shaw, S. D.; John Allen, J. D.; James Baker, Tiler. P. L. Wilson was the first member elected and received into the lodge. The first meetings were held in the old court house, then in the second story of the old brick house on the south side of the square, now occupied by Mrs. Carr B. White. About 1849, the Masonic Block, on the east side of the square, was erected by a number of stockholders, who were members, and the lodge has since had its home there. The present officers are: John Lefabre, W. M.; L. B. Leeds, S. W.; Louis F. Roth, J. W.; R. W. Evans, Secretary; Henry Brunner, Treasurer; I. L. Ronsheim, S. D.; Charles McKibben, J. D.; Jacob Fley, Tiler; Henry Brunner, Steward. The lodge meets every Thursday, on or before the full moon.

Georgetown Chapter, No. 52, Royal Arch Masons, was granted a warrant of dispensation October 22, 1852. The original members were Peter L. Wilson, John D. White, John Allen, Gideon Dunham, Hanson L. Penn, John J. Higgins, W. M. Gates, Robert Allen, H. Barr, David Barr, B. F. Sallee and W. B. McCormick. Its present membership is fifty-four. Its regular meetings are held on Thursday, after the full moon. P. L. Wilson, one of the charter members, has been elected Grand King of the Grand Chapter of Ohio. He has also been Deputy Grand Puissant of the Grand Council. The present officers of the chapter are: George M. Wood, H. P.; L. B. Leeds, Sr., King; D. B. Thompson, Scribe; C. B. Fee, Captain of H.; A. Armstrong, R. A. C.; Marsh Patton, G. M. of Third Vail; F. D. Blair, G. M. of Second Vail; Ford Rish, G. M. of First Vail; N. J. Thompson, Treasurer; I. L. Ronsheim, Secretary; Henry Brunner, Steward.

Barrere Council, No. 25, was granted a charter October 12, 1867. Its original membership comprised the names of A. Sallee, H. L. Penn, S. G. Boyd, R. C. Sallee, David Barr, John P. Biehn, F. J. Phillips, John J. Higgins, John Allen, A. Mehaffey and P. L. Wilson. The corps of officers now serving are: David Tarbell, Thr. Ill. M.; Fred Risch, Dep. Ill. M.; John Lafabre, Prin. Con. W.; A. Armstrong, Captain Guard; Henry Brunner, Treasurer; L.

B. Leeds, Recorder; Henry Brunner, Sentinel. The membership is now thirty-three; the time of meeting, every Monday night previous to full moon.

Confidence Lodge, No. 307, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 25, 1856. The charter members were William Shields, David Thomas, W H. Sly, Benjamin Sells, John C. Shepherd, J. H. King, Jeremiah Laycock and John Brockhaus. In 1859, the lodge was meeting in the now residence of Judge J. P. Biehn, on the east side of the square. Later, it occupied the west room of the second story of the Evans building, southwest corner Main and Main Cross streets. In 1866 or 1867, it removed to room it now owns, in the Arn Block, southwest corner of the square. W. H. Sly, one of the first members, has since been Grand Master of the State Lodge. In April, 1873, the lodge purchased ten and one-half acres of land a mile north of Georgetown, and converted it into a beautiful cemetery, which is becoming the final resting-place for many of the silent dead for miles around. Seventy-four lots have been sold up to September, 1882. The purchase was not made as a business venture, but because of the need at Georgetown of a new cemetery. Quite a considerable tract has been sold to the Pleasant Township Trustees. The revenues in excess of the actual expenses are used in improving and adorning the grounds. There are now about sixty-five active members in the lodge. Its officers at this date are: Cyrus Edwards, N. G.; J. W. Lawwill, V. G.; T. J. Leeds, Secretary; I. L. Ronsheim, Treasurer.

Georgetown Encampment of Patriarchs, No. 194, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 10, 1875, with the following members: George P. Tyler, L. B. Leeds, S. J. Murray, F. M. Wardlow, S. S. Brooks, W. L. Shidler and John A. Tweed. It is now officered by William Wills, C. P.; J. M. Thompson, S. W.; D. B. Thompson, J. W.; D. V. Pearson, H. P.; L. Arzeno, Scribe. Its condition is flourishing.

Georgetown Lodge, No. 98, Knights of Pythias, was instituted May 24, 1876. Its first officers were: E. F. Blair, P. C.; J. R. Moore, C. C.; R. L. Fite, V. C.; W. W. Young, Prelate; L. B. Leeds, Jr., K. of R. and S.; E. E. Roney, M. of F.; C. D. Thompson, M. of E.; M. J. Thompson, M. at A.; David Thompson, I. G.; U. G. Rees, O. G. Besides these, the original members included Dr. T. W. Gordon, Dr. Y. Stephenson, Adam Stephen, W. A Snedaker, Dr. W. W. Ellsberry, J. T. Brady and J. J. Lewis. Meetings are held every Monday evening, at the Odd Fellows Hall. The lodge is in excellent working order, and is equipped with complete regalia. The officers who are serving at this date are: John A. Jennings, C. C.; F. D. Blair, V. C.; U. G. Rees, Prelate; I. L. Ronsheim, M. F.; C. B. Fee, M. at A.; George N. Becker, M. of Ex.; J. H. Lawwill, K. of R. and S.; L. B. Leeds, I. G.; B. F. Woods, O. G.

Carr B. White Post, No. 232, G. A. R., received its charter June 3, 1882. Its first officers were: Charles D. Thompson, Post Com.; John A. Tweed, Sr. V. Com.; J. T. Brady, Jr. V. Com.; Thomas J. Leeds, Quartermaster; G. M. Zeigler, Adjutant; J. W. Gordon, Surgeon; Josiah Edwards, Chaplain. The remaining charter members were D. W C. Loudon, Preston Carberry, B. F. Woods, J. B. Burgett, T. C. Smiley, W. W. McKnight, George P. Tyler, D. B. Thompson, John Wills, B. F. Tatman, W. H. H. Vance, A. W. Rees, George Slack, H. C. Louden, Rev. J. W. B. Smith and Samuel Cochran.

A lodge of Good Templars was instituted at Georgetown March 15, 1875, by P. M. Weddell, G. W. C. T., and Jay Pinney, G. W. S. E. The charter members were P. P. Ellis, Carr N. Waterman, Lizzie Kearns, Lee Markley, Emma Blair, Anna Campbell, Lizzie Marshall, Lu Miles, Henry Higgins, Sallie Matthews, B. C. Boude, Mrs. Boude, C. D. Miles, Charles Blair and

W. H. Blair. Charter officers: Mrs. D. V. Pearson, C. T.; Jennie Matthews, V. T.; W. H. Hannah, Chaplain; Charles Perkins, R. S.; S. D. Waterman, A. R. S.; Charles Crouch, F. S.; Mrs. H. C. Miles, Treasurer; W. B. McGroarty, W. M.; Nettie Kearns, D. M.; Sallie Devore, I. G.; John Rilea, O. G.; Mrs. Baker, R. H. S.; Mrs. Kearns, L. H. S.; Milton Baker, P. W. C. T. The present officers are C. A. Blair, C. T.; Hassie Turner, V. T.; Mrs. Eva Pearson, Chaplain; Minnie L. Rees, R. S.; David Thomas, Jr., A. R. S.; Henry Hannah, F. S.; J. N. Harmon, Treasurer; Carey Slack, W. M.; Ida Markley, D. M.; Charles Hoehn, I. G.; H. C. Stewart, O. G.; Zoe Arzeno, R. H. S.; Bessie Higgins, L. H. S., Dott C. Rilea, P. W. C. T. Meetings are held every Monday evening, in the Presbyterian Church. The membership now numbers eighty-four.

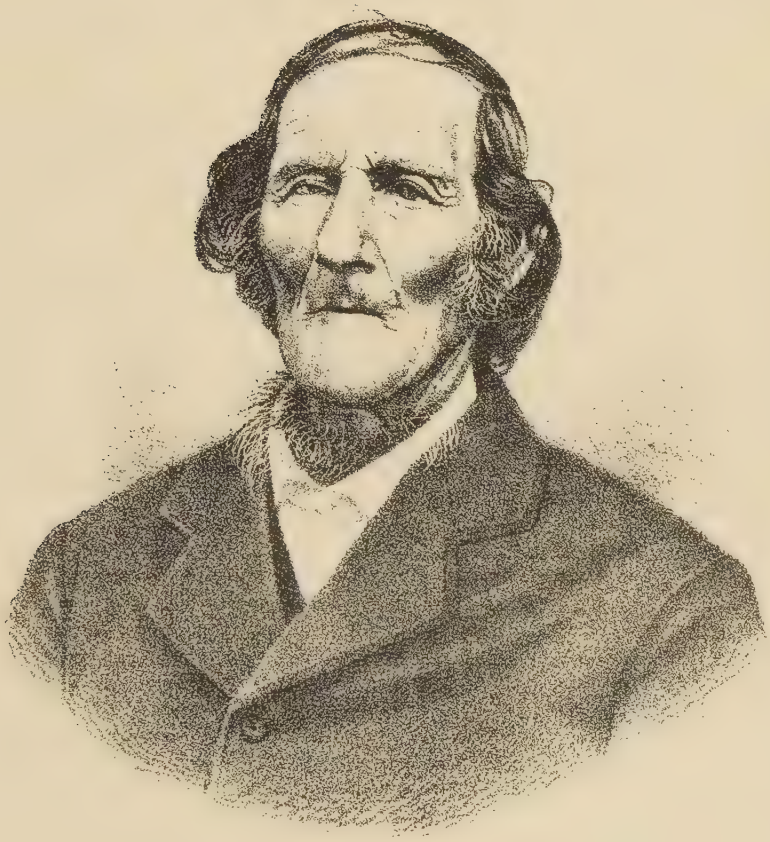
A lodge of the A. O. U. W. was organized at Georgetown March 24, 1875, with a membership of fifteen. Its first officers were H. C. Loudon, M. W.; Michael Brunner, G. F.; E. E. Roney, Overseer; David Tarbell, P. M. W.; Jacob Risch, Recorder; J. R. Moore, Financier; Dr. Y. Stephenson, Receiver; W. A. Snedaker, Guide; John G. Rose, Watchman; L. Arzeno, J. W. Evans and Matthias Arn, Trustees. The lodge enjoyed a prosperous reign of several years, when it surrendered its charter and passed into nonentity.

HOTELS.

The American Hotel was built by different parties. Allen Woods erected the corner portion probably in 1820. It was a brick structure, containing two rooms, and north of it was a vacant space twenty feet in width, beyond which John Smith and James Crawford had erected a small brick building, which subsequently became a part of the hotel. The space between the two buildings was afterward built over by Crawford for Allen Woods, and the three parts were united in one, constituting the front of the present building. The property passed into the hands of Peter L. Wilson (Mr. Woods' son-in-law), piece by piece, and he built the entire rear portion. Mr. Wilson had located in Lewis Township in 1818, but removed across the river to Augusta, Ky., from which point he came to Georgetown in the winter of 1821–22. He commenced as landlord of the American in 1827, and continued to administer the affairs of that well-known hostelry until 1847, when he rented it, and finally, after several parties had occupied it, sold it to John McColgin in the fall of 1851. The latter gentleman repaired and refitted it, the building, about that time, suffered some damage by fire. The next proprietor was Artus Pepper, who was succeeded, about the 1st of November, 1862, by Esq. John Jenkins, after whom the building was called the "Jenkins House." In February, 1866, John Dillen became proprietor, and was followed by William Norris, who assumed charge December 2, 1867. Dillen was succeeded by George Shields, and he by B. F. Stump. The next and present proprietor is W. N. Bingamon, who uses only a portion of the building for hotel purposes.

Another building used as a hotel in early times, and, until within a year or two, stood on the south side of the square, where the bakery is now located. James Vandyke was host at this stand prior to 1827. Other proprietors who succeeded him were Thomas Kirker, Osmus Johnson, David Crawford and Richard Bingamon.

The National Union Hotel, at the northwest corner of Pleasant and Main Cross streets, was erected by Edward Lewis in 1863. The roof had just been placed on at the time of Morgan's raid. Mr. Lewis died in 1868, and his son, J. J. Lewis, became proprietor of the house, continuing until 1878. His mother, Mrs. M. M. Lewis, then had the management of the house until the fall of 1882, when she sold it to John M. Richards, who took possession No-



James D Porter

vember 15. A one-story hotel was kept at this place by Mr. Dowdney before the present house was built.

Since 1877, a portion of the Biehn House, on the north side of the square, has been used for hotel purposes. The first proprietor here was Michael Brunner, who remained in charge about a year and a half, and was succeeded by John Pierce. His successor, Albert Kautz, the present proprietor, assumed control in the spring of 1882.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first bank of Georgetown, and the only one prior to the First National, was opened by Penn & Phillips in January, 1856. John W. King soon secured an interest in the business. A general banking business was carried on until November 15, 1878, when, under the name of F. J. Phillips & Co., the bank suspended.

The First National Bank of Georgetown was chartered May 23, 1882, with a capital of $50,000. The first stockholders were John Markley, James H. Dunn, H. C. Loudon, John A. Tweed, Joseph Cochran, W. S. Whiteman, James C. Dunn, J. P. Biehn, E. B. Fee, R. L. Fite, C. P. O'Hara, P. L. Wilson, John M. Markley, John M. Thompson, John Jennings, J. P. Helbling, Adam Stephen, W. J. Thompson, Robert Conn, L. G. Fee, H. B. Higgins, and W. J. Jacobs. Joseph Cochran was elected President; W. S. Whiteman, Cashier; and James C. Dunn, Teller. The bank owns a neat business room on North Main street, and is rapidly gaining a successful and extensive banking business. A large number of deposits have already been made, and the amount is constantly increasing.

The woolen factory on East Main Cross street—Outlot 15—was erected in 1863 by Warner & Ramey. Very soon after, J. B. Thomas owned an interest, and, during its existence of nearly twenty years, it has frequently changed hands. Thomas and William A. Pepper, W. N. Ramey and Dr. James Sidwell, each for a time owned a share of the factory; W. T. Gilbreath, assignee of W. N. Ramey & Co., sold it to Alfred Jacobs and J. N. Henning. Since then the different members of the firm have been William Jacobs, W. J. Jacobs, Robert Young, E. W. West, T. J. Brown, George Inskeep, W. A. Dudley. Since 1875, the firm name has been R. Young & Co., composed at present of Robert Young, W. A. Dudley and W. A. Young. The building is a large four-story frame, equipped with all the modern machinery necessary to manufacture yarns, jeans, blankets and flannels. It is, perhaps, the leading industry of Georgetown at present, and gives employment to eighteen hands.

The grist-mill, standing nearly opposite the woolen factory, on Outlot 14, the site of Jesse R. Grant's tannery, was built in 1873 by F. F. Steinman and Christian Single. Two years later, Mr. Single purchased the interest of his partner, and has operated the mill since.

The Georgetown Building and Loan Association was incorporated February 22, 1879, the articles of incorporation being recorded on the 24th of March following. The association was organized under legislative acts of May 1, 1852, and May 9, 1868; capital stock, $100,000. The incorporators were L. B. Leeds, Sr., John Lafabre, Henry Brunner, G. Pickard, L. B. Miles, B. F. Woods, E. B. Fee, A. Armstrong, S. P. King, A. D. Crouch and Michael Brunner. The institution is yet in existence.

POSTMASTERS.

William Butt is supposed to have been the first Postmaster of Georgetown. He settled here in 1821. Peter L. Wilson filled the office several years in Jackson's administration, and was succeeded by John Blair. B. C. Baker,

David Crawford, James Allen, John G. Brose, George D. Evans and James T. Morgan each held the position after Blair. Alfred Armstrong was Postmaster under Buchanan; George Kearns was appointed in 1860, and retained the position till 1872. Since then, Mrs. J. M. Bailey, Mrs. L. B. Powers, Mrs. Jane Crute, Charles F. King and Irving McKibben successively held the office until 1879, when George Kearns, the present Postmaster, again received the appointment.

The growth of Georgetown has been slow but steady since the date of its foundation. It is pleasantly located upon an elevated, rolling table land. Its population in 1870 was 1,037; in 1880, 1,293.

CHAPTER II.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

BY F. F. SHAW.

'Tis a great fault in a chronologer
To turn parasite; an absolute historian
Should be in fear of none; neither should he
Write anything more than truth for friendship,
Or else for hate. —*Lingua*,

'Tis in books the chief
Of all perfections to be plain and brief.
—*Butler*.

AS the historian for Union Township, we acknowledge our inability to perform that complete duty with the justice which the subject so interesting in its scope demands. Our township is large, populous, and the oldest settled in the county. Ripley, the largest village and the most important commercial point in it.

Imperfect as this history may be, we rely upon the general reader for that measure of charity which he would have meted out to him under similar circumstances. The writer would like to excuse the mention of his own name so often in the several matters treated of, but for thirty years he has filled many official positions in the township, and not to do so would leave the subject incomplete. Where it could be avoided it has been.

Union is bounded on the north by Jefferson and Byrd; on the east by Huntington Township; on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Lewis and Pleasant Townships. It lies in the easterly portion of the county. Its length on the Ohio River, by its manderings, is nearly seven and one-eight miles; its average width is about five and one-half miles, and it contains over forty square miles.

It is watered by Straight Creek, a good-sized and lengthy stream on the northwest; Eagle Creek, of about the same size, on the southeast; the Ohio River on the southwest, and through the center by Red Oak Creek. The last is a short stream, but, owing to the great hill surface some four miles back of its mouth, the quantity of water flowing through its channel is at times very great; it rises quickly, and is soon emptied into the beautiful Ohio.

The soil is formed upon alternating strata of clay and limestone, and partakes chiefly of these two earths. The river and creek bottoms are composed of sandy soil, largely impregnated with rich clay, forming most productive land for general farming. Nearly the entire river portion of the township, say one-half or more of the area, though hilly, has always been considered the best farming lands in this part of the county, if not the best in the county. It was originally heavily covered with the finest of timber—walnut, poplar, ash and other sure marks of rich land. The last mile or so of the northeast is good land, more level, and commands high prices in the market. It is easier farmed than the hill portion, makes pretty farms, and to-day is among the most valuable farm land in the county. Within the last year, a farm of 210 acres, four miles from Ripley, with rather poor improvements, sold for $100 per acre.

Along the river and throughout the southern portion of the township, are high ranges of hills, and from those along the river an extensive prospect of

the Mason County, Ky., hills, valleys and surrounding country on both sides of the river is afforded, and some of the most beautiful sunsets are here seen; but we fear that the grandeur will soon be lessened by reason of the sad havoc made in the shearing of these hills and valleys of the grand old monarchs of the forest to make way for the vile, yet profitable, crop of tobacco.

Mr. Thomas Smith, one of the early settlers, moved from Kentucky to this township in 1815. He was a blacksmith, and at once set up shop on Cormick's Run, near Ripley (on the present Ripley & Georgetown Free Turnpike). Mr. John Thompson, present in our office to-day (July, 1882), aged seventy-eight years, in good health, informs us that he learned said trade under Mr. Smith, and while with him he and Mr. Smith frequently went to Maysville, Ky., ten miles up the river, for iron and steel in summer season in skiff, and in winter by sled over a path, there being no regular roads laid out. Mr. Thompson ironed a wagon for Mr. David Flaugher in 1827, which now belongs to Marion Stephenson. Mr. Thompson says he saw it in town the other day, a pretty good wagon yet. Mr. Thompson invented and patented over thirty years ago a wrought iron and steel plow—one of the best ever used in this section of country. Had he been furnished with sufficient means and an energetic managing partner, he could have been worth many thousands of dollars to-day. His son, George W. Thompson, now deceased, invented and patented also an improved hillside plow, which has given great satisfaction.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Upon the soil of Union Township were made some of the first settlements of Brown County, if not the first. While the border Indian warfare along the Ohio River was aggressive and bitter, and the feuds between the races raged at their intensest pitch, there were doubtless many stirring adventures and probably tragedies enacted within the present limits of our township, which are now forgotten. The bottom lands of Eagle Creek, a noted stream in those early times, for a mile or two from its mouth lie wholly within its territory, Red Oak courses through its center, and Straight Creek bounds it on the west; both streams, had they tongues with which to speak, could reveal whole chapters from the great unwritten history of the past. Cabins were doubtless built for hunting purposes by adventurous spirits, who dared to face Indian hatred and hostility before the treaty of peace was declared in 1795. Mention is made that Cornelius Washburn and William Dixon, in 1793, crossed the river from Kentucky at Logan's Gap, and built a hut on Eagle Creek, one mile from the river, where Mr. Dixon continued to live for some time.

The first permanent settlement in the township is believed to have been made by Belteshazer Dragoo in 1794 or 1795. He was a Virginian, but, like most of the earliest pioneers of Brown County, had lived for a few years prior to his emigration to Ohio in Kentucky. Mr. Dragoo had tarried for awhile in Mason County Ky., then crossed the river and erected his primitive cabin on the waters of Eagle Creek, where E. M. Fitch now resides. He purchased a farm of 300 acres here, and spent the next few years in the ceaseless activity which the successful pioneer must assume in order to improve and develop his home. When the great Shaker excitement spread over this county, he became a convert to the faith, and joined the community. He sold his farm, and lived the remainder of his life with the Shakers near Cincinnati. His wife, Hannah, three daughters and a minor son, Benjamin, accompanied him, the latter under protest. As soon as Benjamin attained his majority, he returned to Union Township, and here lived and died. Of Mr. Dragoo's other three sons, Andrew and Belteshazer removed to Indiana, but Daniel maintained a life-long residence in Union Township.

William Kinkead was perhaps the next settler. He came in 1796. He was born in Augusta County, Va., and came with his father, William Kinkead, Sr., to Woodford County, Ky., in a very early time. William, Jr., married Anna Dunlap in Kentucky, and her brother, William Dunlap, accompanied them to this township. They built their cabin near where Scott Kinkead now resides, on the J. Harris Survey, several miles north of Ripley. Alexander Dunlap, the father of William, owned a large tract of land near Chillicothe, and in 1797, William and William Kinkead made a journey overland to it, and concluded to settle there; returning after the harvest was gathered, they packed their goods and sent them by keel-boat to Chillicothe, while they drove the stock across through the woods. The Indians were troublesome in that vicinity, and not liking the situation they returned to Union Township without unloading the goods from the boat. Mr. Kinkead remained a resident of this township for life, and died at a good old age. He had nine children, two of whom died young. The others were Nancy (Gilliland), William, Anna (Hopkins), Robert, James, Guy and Scott. Mr. Kinkead brought with him from Kentucky fifty cows, the property of himself and his father-in-law, Alexander Dunlap, and the products of his dairy, butter and cheese, he boated to Cincinnati, and sold there. From the proceeds he paid for the farm he had purchased.

William Dunlap, after living a year or two with the Kinkeads, married Polly Shepherd, and began housekeeping for himself just north of them. His family consisted of eight children--Amanda (Corruthers); James, a minister at Springfield, Ohio; Milton, a Greenfield physician; Nancy (Campbell); William; Alexander, a physician of Springfield, Ohio; Shepherd and Elizabeth Ann.

The Shepherds were also among the earliest settlers of Red Oak. John Shepherd emigrated to where William Gilliland now lives, near Red Oak Presbyterian Church, with a family of grown children. He was a Virginian, and died upon the place he settled in this township. One of the oldest boys, Isaac, was a cabinet-maker by trade, and an old bachelor. Jacob was a farmer, an occupied the home place at his father's death. John removed West. Abraham received a liberal education, and was a surveyor and miller. He built the first steam mill on Red Oak, at the "Buckeye Mills," and traded extensively in pork. He was portly and gentlemanly in bearing, and quite popular in the county, filling several offices of responsibility and honor. He was an early and prominent Mason. In his business transactions, he met with reverses, and finally moved to Putnam County, Ill. None of the Shepherds now reside in this vicinity.

Jeptha Beasley came about the same time, probably in 1798. He was from Spottsylvania County, Va., and born August 20, 1769. He had emigrated to Limestone, now Maysville, Ky., years before, and in times when Indian ravages were imminent. He served as a spy to watch the movements of the savages across the river. When he came to Union Township, he possessed but few worldly goods. He purchased the farm his son, Jeptha, now occupies, in the northeastern part of the township, and for a number of years engaged in farming and boating. He then removed to Ripley, and was the village inn-keeper for a while, but, tiring of this life, he returned again to the farm. He was Justice of the Peace for many years, and County Commissioner. His children were Sally, William, John, Elizabeth, Levi, Jeptha and Nancy.

Matthew McClung was an early settler about three-fourths of a mile east of this, on the present M. Germann place. He died from the effects of a fall from a horse. David Devore settled on Red Oak, about six miles from Ripley in 1800.

Rev. John Dunlavy resided on what is now the R. Mannon place, about a mile southwest from Red Oak Presbyterian Church, early in the present cen-

tury. This church was organized in 1798 or 1799, and was the first in the county. During the first summer of its existence, prayer meetings were held in a thicket north of Ripley at the forks of the pike, where Spence Spears' tobacco warehouse now is; then a round log house was built near where the present church stands. It was soon replaced by a hewed-log church, which was burned. A stone house of worship was erected in 1817. Rev. Dunlavy is said to have been the first stated minister. He remained with the church not quite two years. His ministrations became tainted with the heresy of Shakerism, with which faith he afterward affiliated, and the congregation forbade his farther use of the church. He at first disregarded the prohibition, but at the second meeting afterward was met at the door by Jacob Shepherd, the sexton, who denied him admission. Rev. Dunlavy drew with him to the Shakers, it is said, nearly one-half the membership of this church. Rev. James Gilliland settled on Red Oak, and became pastor of the church in 1805, and continued in that relation until within a short time of his death, which occurred in 1854. A Latin school was held in this church for a long time; Alexander Gilliland and afterward Adam Gilliland were the teachers.

Col. Mills Stephenson was one of the earliest settlers on Eagle Creek, coming several years prior to the close of the last century. He was born in Delaware, and in his youth was filled with a passion for a life on the ocean wave. He embarked on a vessel as cabin boy, and was soon disenchanted from the rosy visions that had filled his mind. The drudgery he was compelled to perform on Sunday while the sailors played cards and indulged in other profanation of the Sabbath, did not accord with his notions of propriety, and he quickly abandoned his early love. He removed with his parents to Pennsylvania, and afterward came to Mason County, Ky. After his arrival i this township, he engaged in farming. He entered the war of 1812 as Colonel of a batallion, and served throughout. Fort Stephenson was named in his honor. His wife, Jane (Kilpatrick), died soon after the close of the war, and he removed to Ripley. Afterward he was one of a company who purchased the Buckeye Mills, but the investment proved disastrous. The death of Col. Stephenson occurred June 16, 1822, in Louisiana, while he was on a trip down the Mississippi. His children were Ephraim, Mary (Stephenson), Robert P., Isabel, Elizabeth (Wallace), Young and Lemuel.

On what was know as Bradford's Bottom, near the mouth of Eagle Creek, was quite a little settlement in very early times. The land then belonged to Ignatius Mitchell, of Kentucky. Jacob Middleswart was an early settler here. He was a renter only, and moved afterward with his family back into the interior of the county. Robert Savage, from Pennsylvania, settled in the same vicinity. He was well advanced in life when he came, and lived here till he died. Sophia McFadden, a widow, with her children, Hugh, Charlie and Sophia, lived close by. They afterward moved to Auglaize County. James Stephenson, a half-brother of Col. Mills, settled just east of Ripley, where some of his descendants still live.

Amongst the earliest settlers farther up Eagle Creek, were Thomas and Henry Bayne. They were of Scotch-Irish nationality, and came from Pennsylvania. Both died in this township, and their posterity are widely scattered. Richard Rollison, a Revolutionary soldier, was another. He afterward moved with the Hardestys and others to the Mad River. John and James Espy, were natives of Tyrone County, Ireland, and early residents here. The latter was drowned about three-fourths of a mile east of Ripley.

Fogus McClain was another of Eagle Creek's foremost settlers. He was from Western Pennsylvania; was implicated in the whisky insurrection there, and when matters came to a crisis took French leave, and hurried off down the

Ohio in a boat, landing on Eagle Creek. He here bought a farm from Mitchell, and remained through life. He had been a Revolutionary soldier and was a Mason. He had but one child, John. Abner Howard built his cabin very early on the same stream. He erected a little mill about three and a half miles from the mouth of the creek. Robert Hopkins settled farther north.

The Ellis family was among the first to settle in the western part of Union Township. In 1798, Amos Ellis and Mary (McConnell) Ellis, his wife, located three miles north of Ripley, on the head-waters of Cormick Run. Two years before, they had left Pennsylvania with Thomas McConnell, her brother, and come to Washington, Ky., where they located temporarily. In the fall of 1797, Ellis and McConnell crossed the river and built huts on the land to which they moved their families the ensuing spring. Mr. McConnell remained on the farm he then settled for life, and his son, Milford, now occupies it. He was a zealous Baptist. In 1822, Amos Ellis was appointed County Treasurer, and the following year was elected to the same office. He was also elected a member of the Legislature in 1803 and again in 1809. He died in 1832 at the age of sixty-two years. His wife survived him seventeen years. Isaac Ellis, a brother of Amos, also came to the township in the spring of 1798, and settled on a farm adjoining his brother's. He had two sons, Elias and John, and several daughters. Both sons moved to Illinois.

Thomas Cormick, in 1797, settled on Cormick Run, about a mile northwest from Ripley. He was born in Nova Scotia, but had lived in Virginia and Kentucky before emigrating hither. He was a good specimen of the rough frontiersman, and raised a large family of children. When he came, two settlers, William and James Prigett Long, were living in this vicinity. James Henry was an early settler on "Pisgah Ridge." He lived on the farm now occupied by James Myers, and died December 4, 1834, in his seventy-sixth year. William Bowers, an Irishman, settled about three-fourths of a mile west of the Buckeye Mills, on Red Oak. He followed weaving, and remained on this place through life. Henry Martin was one of the first settlers in the region of Straight Creek. He was Justice of the Peace for many years, and Associate Judge of the county. John Mefford was one of the earliest near Levanna.

Col. James Poage owned a one-thousand-acre tract, including the site of Ripley, and settled on it with his family. In former times he had been wealthy, but he came west with broken fortunes. He is remembered as a quiet, unassuming gentleman, strictly honorable in all his transactions. He was well advanced in life when he arrived, and had a family of children, most of whom were men and women. He died April 9, 1820, in his sixty-fifth year. His wife, Mary, survived him ten years. Of their children, John, James, Robert, Thomas, George, Patsy, Elizabeth and Polly are remembered. Most of them died of consumption in early manhood and womanhood, and the few who escaped the dread disease have long since gone to other climes.

Archibald Tweed was one of the foremost pioneers of the township. He came prior to the present century. His family was large. He died December 24, 1830, aged eighty-four years. His wife, Jannet, preceded him to the grave five years. Alexander Jolly, from Maryland, was another original settler, who lived here through life. He was a prominent Baptist. William Campbell in 1800 moved to the township from Kentucky. He was originally from Virginia. William Humphries, Peter Shaw, Christian Wiles, John Redman, John Forsythe, Dr. Alexander Campbell, Thomas Dickens, John Laughlin, John Baird, Nathaniel Collins, Andrew Carr and William Colter were other early settlers.

RIPLEY.

Ripley was laid out about the period of the war of 1812 by Col. James

Poage, of Virginia, on a part of his 1,000-acre tract, No. 418. It was first called Staunton, from Staunton, Va. The name was afterward changed to Ripley in honor of Gen. Ripley, a distinguished officer in the war of 1812. The town is located on the east side of the Ohio River, about fifty miles above Cincinnati.

Among the early business men of Ripley was Thomas Myers, who is said to have been the first man engaged in merchandising in the village. Mr. Myers was followed by William Humphries and Dr. Campbell in the same business. George Poage, John Evans and Joseph N. Campbell were also early business men of Ripley. Thomas Hopkins, Peter Shaw, J. A. Hughes, Archibald Liggett, Silas Palmer, S. S. Campbell, Nathaniel Collins and Thomas McCague were also prominent men in the building of the town, and in augmenting its business interests. The county seat was located here in the latter part of the year 1818. The following is a list of the Mayors of Ripley from 1826 to 1882:

Nathaniel Collins (the first), Archibald Liggett, George W. King, S. S. Campbell, John Gaddis, Alexander Campbell, Sr., Silas Palmer, C. F. Campbell, John Gaddis, O. F. Shaw, C. Baird, A. P. Lewis, C. Baird, R. N. Jenkins, M. M. Murphy, David Gaddis, C. F. Campbell, David Gaddis, J. M. Bell, J. P. Johnson, David Gaddis, J. McCague, A. C. Collins, M. M. Murphy, W. H. Sly and W. D. Young. The following are the officers of Ripley: Mayor, W. D. Young; Police Justice, F. F. Shaw; Clerk, Stanley Merrill; Treasurer, Henry Fleig; Council, J. C. Liggett, Fred Fleig, J. S. Atwood, M. M. Murphy, Robert Campbell, Michael Linn.

There have been two additions made to the town of Ripley, to wit: "Poage's," in 1837, and "Poage Williamson's," February, 1852.

The first court held in Brown County was at the house of Dr. Alexander Campbell, in Ripley, in April, 1818, Judge Joshua Collett presiding. In 1819, a site for the county seat was purchased (now the Charles Abbott farm, on Straight Creek, about the nearest geographical point in the county), and the town of Bridgewater laid out. Two terms of court were held there during that year. The title being imperfect, the site was abandoned, and the county seat located at Ripley in the latter part of 1819. The citizens of Union Township raised by donation a considerable sum to aid in the construction of the new court house. Before its completion, the Legislature appointed Commissioners to again locate the county seat, who located the same at Georgetown, the present seat of justice. Afterward, by an act of the General Assembly, passed February 6, 1824, relief was granted James Poage by the County Commissioners, "allowing him for the building of a court house in the town of Ripley."

LEVANNA.

John Liggett was the first man to make any improvement on the present site of Levanna by making a clearing and building a log cabin in 1799. Thomas Cornack, Alexander Martin and Henry Tupper were also early settlers in this vicinity. George and Christian Shultz were the first men of business in the village, they being engaged in merchandising. These were succeeded by Butt & Shultz, who operated for a short time, when the name of the firm was changed to that of Waters, Butt & Co. Waters also kept the first ferry in the county at this point. These men were engaged in business here as early as 1810. Following these, were Myers & Evans, merchants, who are said to have accumulated considerable property while engaged in business here. Evans subsequently moved to Ripley, and Myers to Augusta, Ky.

The first school was taught here in a log cabin on the land of Matthew Davidson, now owned by John Pangburn, during the latter part of the year

Yours Truly;
John C. Theldrun.

1800 by Henry Miller. In 1820, the first newspaper (the *Benefactor*) published in the county was issued at this place by Louden, Butt & Co. The paper was discontinued at the end of a year.

In the year 1849, C. W. Boyd located here, and was engaged as clerk in the store of Samuel Horn. During the year previous (1848), Joseph Ramsey had built a saw-mill, the same being purchased by D. G. Stillman in consequence of the death of Ramsey. Stillman continued to operate until the year 1856, at which time he sold the mill to C. W. and S. G. Boyd, who continued the business until 1866, when they rebuilt the mill, adding also a planing-mill, increasing their business from $10,000 to $200,000 per annum. In 1873, a store was opened in connection with their lumber business. The cooper shop in connection with the planing-mill manufactures between eight and nine thousand tobacco hogsheads annually.

The firm of C. W. & S. G. Boyd has been changed to the Boyd Manufacturing Company, and is an incorporated joint-stock company, doing business at Ripley, Levanna and Higginsport, in the county. The company is driving an extensive trade, and to-day, July 1, 1882, has virtually monopolized the trade in their line in the county.

The village contains one graded school, an organization of Good Templars, one adjunct church organization, blacksmith shop, post office, has daily communication with Georgetown, Ripley, Cincinnati, and all points on the Upper Ohio River.

For many years, dating back to 1849, the hills back of Levanna and for several miles below were set in the Catawba grape, and these vineyards produced large quantities of the very best of native wine, commanding the highest market price; but of late years these vineyards, as well as those in other parts of the township, have proved a failure. Other varieties have been substituted, but the wine is not so good, and many of the old vineyards have been abandoned, and other crops raised instead, so that the wine crop is less in quantity and something less in value per gallon.

HESTORIA.

Hestoria was laid out by Nicholas F. Devore, and the plat thereof recorded June 18, 1860, and contains twenty-six inlots of various sizes, most of them 132x264 feet; besides in the limits of the hamlet are several acres not laid out in lots. A part of the Ripley fair ground is within the limits of the corporation. There are many substantial and handsome dwelling houses here, mostly owned and occupied by merchants and others doing business in Ripley, which adjoins Hestoria, and is connected with it by a very fine iron bridge with ample foot walks on either side, crossing Red Oak Creek at the end of Second street in Ripley, and Empire street in Hestoria. The name Hestoria is made up from portions of the name of Mr. Devore's wife, "Hester," and daughter, "Victoria." Mr. Devore is in very poor health, and has been a great sufferer from pain for eleven years, and is now seventy-six years of age. His wife is also alive at the ripe age of seventy-one. They reside in a large, very neat and substantial brick dwelling on the river bank, within the limits of Hestoria. Mr. Devore is one of the oldest inhabitants of this county who were born here and continuously from birth resided in the county. He is one of our wealthiest men, and is largely interested in the Farmers' National Bank.

An addition was laid out by J. E. D. Ward, a printer, and also a member of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the rebellion. He married a daughter of Mr. David and Mrs. Sarah E. Espy, and upon a division of the estate, Mr. Ward laid out his wife's portion in lots; had it surveyed and platted, which was recorded on the 15th day of July, 1867. Seventy lots were

laid out, those fronting on Pike street being 66x125 feet; those back of the front tier to Extension street, are 66x120 feet, and those back of these 66x110 feet.

About six acres in the northwest corner of the Ward tract was sold to Jacob Stamm, and from the day of sale up to this year, early vegetables were cultivated on it in hot-house and otherwise. The Town Council of Ripley recently purchased this lot of ground for cemetery purposes, and it is now being handsomely laid out and improved. It is separated from the other cemetery lot laid out in 1832, now filled up, by a twenty-foot street called Debrose's street, which will be annulled, and the two tracts thrown into one.

There has been but little improvement in Ward's Addition. A great number of the lots were sold to poor colored people, who had no means to erect more than a "shanty," but peace and contentment reign here.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian Church (Ripley).—This church was organized in the spring of 1816 by the Presbytery of Chillicothe. The original members, twenty-four in number, were all connected with the church at Red Oak, except two, viz., Dr. and Mrs. Adam Wylie, who had certificates in transfer from a church in Pennsylvania. During the two years succeeding its organization, the services of the church were held in private houses generally, and sometimes in the schoolhouse. Arrangements were made for the building of a church in 1817, and a lot was donated by James Poage for that purpose. A brick house, 45x45 feet, was erected, which was used until 1854, when another was erected and used until 1867, when it was sold and a new building erected. A very handsome little church was torn down to give place to the present elegant edifice, which was erected at a cost of $26,000. It was built on the old site, corner of Third and Mulberry streets. Rev. James Ross was the first regular preacher, commencing his labors in 1818, and continuing three years, leaving in 1821. In 1822, Rev. John Rankin was installed pastor. For twenty-three years he labored zealously, and became known throughout the country as an earnest anti-slavery man, and among the foremost in the temperance cause. In 1836, Mr. Rankin accepted the agency for the American Anti-Slavery Society for one year, during which time his place was supplied by Rev. James Dunlap. In 1838, a division in the General Assembly took place; this church decided to adhere to the New School branch connected with the Cincinnati Presbytery. After a few years, Rankin returned, and was given permission by the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation.

In 1845, he organized another church, to which he ministered until the re-union of the churches in 1865. By the personal efforts of Robert McMillin, James Reynolds, Sr., Theodore W. Collins and others this church was erected in Ripley on Third street (now owned by the Disciples' Church.)

Christian Church.—In 1842, an effort was made to organize a society. During the summer, Rev. Mr. Baker by invitation preached occasionally. After one year, the congregation fitted up the second story of the warehouse belonging to a member of the church. The membership continued to increase until 1845, when it numbered 170. During the year 1846, a church building was erected at a cost of $7,000. The late Elder Matthew Gardner assisted in the dedicatory services.

Disciples' Church.—About the 1st of January, 1863, J. Z. Taylor, by invitation of J. P. Dougherty, began a series of meetings in the old Christian meeting-house in the town of Ripley. After some days of co-operation, it was proposed to unite the fragments of the two people, which proved a failure. A few persons then resolved to form themselves into a church, which they did

near the middle of January, 1863, and employed J. Z. Taylor to preach for them.

During the first year, the society occupied the old Christian Church, and the second year they occupied Liggett Chapel, on Second street. At the close of the second year, it was ascertained that they were not able to pay rent for a building in addition to paying a minister, consequently the meetings ceased for want of available means and some place in which to worship. The society remained in a dormant state until the spring of 1867, at which time they purchased the Second Presbyterian Church on Third street for the sum of $4,000, when the regular meetings were resumed, and have continued to the present time.

Methodist Episcopal Church (Ripley).—This church stands intimately connected with the pioneer operations of the county. The Brush Creek Circuit was organized early in 1811, and its third quarterly meeting was held at Eagle Creek camp grounds. The next was held at Alexander Mehaffey's house, on Eagle Creek, September 12, 1812. Solomon Langdon was Presiding Elder, and Isaac Pavey preacher in charge of the circuit. At Eagle Creek camp ground, August 9, 1813, the following entry was made on the records of the quarterly conference:

> Henry Bascom is recommended to the annual conference for a circuit to have and preach; obtained it.
>
> (Signed) ROBERT FINLEY, *President pro tem.*

Thus emerged from our very midst that matchless orator whose fame has filled the world, and of whom Henry Clay, when urging his appointment as Chaplain to Congress, for which the noblest names of nearly all the churches were placed before Congress, and competition ran higher than ever before or since, rising to his full height, as an advocate, said: "Why, Mr. Speaker, Henry Bascom will preach you all to hell and half-way back again while the other aspirants are getting ready." Bascom was promptly elected Chaplain to Congress over all opposition, and thus from Eagle Creek we sent to the highest crag of the rock of our national glory the orator of Brown County, who was amongst preachers as the eagle among birds. In 1816, Brush Creek Circuit embraced Brown and three or four other counties, numbering thirty societies, fifteen local, beside the regular itinerant preachers. In 1812, Rev. Isaac Parry formed the class at "Fitch's," and Bishop Bascom appointed class leader at the age of sixteen. The following names appear on the records of the beginning of Methodism in this vicinity in 1812: H. B. Bascom, Alpheus Bascom, Hannah Bascom, Mrs. Parent, Hugh Allen, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Staten, Henry Hardesty, Henry Morris, George Coates.

The first Methodist sermon was preached by Rev. John Collins at the first burial among the villagers of Staunton (now Ripley), it being the wife of Barnard Jackson, afterward one of the Township Trustees. This branch of the church was early organized in Ripley. A class of a few members was formed at the residence of Samuel Fitch, on Eagle Creek, in 1812. In 1818, Rev. John Gaddis was appointed class leader in Ripley by Rev. William Dixon, in charge of an adjoining circuit. The names of the principal members were John Ashbaugh, Sophia Ashbaugh, Ann and William Tupman, Rachel, Sophia and Anna Hardin, Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel, William Creekbaum and John Cauffman. The house of John Rhodes was the place of preaching, and afterward alternately the houses of Ashbaugh, Hardin and Jackson. The congregation in 1867 erected a new church building on Second street, at a cost of $35,000, including the furnishing of this handsome building in the best of style. The steeple is a model for symmetry and beauty. The auditorium will seat 600 persons.

A history of St. Michael's Church (Catholic) will be found in another part of this volume.

Baptist (Colored) Church (Ripley).—Until the year 1855, what few religiously inclined colored people lived in Ripley attended the Presbyterian Church. In August of that year, an organization was effected, and Rev. George Grayson, a colored man, became the preacher for this little band of poor, but well-meaning, people, and the church was then established. Jane Marshall, John Hughes, Adeline Hughes and Granny Brown were among the first members. By donations from friends, they were enabled to buy a little property, the old brick warehouse on Second street, where Mr. Devore's new two-story brick building stands, where, with rough benches and cheap lights, day and night services were held for some time; the congregation soon gained in numbers. Afterward this lot was deeded to Mrs. E. F. Liggett, holding the interest of her husband, one of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in part payment for the old Methodist Episcopal Church on Third street, now occupied by this congregation. This people have worked incessantly and to-day are out of debt, having paid $4,000 for the church building, which is large, well constructed and in good repair. The present membership is about one hundred and seventy-five. Present preacher in charge is Rev. J. M. Meek, to whom the congregation is very much indebted for his financial management of their affairs, bringing them out of debt in a few years' labor. Trustees, B. Spurlock, Joseph Bulger and Cupid Strander; Deacons, Joseph Washington, Charles Washington, Joseph Bulger, Harry Hawkins and Benjamin Spurlock.

Wesleyan (African) Church was organized at the house of Merritt Durgaw about thirty years ago. The first recollection of your historian, and it seems that it is about the oldest, as compared with those living, is that the first meetings were held in the second story of the J. D. Evans estate property on Third street, near corner of Main street on Second (now the saloon property of Atwood).

Afterward, the society perfected its organization, and met from time to time at the residence of Henry Hord and other good brethren.

The friends of the church saw that these good people were in earnest and determined in their efforts to build up a church, and they then lent them their aid, and the result was that the society soon completed a suitable building for public worship, and to-day occupies the same, free from debt. Rev. C. W. Clemens was instrumental in organizing the church. He was followed by his brother, R. J. Clemens, who superintended the building of the present church edifice, corner of Third and Cherry streets. The church afterward got into a difficulty about the minister in charge, Rev. J. Henderson, who, it is claimed, endeavored to carry them over to the African Methodist Church. He succeeded in winning over some twenty or thirty of the membership. In that weakened condition the church sent for Bro. T. H. Clinton, who possessed more than ordinary ability and who succeeded in uniting and building up the church, and remained as its faithful pastor for over ten years.

THE PRESS OF RIPLEY.

The first printing establishment brought to this county was purchased by Louden, Butt & Co., of Morgan, Lodge & Co., in Cincinnati, and a paper published on it entitled the *Benefactor*, in June, 1820, in the village of Levanna, two miles below Ripley, on the Ohio River, in this (Union) Township. It continued one year at that place, when a dissolution took place, and Mr. Louden sold his interest to William Middleton, of Ripley.

The second paper published in the county was the *Political Censor*. This paper was first established at Williamsburg, at that time the county seat of

Clermont County, by Thomas S. Foot and Robert Tweed. The first number was issued in March, 1812. It strenuously opposed the last war with Great Britain, that being the bone of contention with the then contending parties in the United States. Foot & Tweed continued its publication until some time in 1814, when they sold the establishment to James Finley, who continued to publish the paper at Williamsburg one year, when he removed to West Union, Adams County, and continued its publication until March, 1822, at which time he removed to Ripley. In 1823, the establishment was purchased by John and James Carnahan, who published the paper until some time in 1824, when it was discontinued. Size of the paper was 17x22 inches; terms, $1.50 per annum in advance.

The third paper published in the county was the *Castigator*, the first number of which was issued at Ripley on the 11th day of June, 1824, by David Ammen.

The material on which the *Castigator* was printed, afterward printed the *Examiner*, the Ripley *Telegraph*, and still later *Freedom's Casket*, by Will Tomlinson, who removed the material to Piketon, Pike Co., Ohio, and published the *Hickory Sprout* upon it. After issuing eleven numbers of the *Sprout*, commencing July 24, 1844, the material was burned.

The first number of the *Farmers' Chronicle and Ripley Advertiser* was issued at Ripley on the 25th of August, 1830. It was edited by G. W. King, and published by Patterson. Mr. King had purchased the material for the office with the hope of assisting Mr. Patterson to obtain a livelihood for himself and family, but, finding that Mr. Patterson's propensity for alcoholic drinks was almost insatiable, he disposed of the press, type, etc., after keeping up the paper for nearly a year.

The *Ohio Whig*, C. F. Campbell, editor, issued its first number at Ripley August 4, 1834. The printing material had been purchased by Mr. Campbell from Isaac N. Morris, who had just ceased editing a short-lived paper at Georgetown.

The *Whig* was continued until some time in 1836, when Mr. Campbell sold the establishment to Robert B. Harlan, of Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio.

The next paper was the *Political Examiner*, the first number of which was issued at Georgetown by John Duffee and Thomas H. Lynch, on the 21st of June, 1837. After the publication of a few numbers, the paper was issued by Duffee & Pollock until after the returns of the election of 1838, when the publication of the *Examiner* was discontinued. At that time, Preston Sellers owned a share in the press, and he taking charge of the paper published it until the next August, when Lynch sold the material to C. Edwards, of Ripley. Mr. Sellers then procured new material, and continued to publish the *Examiner* until August, 1843, when he sold out to Isaac N. Walters, who removed the press and fixtures to Clark County, Ohio. Sellers then purchased the material upon which the *Free Press* had been printed at Xenia, Ohio, and removed it to Georgetown, where he continued to publish the *Examiner* until March, 1845, when it was removed to Ripley, and there published until August, when it was transferred by the Sheriff to G. W. and Oscar F. Shaw, who commenced the publication of the Ripley *Bee* upon the material. In August, 1839, as mentioned above, C. E. Edwards purchased the material of a Georgetown paper, the *Political Examiner*, and, removed it to Ripley, issued the first number of the Ripley *Telegraph* on the 7th of September, 1839. Mr. Edwards continued to publish it until January 8, 1842, when he sold to Morrison H. Burns, who published it until May, 1843, when he sold it to Will Tomlinson, who published *Freedom's Casket* on the same material.

The Ripley *Bee* succeeded the *Examiner*. It was published by George

W. and Oscar F. Shaw. The first number of the *Bee* was issued on the 23d day of August, 1845. The paper was continued under this firm until May 1, 1848, when L. G. Jenkins purchased G. W. Shaw's interest in the paper, which was then conducted by the firm of Shaw & Jenkins, until May, 1849, when Oscar F. Shaw sold his interest to C. F. Campbell. Campbell & Jenkins enlarged the paper, and continued the publication of the paper until the 19th of August, 1850, when Jenkins sold his interest to C. F. Campbell and T. F. Sniffin.

Among the graduates of the *Bee* office while it was under Campbell & Sniffin's control may be named Frank T. Campbell, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Iowa; Angus K. Campbell, a practicing lawyer at Newton, Iowa; J. Q. A. Campbell, editor of the *Republican*, a widely-circulated newspaper at Bellefontaine, Ohio; two other sons of Mr. Campbell, Archie and Charles, who have been connected with newspapers at other places; Henry R. Boss, a well-known printer and writer, now residing in Chicago; Capt. William Parker, editor and publisher of various papers in Amboy and Mendota, Ill., and in Kansas.

The next Ripley newspaper was the *Taylor Battery*, published by Isaac D. Shaw. The *Battery* was a Whig campaign paper and published only during the campaign of 1848.

The Ripley *Herald*, published by Will Tomlinson, the material being owned by a company of Spiritualists. The first number was issued on the 13th of May, 1852. The *Herald* advocated the doctrine of Spiritualism. After nineteen numbers of the paper had been issued, Mr. Tomlinson sold his interest to Oliver Baker and others, who changed its name to *Spiritual Era* and continued its publication until January, 1854.

A Pierce campaign paper called the *Granite Rock* was published in 1852 by Will Tomlinson in Ripley, edited by A. P. Lewis and N. A. Devore. After the first few numbers were published, the paper was conducted by Mr. Tomlinson alone. Next in the list was the *Scott Battery*, a Scott campaign paper for the campaign of 1852, published in the *Bee* office in Ripley, and edited by Isaac D. Shaw.

The *Loyal Scout*, another campaign paper, was published in Ripley during the campaign of 1860 by Will Tomlinson.

In June, 1867, the *Independent Press* made its appearance in Ripley, published by Ward & Sellers. At the expiration of eight months, the same was sold to Thomas Gliddon, who published it for a period of three or four months, when it was consolidated with the Ripley *Bee*. In January, 1870, Mr. Tomlinson began the publication of a paper in Ripley entitled the *Lunch Basket*. At the expiration of the third month, Mr. Tomlinson purchased an interest in the Ripley *Bee*, and discontinued the publication of the *Lunch Basket*. In the spring of 1870, began the publication of the *Reform*, the paper being published in the town of Ripley by a stock company, the publication of which terminated at the close of the sixth month.

On the 15th of July, 1874, S. J. Housh purchased of Reynolds & Baird the Ripley *Bee*, and the name of the paper was changed to the Ripley *Independent*, the same being published six months, when it was sold to M. J. Chase & Co., who again changed the name to the *Ohio Valley Times*. On the 20th of July, 1875, W. B. Tomlinson purchased the paper, resuming the old name, Ripley *Bee*.

The *Ohio Valley Times* was, in March, 1876, published by W. P. Reynolds. Afterward, November 25, 1878, J. C. Newcomb and W. P. Reynolds published the Ripley *Times* upon new material furnished by Newcomb and the old owned by W. P. Reynolds. The publication of this paper was continued until May, 1880, when W. W. Gilliland entered into copartnership with J. C.

Newcomb, buying out Reynolds' interest in the paper. The Ripley *Bee*, by W. B. Tomlinson, had continued on up to this time; then Mr. Tomlinson sold his subscription list to Gilliland & Newcomb, and the name was changed to the *Bee and Times*, Mr. Tomlinson removing his press and material to Ironton, Ohio, where he has ever since published a weekly paper called the Ironton *Busy Bee*. In August, 1881, Mr. W. W. Gilliland sold out to Newcomb, and the latter has continued to publish the *Bee and Times* to this date. The Chase publication was neutral in politics; the others were Republican.

H. J. Menaugh & Co. purchased material, and the Ripley *Saturday Budget* made its appearance on the 11th day of June, 1881, neutral in politics, and it has appeared regularly every Saturday since to the present time. This is the last paper started in Ripley or within the county; size, 26x40 at this date, July, 1882.

We are indebted to Dr. T. W. Gordon, in the Brown County Atlas, for copious extracts therefrom on the subject of the press, using his text as far as it will apply to Union Township.

THE SCHOOLS, EARLY TEACHERS, ETC.

It is quite difficult to give strictly accurate dates as to the early schools and teachers of our public scools; the following, however, will be found nearly so. The first teacher was Zaccheus Martin in 1816, Peter Wiles following him. Between 1820 and 1830, Rev. Mr. Reuben White, Nathaniel Brockway and others taught more or less. Between 1830 and 1853, the latter date being the year the new school system in Ohio went into operation, among others the following teachers were engaged: C. F. Campbell, Esq., Nathaniel Cradit, John McCague, M. P. Gaddis, George Palmer, David Abbot, M. and Mrs. Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Joseph Hughes, W. G. Kephart, Horace Norton, Mr. Whittemore, Jonathan Taft, Capt. George W. Shaw, W. S. Humphreys, Andrew Coons, Elijah Warner, a Mr. Conkling and Mr. Earhart, of Pennsylvania. The latter taught in about 1825, and was the founder of the first Sabbath school in Ripley. In 1828, a college was founded, with Rev. John Rankin as President; James Simpson, Professor of Languages, and Nathaniel Brockawy, Professor of Mathematics. The school was continued to 1832. Mr. Brockway died of cholera that year, which was a sad and is a memorable year to our people.

In 1832, a female seminary was established by Rev. J. Rankin, with Miss Riley (afterward a missionary to India) First Assistant, Miss Ervin, second, and Miss Murray, third.

A college was founded in 1840 with Rev. J. Rankin, President, W. S. Humphreys and James Frazier, Assistants. Rev. Jonathan Taylor succeeding Mr. Rankin, this school continuing until 1849.

Among the distinguished personages who received their first instruction in the schools of Ripley were President U. S. Grant, Admiral David Ammen, Gen. Jacob Ammen, Gen. Robert Allen, C. Q. M. U. S. A., and a long list of eminent divines, editors, lawyers, physicians, missionaries, teachers and artists.

Under what is known as the "old school district system," or "free schools," but little benefit was derived from the limited public funds. The text-books used were the Explanatory Monitor, Pike's Arithmetic ("tare and tret made us boys swear and sweat"), Olney's Geography, Kirkham's Grammar and the English Reader, In February, 1853, the General Assembly of Ohio enacted substantially the present excellent system, which was published in the county papers, and the masses read and re-read its provisions. The justness of the principle, "That the property of the State should educate the children of the State," had the right "ring" to the poor man, and the far-seeing capitalist

saw that as ignorance gave way to the intelligence of the whole people, his means were more safe—that theft, arson, murder and misdemeanors of all kinds were greater where ignorance prevailed; so, hand in hand, the poor man and the rich one set the great school system of Ohio in motion. The results show the wisdom of our law-makers, and how easy it is to enforce law when the people want it.

The first Board of Education of Ripley under the new law was elected in April, 1853, and was composed of Archibald Liggett, Nathaniel Cradit and David Gaddis, Directors, and F. F. Shaw, Recorder of the town, *ex officio* Clerk of the Board. Mr. Liggett served many years, and died in 1877. His son, J. C. Liggett, is a member of the present School Board; Mr. Cradit and Mr. Gaddis are still living at advanced ages. Mr. Cradit has a son, and the said Clerk a daughter, teachers in the present schools, May, 1882. The present Superintendent, Prof. J. C. Shumaker, has filled that responsible position since 1871, and has proved "the right man in the right place."

The last report of the Superintendent is as follows:

TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION:

Gentlemen—According to Section 6, of Rules and Regulations, I have the honor to submit this report of the Ripley Union Schools for the year commencing September 5, 1881, and ending June 1, 1882:

Number of teachers, 16; number of children of school age, 896; number of pupils enrolled—boys, 359; girls, 424; total, 783; average monthly enrollment—boys, 294; girls, 350; total, 644; average daily attendance—boys, 262; girls, 322; total, 584; number of days schools were in session, 186; per cent of attendance, 91; cost, per pupil, of the year's tuition, $7.90.

BRANCHES OF STUDY, WITH THE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN EACH BRANCH.

Alphabet, 80; reading, 700; spelling, 700; writing, 700; arithmetic, 534; geography, 418; English grammar, 377; oral lessons, 496; composition, 379; algebra, 58; American literature, 14; natural philosophy, 44; physiology, 22; physical geography, 26; Latin, 45; geometry, 28; science of government, 14; rhetoric, 14; trigonometry, 14; astronomy, 14; history, 48; German, 113; French, 10; number in graduating class of 1882, 14; whole number of graduates, 96.

TEACHERS' MEETINGS.

Monthly Teachers' Meetings were held during the year. Papers were read as follows:

"History of Education, and New Methods of Instruction," J. C. Shumaker.
"Practical Phonetics," Carrie Evans.
"Morals and Manners in School," J. T. Whitson.
"Use of Slates in Primary Schools," Julia Lowry.
"Some of the Results of Education," Lizzie Liggett.
"Flowers and Children," Ella Biehn.
"We Must Educate," Charles Young.
"Teaching Composition," Kate Shaw.
"Beginnings of Knowledge," Kate McClintick.
"Concert Exercises in School," Anna Creekbaum.
"What Children Learn out of School," N. Becker.
"The Right Use of Text-books," Anna Sniffin.
"Scylla and Charyb dis," Sarah A. Perry.
"Literary Culture," Sallie Pierce.
"The Ideal School," S. B. Cradit.

AUTHORS' DAYS.

A few days during the year were devoted, by the higher grades, to the study of the works and characters of some of America's most eminent authors.

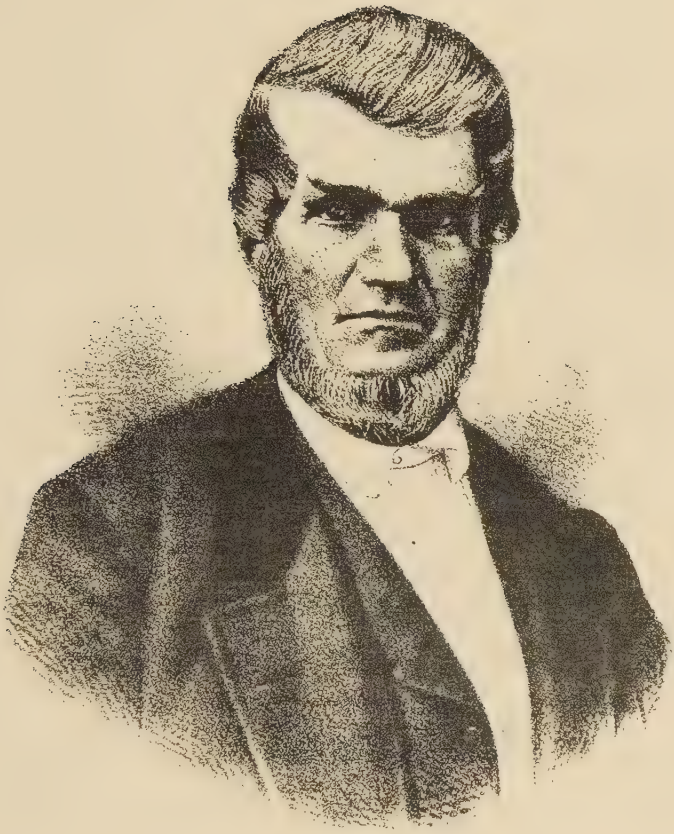
One day was devoted to the memory of the life, services and death of the lamented Garfield, and to the history of the American Republic.

These memorial exercises are full of interest and instruction to the pupils. They arrest the monotony and humdrum of school life.

They cause the pupils to study the very best gems of American literature.

They cause them to investigate the lives and characters of some of the best and purest men of the Republic.

If we could devote more time to the study of literature and the elegant arts—to the True, the Beautiful and the Good, I believe it would result in arousing in our young men and young women higher aspirations and nobler purposes. The study of good literature is refining, elevating, purifying.



DECEASED.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The work in this department has been the best that could be done under the circumstances. I have been compelled, for the want of room in the Grammar Schools, to promote pupils to the High School who were not prepared for that grade.

I respectfully call the attention of the board to the fact that we must either lower the present good standing of the High School, or make some provision for maintaining its high character.

I respectfully suggest that all the grades of the High School be required to study the common branches next year, with such High School branches as they can take in addition thereto; and that there be no graduating class of 1884, or if there be any, only a few of the very best in the class; and that there be no promotions to the High School next year.

THE GERMAN DEPARTMENT.

This department, as in former years, has had entirely too many pupils for one teacher. I suggest for your consideration the propriety of permitting none but the children of German parents to pursue this study until they get into the Senior Grammar School. The teacher then to teach German in *German*. English pupils from the Senior Grammar and High Schools may study the German as a dead language, for the purpose of obtaining a better knowledge of language in general. I believe, as a general rule, English children will not learn to speak the German language from the study of German text-books.

THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

These schools are taking a higher ground every year. The attendance has been larger and better this year than ever before. There is a growing sentiment among these people in favor of a liberal education. I have been urging the pupils of this high school for years to persevere to the end and graduate. Three of them creditably completed the course, and have graduated with high honor. One of them taught in our schools during the past year with great credit to himself, and, from what I can learn, to the entire satisfaction of his patrons.

I am heartily glad that your Honorable Body has employed two of them to teach during the coming year. It will be an incentive to others to complete the course of study, and prepare themselves for usefulness, and for positions of honor.

PENMANSHIP.

During the few months that Mr. Wright was engaged as teacher of penmanship, the most marked improvement was made in the writing of the pupils.

I hope, now that we have a regular teacher of penmanship, that the improvement in this direction will be still more flattering. I suggest that the teacher of penmanship give at least one lesson a week in each department in mechanical drawing. I believe the results will justify the experiment.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The rudiments of music should be taught in our schools.

The text-book on English grammar should be changed, if it can be done without extra expense.

The course of study should be revised.

I hereby extend to the Board of Education, teachers and all, my heartfelt thanks for the cordial and generous support given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Yours very respectfully,

RIPLEY, Ohio, June 26, 1882. J. C. SHUMAKER, *Superintendent.*

There are twelve whole subdistricts in the township, exclusive of Ripley, and four joint sub districts, the whole number of sixteen for the education of the white youth, and two additional districts, with good buildings, for colored youth. The school in Levanna, one in No. 6 and one in No. 7, require an assistant teacher in each. The average wages paid is about $40 per month. The buildings are neat, in good repair and supplied with improved desks and other school furniture.

STEAMBOAT BUILDING AT RIPLEY.

A number of years ago, there were built at Ripley several steamboats. The following is a list of those constructed here, as near as we can ascertain. There being no record kept, so far as known, we rely solely on the memory of some of our oldest citizens:

The "Paragon," built in 1826–27 by Capt. John Moore; the "Compan-

ion," built in 1831 by Peter and Russel Shaw and Eli Collins; Eli Collins, Captain; Salem Shaw, Clerk.

The "William Parsons," by Archibald Knight and Y. Stephenson; the "Banner," built in 1828 by William Humphries and Dr. Carey A. Campbell; the "Messenger," by McMillin & Reynolds; the "Cavalier," by Capt. J. Patterson and Hayden Thompson; the "Ajax," built in 1835 by Peter and Russel Shaw; the "Fox," built in 1834 by Russel and Peter Shaw; the "Caledonia," by Capt. John Moore; the "Joan of Arc," built in 1836 by Porter, Collins & Evans, of Ripley, and Capt. C. B. Church, of Aberdeen; the "Conqueror" (six boiler), built in 1837–38 by Capt. John Moore; the "Shepherdess," by John Patterson; the "Fair Play," built in 1836 by Capt. John Moore; name not known, by Esq. Doty, of Cincinnati; the "Caledonia No, 2," by Capt. John Moore; the "Veteran," built in 1833 by Capt. John Rice; the "Shoal-Water," the hull of which was built in sections like vats—the boys called her the "Tanyard"—by a gentleman of Pennsylvania, Capt. Emery, an incessant smoker. It was said of him that he fell overboard from his boat into the river, and came up out of it smoking his cigar. This boat was built at the lower yard.

A great deal of repairing and altering of steamboats, such as splicing out, adding to length of hulls, etc., was done at the two boat yards here. The upper yard was owned by Porter, Collins & Evans, and the lower by the Turneys. A general superintendent by the name of William Gordon, of Cincinnati, was usually employed to plan and superintend the construction of these boats and the work at these yards.

When the "Ajax" was built, one of her owners, Russel Shaw, got out timbers for the boat in his woodland at Russellville, ten miles northeast of Ripley. His son Merritt, then a youth, with his brother Eli, hauled these timbers to Ripley by wagon and two yoke of oxen, through the mud roads, taking back six barrels of salt, all the team could pull through. Timber, of course, was plenty near the river; but Mr. Shaw desired to select the right kind, and did it.

In addition to what was done here long ago, the Boyd Manufacturing Company, having an office and some material at Ripley, a mill, lumber yard and store at Levanna, and the same at Higginsport in this county, does an immense business in building wharf-boats, barges, flat-boats, etc., etc., in addition to the general saw and planing mill business.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic.—A lodge of dispensation was granted to work in the first three degrees of Masonry, in 1818. Abram Shepherd as W. M., Phillip Roupe and Christian Wiles, Sr., as Wardens; Asa Shaw, Secretary. The first degrees were conferred in the Asa Shaw Building, on Market street, in Ripley, now burned down. In this building, the late Gen. James Louden was ballotted for, and elected, and the degrees were afterward conferred in Abram Shepherd's residence, on Front street, afterward owned by Thomas McCague, and now by a granddaughter of his, Mrs. M. L. Kirkpatrick.

The Grand Lodge of the most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of Ohio, convened and assembled in the town of Lancaster, send greeting: Whereas a petition has been presented to us from Daniel H. Murphy, Amos Grantham, Thomas Middleton, Francis Coburn, John S. Beasley, William K. Burt, Zaddock Hook and William T. Tarble, all Free and Accepted Masons. * * * * Therefore a charter is granted to said brothers and their associates known as Union Lodge, No. 71, F. & A. M. Dated this 15th day of September, A. D. 1840.

Grand Lodge of Ohio.
SEAL.
F. & A. M.

W. B. HUBBARD, M. W. G. M.,
A. D. BIGELOW, R. W. D. G. M.,
W. B. DODDS, R. W. S. G. W.,
L. BERA, R. W. J. W.

Attest: G. F. SMITH, R. W. G. Secretary.

The lodge room used was the third story of the brick building owned by D. H. Murphy, corner of Front and Main (or Ferry street as then known), where the lodge continued to work up to November 9, 1850, when the entire building, with all the paraphernalia, furniture, records and effects of the lodge, were destroyed by a fire, together with a considerable portion of the stock of general merchandise then in the lower and second stories, belonging to Daniel H. Murphy.

"Ripley, November 18, 1850, A. L. 5850.—At a regular meeting of Union Lodge, No. 71, A., F. & A. M., at their hall, in the third story of the brick building, corner of Main and Third streets, owned by Hayden Thompson, held this evening. Officers present, Jonathan Kelly, W. M.; Amos Grantham, S. W.; A. B. Martin, J. W.; D. H. Murphy, Treasurer; B. F. Johnson, Secretary; G. K. Snider, S. D.; Silas Huron, J. D.; Z. Hook, T. Members present, A. P. Hensley, Thomas Ren, W. S. Lane, J. Herzog, R. N. Jenkins, S. Martin, Isaac Moore, Samuel A. Dawson. D. G. Sellman, George McElwee, C. Ridgway, F. G. Shaw, L. G. Palmer, E. Flaugher; visitors, H. Johnson and L. Friedley.

"The W. M. announced to the lodge the destruction of the charter, by-laws, and effects of the lodge, when Bro. D. H. Murphy produced a dispensation from the M. W. Grand Master, William B. Hubbard, Esq., authorizing and empowering Union Lodge, No. 71, to work until the next meeting of the Grand Lodge."

The lodge continued to work in the Thompson Hall until the completion of the new Masonic Hall, which was in 1855, at the old corner of Front and Main, where it still continues. This new hall (the upper or third story, with a five-foot entrance on Front street), belongs to Union Lodge, No. 71. It was built by members of the lodge by stock subscribed and paid out from time to time by Robert Fulton, until its completion, in 1855, when the same was turned over to the lodge, and all stock assumed by it, bearing interest, but now all canceled by donation and payment.

The lodge rooms were handsomely frescoed and ornamented in design, and were elegantly refitted in November, 1876, at a cost of $1,200. A tornado occurring on Sunday after the completion of the work, unroofed the building, and the heavy rains following damaged the ceiling and walls so as to require nearly all this costly work to be done over again, amounting to some $400, which was promptly executed, and is now (1882) one of the most pleasant lodge rooms in Southern Ohio.

The present officers of Union Lodge, No. 71, are R. C. Rankin, W. M.; J. C. Liggett, S. W.; D. W. Shedd, J. W.; W. A. Dixon, Treasurer; Secretary, W. H. Armstrong; S. D., J. C. Shumaker; J. D., George Sheer; Tiler, G. W. Shaw; Chaplain, David Gaddis.

Lodge meets Monday evening, on or before the full moon.

Ripley Chapter, No. 84.—A warrant of dispensation was granted, dated October 17, 1858, to D. H. Murphy, L. G. Palmer, C. Ridgway, Robert Fulton, William Parker, Zaddock Hook, A. B. Martin, Samuel Martin, John Thompson and Sherry Moore, to confer the Chapter degrees. The officers were D. H. Murphy, H. P.; A. B. Martin, King; S. Moore, Secretary.

A charter was granted this Chapter October 15, 1859, A. L. 5859, signed by George Rex, G. H. P.; John M. Barrere, D. G. H. P.; P. Thatcher, Grand King; J. A. Riddle, Grand Scribe. Attest: John D. Caldwell, Grand Secretary.

This Chapter occupied the hall of Union Lodge, and meets on the first Monday after the full moon.

The present officers are J. L. Armstrong, H. P.; J. L. Wylie, King; D.

W. Shedd, Scribe; W. H. Armstrong, Secretary; J. C. Liggett, Treasurer; David Gaddis, Chaplain; R. C. Rankin, Captain of the Host; W. A. Dixon, Principal Sojourner; M. of 1st Vail, Al. White; 2d, Peter Benna; 3d, H. Lokey; R. A. Captain, John Hindman; Guard, George W. Shaw; Chaplain, David Gaddis.

The lodge and chapter memberships are large, and comprise some of our best citizens.

Lamartine Lodge, No. 118, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Ripley, Brown Co., Ohio, September 25, 1848, with the following charter members: Alexander P. Lewis, Isaac W. Parker, John W. Gue, James H. Smith and Mark Senier. A. P. Lewis died at Ripley in 1855; J. H. Smith died at Columbus in about the year 1856 to 1857.

The Grand Master gave our lodge the name of Lamartine, in honor of the renowned and revered patriot of the French Revolution.

Upon its organization and up to the fire of November 9, 1850, it occupied the third story of D. H. Murphy's brick building, corner of Main and Front streets. This fire consumed all the furniture, paraphernalia, charter and records of the lodge. The lodge then rented Hayden Thompson's third story, corner Third and Main, and continued therein until John Bennington's new building on Second street, corner of Liggett's alley, was completed in the spring of 1851, when the lodge then found a home fitted up especially for its use, and where it has remained until this day. The membership is now eighty-two. W. H. Sly, Esq., of Ripley, is one of our honored Past Grand Masters of the State. Two hundred and thirty-five members have taken the degrees of Odd Fellowship since its organization, many taking final cards upon their departure for their Western homes, and many have died. The following is a list of those who were members, and who have crossed the river of death to meet their Grand Master above, to wit: Robert R. Rice, died in October, 1850; Daniel Abers, died in California in 1851; Jacob H. Baker, at Ripley, Ohio, March 27, 1851; Past Grand Jacob De Bolt, at Ripley, Ohio, March 10, 1853; John Sentenney, at Ripley, Ohio, April 27, 1854; Past Grand A. P. Lewis, at Ripley, May 6, 1855; James Sparks, at Ripley, Ohio, June 10, 1858. Thomas M. Tweed, at North Liberty, Adams Co., Ohio, June 17, 1858; Past Grand R. N. Jenkins, at Ripley, Ohio, February, 1861; W. W. Liggett, killed in battle at South Mountain, September 15, 1862; A. S. Liggett, killed in battle at Stone River, December 31, 1862; W. F. Shedd, died on board steamer near Louisville, Ky., on his way home on sick furlough, May, 1862; George F. De Long, died a soldier in Virginia, July, 1864; Hilarius Spaelty, at Ripley, Ohio, December, 1864; W. B. Carey, at Florence, S. C., from starvation whilst a prisoner, February 26, 1865; James Carr, in Illinois, December, 1866; Past Grand W. S. Osbon, at Ripley, Ohio, November 28, 1867; Thomas O. Adkins, Jr., at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 8, 1868; Past Grand D. H. Murphy, killed near Cincinnati, Ohio, by explosion of steamer "Magnolia," March 18, 1868; Past Grand Jacob Herzog, at Ripley, Ohio, January 2, 1872; Past Grand John Bennington, at Ripley, February 20, 1873; Charles Hensel, drowned off steamer Fleetwood, September 10, 1873.

Lafayette Encampment, No. 51, I. O. O. F., was instituted in the town hall, for the reason that the Masonic hall (also used by Lamartine Lodge, No. 118, I. O. O. F.) was burned down, and no other suitable place could be had, June 2, 1851, with the following charter members, Grand Chief Patriarch, Alexander E. Glenn, of Columbus, performing the ceremony of institution: Jacob Herzog, George K. Snider, Archibald P. Hensley, Jacob De Bolt, Alexander P. Lewis, D. H. Murphy, Fr. Taylor Liggett and Campbell Howard. The first officers were: C. P., D. H. Murphy; H. P., Jacob De Bolt; S.

W. George K. Snider; J. W., Adam N. Wylie; Treasurer, Campbell Howard: Scribe, Fr. Taylor Liggett. Propositions were received from the following applicants, and a dispensation granted by the Grand C. P., and the applicants elected and all the degrees conferred on the same evening, to wit: John Bennington, David Friedman, John J. Caldwell, Robert Lewers, Thompson F. Loyd, Horace F. Kellogg, Alexander Jolly, Harvey Palmer, L. G. Palmer, E. M. Fitch and John C. Carey.

At a meeting held June 5, at Odd Fellows Hall, the following appointments were made: Guide, Horace Kellogg; First Watch, L. G. Palmer; Second, T. F. Loyd; Third, Alexander Jolly; Fourth, A. P. Lewis, and Guards to the Tent, Jacob Herzog and J. J. Caldwell.

On motion of Patriarch De Bolt, it was ordered that the regular meeting nights of this encampment be the second and fourth Fridays of each month, which has so continued to this day, June, 1882.

The present officers are: C. P., James McMillin; H. P., W. H. Gilliland; S. W., C. D. Criswell; J. W., D. T. Cockerill; Scribe, F. F. Shaw; Treasurer, C. Zaumseil; Guide, W. D. Young; First Watch, J. M. Cochran; Second Watch, P. D. Newcomb; Third Watch, S. McDonald; Fourth Watch, S. Merrill; I. S., W. J. Mefford, and O. S., R. F. Gaddis.

The number of members July, 1882, fifty. The encampment occupies the hall of Lamartine Lodge, on Second street. Of the charter members, the following are deceased; Jacob Herzog, Archibald P. Hensley, Jacob De Bolt, Alexander P. Lewis, D. H. Murphy, F. T. Liggett. But one of the number survives—Mr. Campbell Howard.

Ripley Lodge, No. 32, A. O. U. W., of Brown Co., Ohio, was instituted at Ripley by D. D. G. M. W. G. C. Forsinger, November 20, 1874, with the following charter members: J. M. Justus, Isaac Broadhurst, J. R. Vance, T. M. Thompson, R. A. Thompson, Henry Fisher, Henry Fleig, Charles Hough, Joseph Shoulter, Robert Carr, L. W. Ross, R. F. Gaddis, A. B. Mefford, Joseph K. Vance, D T. Cockerill, S. P. Paul, William Hodapp, H. Denzelman, Jacob Miller, Ernst Gerth. The first officers were Charles Hough, P. M. W.; J. M. Justus, M. W.; J. K. Vance, General Foreman; Robert Carr, Overseer; Henry Fisher, Recorder; D. T. Cockerill, Financier; James R. Vance, Receiver; Isaac Broadhurst, I. W.; R. F. Gaddis, O. W.; A. B. Mefford, Guide; H. Fleig, R. E. Thompson and S. P. Paul, Trustees; Charles Hough, Representative to Grand Lodge; W. A. Dixon, M. D., Examining Physician.

The present officers are E. M. Chapman, P. M. W.; W. W. Kirkatrick, M. W.; George Frank, Foreman; M. Byersdolfer, Overseer; Stanley Merrill, Recorder; D. T. Cockerill, Financier; Joseph Scholter, Receiver; Jacob Stoody, Guide; R. L. Stephenson, I. W.; Adam Groppenbacher, O. W.; J. M. Hughes, M. Byersdoelfer, H. Fleig, Trustees; Joseph Scholter, Representative to Grand Lodge; Dr. J. L. Wylie, Examining Physician.

Ripley Lodge, No. 84, K. P., was instituted at Ripley in Odd Fellows' Hall, on Second street, on the 8th day of April, 1875. The following were the charter members: M. Creckbaum, L. Grim, Jr., W. C. Byersdolfer, C. Barrer, W. W. Hughes, Joseph Scholter, George P. Tyler, F. F. Shaw, George A. Stuess, Dyase Gilbert, M. Byersdolfer, R. Schneider, V. Roemer, J. M. Hughes, C. A. Linn, Jr., George W. Shaw, Charles Linn, Jacob Stamm, A. A. McPherson, George Klein and L. H. Williams.

The first officers were M. Creekbaum, P. C.; L. Grim, Jr., C .C.; Conrad Bauer, V. C.; C. A. Linn, Jr., Prelate; Michael Byersdolfer, K. of R. & S.; W. W. Hughes, M. of F.; George A. Stivers, N. of E.; G. W. Shaw, M. at A.; Joseph Scholter, I. G.; J. M. Hughes, O. G.; F. F. Shaw, A. A. McPherson and M. Byersdolfer, Trustees.

The officers for 1882 are P. C., W. H. Power; C. C., R. F. Gaddis; Prelate, George H. Schneider; K. of R. & S., L. Grim, Jr.; M. of F., J. M. Hughes; M. of E., Charles Linn; M. at A., Albert H. Grim; I. G., H. J. Menaught; O. G., Philip Linn; Representative to the Grand Lodge, F. F. Shaw.

Number of members at last report, fifty-one.

W. Wirt Liggett Post, No. 145, of the Department of the Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, was instituted at Ripley on the 22d of September, A. D. 1881. A code of by-laws was enacted, which were approved by the Department Commander, George S. Canfield, A. A. G. Toledo, October 30, 1881.

The following is a list of the charter members: L. H. Williams, G. W. Early, George A. Stivers, Thomas Caster, Samuel Yeaton, G. Bambach, Jr., D. T. Cockerill, Jacob Miller, J. H. Bloom, William Wills, Joseph Fritz, Henry W. Rockwell, William Koot, L. Reichmann, Albert White, J. M. Hughes, John W. Adkins, George Monroe, M. Creekbaum, Fred Rutz, J. C. Shumaker, J. A. Steen, Elijah Martin, Orange Sutton, Jacob Kapp, A. Ludwig, T. H. B. Norris, Samuel Lemons, William H. Sutherland, William Pistner, D W. Johns, Thomas M. Hafer, A. M. Dale, C. C. Torrence, George Hanstein, Alfred Monroe, Byron Jones.

The following were the first officers of the post: M. Creekbaum, Commander; J. C. Shumaker, Senior Vice Commander; J. A. Steen, Junior Vice Commander; A. Ludwig, Adjutant; George A. Stivers, Q. M.; T. H. B. Norris, Surgeon; J. H. Bloom, Chaplain: L. H. Williams, Officer of the Day; Thomas Culter, Officer of the Guard; Elijah Martin, Sergeant Major; S. Yeaton, Q. M. Sergeant; Fred Rutz, Inspector, and George W. Early, Aid.

THE FLOODS IN THE OHIO RIVER.

The greatest overflow of the Ohio River at this place, of which we have an accurate account, was in 1832, which spread over its banks and over the entire bottom lands of the river and the tributary rivers and creek bottom lands near their mouths for many miles back of the river in places, and at this point covering the whole upper part of Ripley from Market street to Red Oak Creek (the southern boundary line of the corporate limits). The only visible mark of the height of this flood here is in the rear end of Hayden Thompson's brick building, on the northeast corner of Main and Third streets, where it stopped rising, as measured from the floor, at four feet two and one-half inches. Old settlers inform us that many frame and log houses, stables, sheds and pig pens with animals alive in and upon these structures passed by afloat on this broad and swift stream. Great damage was done in the loss of stock, fences, buildings and crops.

The next great high water was in the winter of 1847. From another mark in the Thompson building, referred to above, it stood on the floor three feet four and one-half inches. Both floods covered a great portion of Ripley. The damage was not quite so great, generally, as in 1832.

In 1862, and at other times since, the river has been over its banks. We have nearly every year what is called a "June freshet," coming sometimes sooner and sometimes later in the season, but those of 1862, 1875 and other dates not now remembered were unusually high, covering several times Second street between Main and the bridge over the creek. On these occasions, nearly all the property above Main street from Front to the old cemetery was under water, the inhabitants staying as long as the floor was to be seen, then moving to higher localities—into the churches and other places as opportunity offered. Occasionally, where there were two stories, the families would move "up stairs," and get to their homes by skiff.

FIRE COMPANY AND NOTED FIRES.

"A common danger is a common interest." A fireman's fair was held in John Bennington's warehouse, on Easton street, in the year 1846 or 1847 (the old record book is lost), and proved a grand success, securing funds to buy the "Cumberland" engine and some hose. Previous to this, the only apparatus we had, in addition to what was known as the "bucket brigade," was a small affair called the "Tamer," a little hand engine worked by a crank, made something like the hand engines of this day, but, as compared with the useful and handsome apparatus of this time, it was an extremely insignificant affair, and of but little use. 'Twould be a curiosity to the present generation.

D. H. Murphy was President of the first organization, as we find from the first meeting recorded in the only record book we can find, where, "January 12, 1848, the company met pursuant to adjournment, D. H. Murphy, President, in the chair." Then was held the annual election of officers for the company, now composed of two divisions, with the following result: President, D. H. Murphy; Vice President, Samuel Hemphill; Secretary, W. B. Campbell; Treasurer, Dr. A. Beasley; Axmen, William Gaddis, A. M. Hoyt, Thomas Kirker, Charles Ridgway and David Gaddis. The first division was the "Cumberland," and the second division the "Amazon."

Officers of First Division.—First Director, John Thompson; Second, Isaac D. Shaw; Third, M. M. Murphy; First Engineer, A. Jolly; Second, A. B. Burt; Third, Thomas O. Adkins; Scribe, W. S. Humphreys.

Officers of Second Division —First Director, J. Kelly; Second, Dr. Alexander Dunlap; Third, A. P. Lewis; First Engineer, James A. Campbell; Second, Robert Lewers; Third, O. C. Ross; Scribe, W. B. Campbell.

Officers of Hook and Ladder Company.—First Foreman, D. G. Sellman; Second, James Harden.

Sixty-five names are enrolled as members of the first division for engine duty, and thirty for the hose. Sixty-two members are enrolled for second division engine, and twenty-nine for the hose.

Out of 186 members in all, we count so far as personally known ninety-eight deceased. W. B. Campbell served efficiently as Secretary from the first organization to June, 1852, resigning then, when F. F. Shaw was elected, and served till January, 1859, then John McCague from 1859 to 1865.

This organization remained as originally chartered under its own constitution and by-laws, with the two divisions under one head; one President, who was Commander in Chief, and directed the chief officers of each division at a fire until 1865, the last record being May 19. Since then, there have been two separate companies, the engines purchased since 1865 being the "Sherman" (name since changed to the "Murphy") and the "Hemphill," both good engines, and supplied with ample hose and hose carriages.

There are thirteen fire cisterns distributed throughout the town at intersections of streets. It is a notable fact that our fire companies have managed fires here with remarkable success. As long ago as February 25, 1851, Mr. C. Baird, then agent of the Columbus Insurance Company, presented a check for $25 from the company to the fire company as a recognition of the valuable services rendered at fires in Ripley in saving property.

The fire company had its friends. The ladies of Ripley held a fair for its benefit in February, 1851, netting over $450, and the "Ripley Sax Horn Band" gave a Christmas concert and fair in 1855 for its benefit, and presented the company with $170.

The present officers of the "Murphy" Company are as follows: Captain, H. Biehn; First Lieutenant, R. Campbell; Second Lieutenant, William Culter; Third Lieutenant, J. M. Cochran; Treasurer, William Maddox; Secre-

tary, J. C. Liggett; Trustees, John Maddox, W. H. Armstrong and W. T. Thompson.

Officers of the "Hemphill:" Captain, L. Reinert; First Lieutenant, H. Fleig; Second Lieutenant, Conrad Bauer; Third Lieutenant, H. J. Menaugh; Secretary, N. Becker; Treasurer, A. Groppembacher; First Engineer, John Blatter; Second, Jordan Braun.

Noted fires.—The largest fire, and the one causing the greatest alarm for the safety of the town occurred July 20, 1847, at 12 o'clock midnight. It was first discovered in the warehouse and stable of Mr. P. D. Evans, on Easton street, and spread so rapidly that several times during the fire the citizens almost despaired of conquering the flames. Some fourteen buildings were burned, and as many more were on fire at different times. The principal sufferers were D. P. Evans, William Patterson, A. Liggett, R. Crozier, Eli Collins, L. G. Palmer, William Armstrong, John Bennington, George Easton, J. C. Campbell, William Parker and Shadford Easton. It destroyed so many buildings that one looking over the burnt district would exclaim, "How was it possible to save the balance of the town with no greater fire engine force?" Simply by every citizen doing something to arrest the flames. A writer for the *Herald* at that time said: "I must not close without one tribute of respect to the fair ladies. They fought the flames with such energy that the fiery elements could do nothing more than yield, either in admiration of their charms, or the deluge of water that kept up from the line of buckets that their delicate hands brought up from the river—no wonder so much was accomplished."

The Murphy corner fire, November 9, 1850, was also one that looked frightful for awhile. By the prompt arrival of the fire engines it was soon under control The "Cumberland" at the river kept the fire from spreading down Front street; the "Amazon," stationed at corner of Second and Main streets, prevented its spread up Main. It occurred at 11 o'clock in the daytime; had it occurred at that hour in the night, doubtless a very great conflagration would have been the result.

February 24, 1854, Boyle's Foundry and Finishing Shop was burnt; considerable loss.

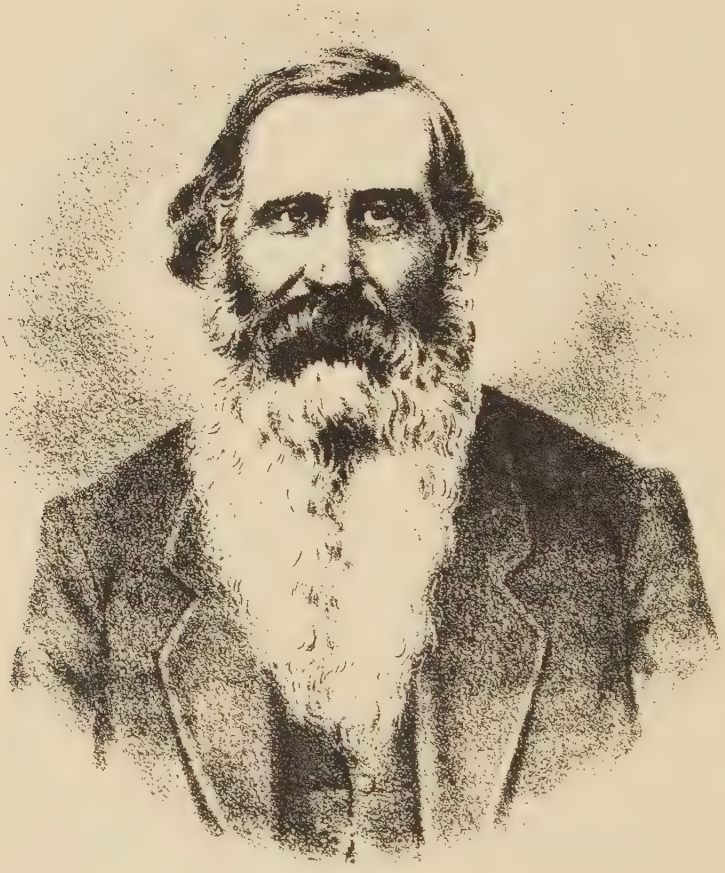
A fire occurred December 4, 1854, in the two-story frame building erected by O. Baker, corner of Pawpaw (or Fifth) and Cherry streets. It originated in the room where a woman of dethroned reason was confined, and it was supposed to have been fired by her. She was so badly burned before being rescued that she died in a very few minutes.

September 5, 1856, at 2:30 A. M., the foundry and finishing shop of William H. McCague, on Front street, was afire, and extinguished in one and a half hours, but not until it had consumed the entire foundry and finishing establishment, and also the rear of Mr. McCague's dwelling, and a brick dwelling on the opposite side of the alley. Loss, $8,000; no insurance.

October 8, 1856, the Lowry & Carey Champion Saw-Mill burned down, with other loss. Their loss was $4,000; no insurance.

December 19, 1857, the saw-mill of Evans & Blair was entirely consumed; nothing saved except the lumber near the mill by aid of the fire department. This mill stood on the river bank just above Poage's Addition to Ripley. Loss, $1,000; no insurance.

May 12, 1863, a fire originated on the property belonging to the heirs of C. Ridgway, on Main near Front street (now Ronsheim). The wind being strong, the flames spread rapidly, and the fire was not extinguished until the building with Mr. Kountz's, east of it, and Mrs. Hardin's, across the street, was nearly destroyed. Total loss, $3,000.



Henry Kimball.

February 24, 1864, the Mrs. Ellen Shaw property, a two-story frame on Market street, was totally consumed. Loss, $1,000.

August 24, 1864, the stable of Ridgway's heirs and the two-story brick dwelling of Capt. L. G. Palmer burned; the stable entirely. A three-fourths damage resulted to Palmer's house. Total loss, about $2,500.

May 19, 1865, the large stable of the heirs of John Porter, on Fifth street, was set in flames by lightning, and entirely consumed. Dr. C. N. Woodward lost a valuable horse in this fire. Building insured.

There were many smaller fires during the period from 1847 to 1865, and many alarms; many fires extinguished by timely aid from neighbors; but space will not admit of their mention.

On the 26th of March, 1872, a large fire occurred in the brick block corner of Main and Second streets, east side. By skillful management of the fire department, the loss was confined mostly to the block.

On May 12th, 1874, Adam Hensel & Co.'s shoe store was fired, and the building, and that of Mr. Lokey, adjoining, considerably damaged.

One of the great fires of interest to the people of Ripley was that of the 10th day of May, 1876, which, originating in the heart of the town, bid fair to reduce to ashes all that portion lying between Second and Third streets, and between Liggett's alley and Main street. It is known as the "Reinert fire." This, like most fires in Ripley, was so well managed that the result was less disastrous than seemed possible.

Another great fire was that on Second street, originating in the frame machine shop of J. P. Parker, corner of Liggett's alley. The flames were not extinguished until the warehouse, its contents and the dwelling of J. J. Cochran, on same lot, Mr. F. Rutz's dwelling and shoe-shop adjoining, as well as a portion of A. Bodmir's, on the south of the alley, were burned, threatening at one time the large brick rows on the west of Second street. This occurred on the 2d of April, 1880.

POLITICS.

From the earliest elections down to the present, the town of Ripley and the township of Union, as well, have been Whig and Republican by varying majorities in the whole township from 1848 to 1882 of from two hundred to four hundred and fifty.

The old township record book found dates back to March 7, 1825. We find the following record: "The Township Trustees met; present, Barnard Jackson and Jeptha Beasley, Trustees, and John C. Poage, Clerk. The commission of Joseph McCarty as Justice of the Peace bears date the 18th of December, 1824, as appears from the face of the commission, it being presented this day." Also the following order: "Asa Shaw presented his bill for $1 for use of room to count ballots, etc., at the Presidential election, October 29, 1824, and allowed." The record nowhere states the vote for the several Presidential candidates.

We find no record of Justices from then to 1836, when C. E. Campbell certifies as Justice of the Peace to administering an oath of office to a Supervisor of Roads. From thence on we have Justices as follows: John Beasley, 1837 to 1849; Samuel T. McConaughy, 1838 to 1841; William Dixon, 1839 to 1860; Lemuel Lindsey, 1840 to 1846; C. F. Campbell, 1846 to 1849; W. F Wylie, 1852 to 1855; James Culter, 1855 to 1858; John Jenkins was elected in June, 1857, to fill the vacancy ocasioned by the resignation of A. M. Clark. Jenkins resigned in April, 1858, and John McCague was elected and held the office up to his death, October, 1879, when L. H. Williams was elected in his stead. F. F. Shaw was elected in April, 1860, and served continuously to the present date, his commission expiring April, 1884, excepting from 1866 to 1869 J. M. Bell served as Justice. David Tarbell was elected Justice of the Peace in 1858.

In April, 1845, is first mentioned the number of votes polled, there being that year 474 votes. The largest number polled was 1,285, November 7, 1876. The number of votes polled October, 1845, was 393. September, 1845, the Assessor returned: "Number of persons liable to do military duty, 289; number not liable, fifty-five. June 17, 1851—Vote on the new constitution: for, 98; against, 478.

October, 1871—Vote for Constitutional Convention, 696; against, 178.

August, 1874—Votes cast for new constitution, 298; against, 350; for minority representation, 183; against, 391; for railroad aid, 355; against, 274; for license, 352; against, 296.

The vote for Governor has been as follows:

1844—Mordecai Bartley, Whig, 369; David Tod, Democrat, 166; L. King, Liberty, 67.

1846—William Bebb, Whig, 377; David Tod, Democrat, 199; Samuel Lewis, Liberty, 74.

1848—Seabury Ford, Whig, 516; John B. Weller, Democrat, 199.

1850—William Johnston, Whig, 431; Reuben Wood, Democrat, 147; Edward Smith, Free Soil, 10.

1851—Samuel F. Vinton, Whig, 325; Reuben Wood, Democrat, 179; Samuel Lewis, Free Soil, 69.

1853—Nelson Barrere, Whig, 230; Samuel Lewis, Free Soil, 217; William Medill, Democrat, 173.

1855—S. P. Chase, Republican, 477; William Medill, Democrat, 169; Allen Trimble, American, 49.

1857—S. P. Chase, Republican, 473; H. B. Payne, Democrat, 201; P. Vantrump, 14.

1859—William Dennison, Republican, 459; Rufus P. Ranney, Democrat, 268.

1861—David Tod, Republican, 506; H. J. Jewett, Democrat, 169.

1863—John Brough, Republican, 719; C. L. Vallandigham, Democrat, 197.

1865—J. D. Cox, Republican, 695; George W. Morgan, Democrat, 264.

1867—R. B. Hayes, Republican, 650; Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, 315.

1869—R. B. Hayes, Republican, 537; George H. Pendleton, Democrat, 357.

1871—E. F. Noyes, Republican, 535; George W. McCook, Democrat, 302.

1873—E F. Noyes, Republican, 502; William Allen, Democrat, 299.

1875—R. B. Hayes, Republican, 642; William Allen, Democrat, 462; J. O'Dell, 12.

1877—William H. West, Republican, 624; R. M. Bishop, Democrat, 372; H. A. Thompson, 14.

1879—Charles Foster, Republican, 776; Thomas Ewing, Democrat, 441.

1881—Charles Foster, Republican, 721; J. W. Bookwalter, Democrat, 342; A. Ludlow, 6.

Of the Presidential elections, our records do not give the vote for electors until the year 1848, and the year 1852 is not recorded; otherwise it is complete from 1848 to 1880.

1848—Z. Taylor, Whig, 412; Lewis Cass, Democrat, 223; M. Van Buren, Free-Soil, 139.

1856—J. C. Fremont, Republican, 507; James Buchanan, Democrat, 235; Millard Fillmore, American, 63.

1860—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 628; S. A. Douglass, Democrat, 343; J. C. Breckinridge, Democrat, ——; John Bell, Union, 45.

1864—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 657; George B. McClellan, Democrat, 253.

1868—U. S. Grant, Republican, 774; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 284.
1872—U. S. Grant, Republican, 695; Horace Greeley, Liberal, 400.
1876—R. B. Hayes, Republican, 853; Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 428.
1880—James A. Garfield, Republican, 836; W. S. Hancock, Democrat, 423.

Of the Republican vote, there are about two hundred and seventy-five colored votes. So far as known, but one of these colored votes is other than Republican. Many of these colored citizens served in the Union army, and made good soldiers, the greater number moving into this township from different Southern States, mostly from Kentucky, during the war and since its close.

Our town and township has always been noted for its peaceable, quiet and orderly elections, notwithstanding the excitement ran high during the war and for some time afterward.

The *Political Examiner*, a Georgetown paper, under date September 24, 1840, contains the following announcement: "Once more unto the breach, once more! Grand rally at Ripley, Ohio, on the 30th instant. Preparation is already made to keep thousands of freemen—yea, all that may come—'without money and without price.' Gen. Harrison will most positively be there, among other invited guests, life and health permitting."

Gen. Harrison came to Ripley as advertised, and one of the largest conventions ever held in the county was the result. They came from every quarter—from Hillsboro and Highland County, from Clermont County, from every nook and corner of Brown County, and thousands from Kentucky—they came in large canoes on wheels, with casks representing hard cider barrels, and, in short, the people were ablaze.

PORK PACKING.

Ripley was second in the number of hogs packed in the State in 1846 Cincinnati being the first. At the time referred to and for some time thereafter, most of the pork packed there went South in barrels, by flat-boats, known as "broad-horns." These boats carried about ten to twelve hundred barrels, and as many as ten to fifteen boats would leave here in a season for the cotton and sugar plantations of the South. All this trade is now changed. Steamboats and railroads carry most of such freight, and the bulk of the hog trade of Ohio for the Southern market centers in Cincinnati. Uncle James Carr, now living, aged eighty-seven and a half years, in full possession of all his faculties, and to-day (June 5, 1882), making out his pension papers as a soldier of the war of 1812, says he helped build some of these "broad horns" at Ripley. It was hard work, the sawing mostly done by hand. Sometimes a little "jower" occurred, only when some "extra" whisky was aboard.

There were from as early as 1826 up to the present time, engaged in the pork trade here, the following-named gentlemen, as well as others not now remembered: Bartlett, from Chillicothe, Thomas McCague, Archibald Liggett, Eli Collins, H. Thompson, Samuel Hemphill, John, Henry, Joseph William and R. P. Bennington, Josiah Frost, Charles Ridgway, D. H. Murphy, John Snedaker, Joseph Wiles, Sr., James Stephenson, Silas Bayne, Campbell Howard.

In 1847–48, Mr. Eli Collins, then and for many years before a sagacious and prominent business man of Ripley, engaged in the pork trade in addition to his large dry goods trade, the writer, then seventeen years of age, taking charge of the pork business as chief clerk. Hogs were very low that year; Mr. Collins bought largely; the great flood came on, and a large lot of pork, lard and other effects were lost in the river by reason of the floor of the building (where a great deal of pork, lard, etc., was stored) giving way, the building being built out upon the public landing, and at this time surrounded by water up to within two feet of the upper floor. Mr. Collins and myself were

in this story: I was weighing keg lard and marking it for shipment on the packet that day. The color getting too thick, I came out by a skiff used to get to and from the building for turpentine to thin the color, and while out the floor gave way like a mill hopper. Mr. Collins, with great difficulty, clambered up to a window sill, and was soon rescued. He lost heavily that year, and the depression of values, together with losses sustained in establishing a cottton factory at this place, forced him to succumb. Yet, no doubt, this grand and honorable business man would have arisen from the difficulties surrounding him if his former friends had supported him as they had done before. He was a public-spirited man, and died of a broken heart and shattered nerves.

Among the most successful pork merchants was Archibald Liggett, Esq. Bred a lawyer, skilled in general merchandising, and a close calculator, and above all an honest business man, he went upon the principle to sell at a reasonable profit. He was not like many who dealt in pork at this place, who, when the article advanced to a handsome margin, held on for more, and as it raised wanted more; finally, when it went down, down and down, held on till they were forced to sell for less than what their purchases amounted to.

Mr. Samuel Hemphill, now deceased, was generally conceded to be one of the best, if not the best, business man in Brown County. He engaged at different times during his long business career at this place in the pork trade, and was generally successful. He was seldom found with the losing party, for he kept well posted, and managed to get out before much loss was sustained. He was a public-spirited man, ever ready and foremost in any enterprise looking to the advancement of the town's interest and that of the public. He filled with honor official positions, never shrinking a duty; prompt, honest and pleasant, he died mourned by every true friend of our town.

THE HORSE TRADE.

We are informed by Mr. Robert Fulton that he and his brother, Andrew Fulton, now deceased, engaged in buying and selling horses from 1841 to the death of Mr. A. Fulton in 1873, and Robert Fulton to the present date (July, 1882). From 1842 to 1855, thirteen years, they bought stallions and mares, and transported them to Cuba, selling them there at fine prices. They made usually three trips in a year, sometimes four. From that time (1855), Cubans came here and made large purchases through the Fultons of horses suitable for omnibuses, volantes and carriages in their country. Mr. A. Fulton and his brother Robert made many trips to Mexico with horses—principally matched pairs. They sold a Canadian horse, "Smuggler," for $1,665. These men were splendid judges of horseflesh. Mr. Robert Fulton lately returned from Philadelphia, where he disposed of a lot of sixteen fine horses at very fair prices. These were selected in our own county and Kentucky.

Mr. Edmund Martin, of Eagle Creek, has been for many years engaged in buying up for the Eastern market the best specimens of draft horses, and at times harness horses for the same market.

Our people pay a great deal more attention now than years ago to breeding, not only horses, but all kinds of stock. They have found out that it pays to breed from the best specimens, and a little time spent in handling horses is not lost.

For the past two years, monthly stock sales have been held at Ripley, and a great number of horses and other stock disposed of by our farmers and dealers in stock to buyers from Cincinnati, New York and other points. These sales are held on the last Saturday of each month, bringing a great throng of people to our town, and consequently resulting in an increase of business.

STATISTICS.

The following levies have been made by the Trustees of the township, by the Board of Education of the township, by the Town Council of Ripley and by the School Board of Ripley, from 1853 to 1882, to wit:

By Township Trustees—In 1853–54–55 each, ¼ mill on the dollar valuation of all the taxable property of the township; in 1856, no levy, having funds left over sufficient; in 1857, ¼; 1858, ½; 1859–60, ¼; 1861–62, ½; 1863, 1; 1864, 5¼; 1865, 3¾; 1866, 4¼; 1867, 3¼; 1868, 1½; 1869, 2¼; 1870, 3¼; 1871, 1½; 1872, 1; 1873, 1 17/20; 1874, 4¾; 1875, ¾; 1876, 2¾; 1877, 1⅛; 1878, 1¼; 1879, ⅜; 1880, 1; 1881, ⅜; 1882, 1¼ mills.

By Township School Board—In 1853, ¼; 1854, 1; 1855, 1½; 1856, 3; 1857, 1¾; 1858, 2½; 1859, 1860 and 1862, each 2¼; 1863, 1864 and 1865, 1¼; 1866, 1¾; 1867, 2¾; 1868–69, each, 3; 1870-71, 4½; 1872, 6¼; 1873–74, each 3¾; 1875, 3½; 1876, 3¾; 1877, 6; 1878, 5; 1879, 4¾; 1880–81, 5½; 1882, 4⅛ mills on all taxable property in the township, exclusive of Ripley and Hestoria School District.

By School Board of Ripley—In 1854, 3½; 1855, 2½; 1856, 3; 1857, 3½; 1858, 3¾; 1859 and 1860, 4; 1861, 3; 1862, 2½; 1863, 2; 1864, 3½; 1865, 3; 1866, 4; 1867–68, 5; 1869, 6; 1870, 7; 1871–72–73–74–75, each 6; 1876, 5½; 1877, 6; 1878, 5½; 1879, 6; 1880, 5½; 1881 and 1882, each 6½ mills on the taxable property included within the corporate limits of Ripley and Hestoria School District.

By the Town Council of Ripley—In 1848–49, 5½; 1850, 6; 1851–52–53, 8; 1854–55, 7; 1856, 8; 1857–58, 6¼; 1859–60, 7; 1861, 8; 1862, 5; 1863, 6; 1864, 7; 1865, 8; 1866, 8¾; 1867, 7¾; 1868, 7¼; 1870–71–72, 6; 1873, 6½; 1874, 5½; 1875, 6½; 1876–77, 7; 1878, 6; 1879, 7¼; 1880–81–82, each 6 mills on all the taxable property, real and personal, within the corporate limits of Ripley.

We notice that in 1848 and 1849 the Council set apart for fire purposes one-half of 1 mill.

In 1856, a poll tax of 50 cents on each dog, and $1 on each female dog was levied by the Council, but our recollection is that it was easier to levy than to collect. The experiment has not been again tried by the town authorities, but all must admit that the State dog tax law works well; worthless curs are becoming scarce, and so far a great nuisance abated, and many dollars saved in sheep.

The following is taken from the returns made by W. W. Kirkpatrick, the Township Assessor of Union Township, to the Auditor of said county, May, 1882:

Number of horses, 971; value	$50,470
Number of cattle, 1,166; value	21,366
Mules, 16; value	845
Sheep, 355; value	910
Hogs, 2,333; value	7,578
Carriages, 382; value	12,846
Tobacco, household goods, etc	104,723
Watches, 246; value	5,021
Pianos and organs, 140; value	9,910
Value of merchandising	99,167
Value of tools and machinery	22,377
Moneys	85,323
Credits (notes, accounts, etc.), over and above indebtedness	185,660
Money in bonds	14,880
Value of dogs listed by owner	135
Number of sheep killed by dogs during the past year, 10; value	50
The number of births in the township the past year was	87
The number of deaths in the township the past year was	45

Number of acres of arable and plow-land	15,336
Number of acres of meadow and pasture	5,413
Number of acres of uncultivated and woodland	2,898
Total	23,647
Whole number of acres in township, exclusive of Ripley	24,109
Value of lands, excluding buildings	$643,975
Value of houses	65,250
Value of mills	4,500
Value of other buildings	43,800
Total	$757,525

RIPLEY CORPORATION.

Number of acres of arable land	139
Number of acres of meadow and pasture	20
Number of acres of uncultivated and woodland	10
Total in corporation	169
Value of lands, excluding buildings	$16,605
Value of houses	35,550
Value of mills	3,500
Value of other buildings	3,020
Total	$58,665
Value of lots, exclusive of buildings	$134,666
Value of houses	338,030
Value of mills	3,000
Value of other buildings	8,950
Total and value of all	$484,646

HESTORIA SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Number of acres of arable land	238
Number of acres of meadow and pasture	23
Number of acres uncultivated	32
Total	293
Value of lands, exclusive of buildings	$12,313
Value of houses	7,420
Value of other buildings	1,300
Total	$21,033
Value of lots, exclusive of buildings	$10,000
Value of houses	20,500
Value of other buildings	360
Total	$30,860

LEVANNA.

Value of lots, exclusive of buildings	$1,765
Value of houses	7,600
Value of mills	4,000
Value of other buildings	700
Total	$14,065

RECAPITULATION.

Value of Union Township lands and buildings	$760,525
Value of Ripley corporation lands and buildings	58,675
Value of Ripley corporation lots and buildings	384,636
Value of Hestoria School District lands	21,023
Value of Hestoria buildings and lots	30,860
Value of Levanna lots and buildings	14,065
Total	$1,469,784

Value of churches in Union Township, exclusive of Ripley	$ 3,525
In Ripley	66,690
Total	$70,215
Value of public buildings, town of Ripley	$ 8,200
Value of public buildings, town of Ripley (schools)	11,350
Value of buildings, township school	6,765
Value of cemeteries, township and Ripley	2,540
Value of monuments	38,542
Total	$67,397

FOSSIL REMAINS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

In the year 1869, Mr. W. H. Dunn, owner of a sand bank on the south side of Red Oak Creek, some 300 yards from its mouth, found imbedded in this bank some fifteen feet below the surface, what proved to be a mammoth tusk, probably that of a mastodon. It was unfortunately broken in three pieces in its removal, and measured at its thickest point seven inches, and was doubtless originally fourteen feet long. On being exposed to the air, it became soft and crumbly. Correspondence was had with the great showman, P. T. Barnum, and a bargain made for its shipment to him at New York, which was done, he sending a draft in favor of Mr Dunn for $50 on its receipt.

Mr. Benjamin Sidwell, living within three miles of Ripley, has in his possession a molar tooth, found in Eagle Creek bottom, measuring ten inches long, four inches thick and nine inches wide, and which when found weighed twelve and one-half pounds, and, in all probability, was a grinder in the ponderous jaw of the mastodon to which the wonderful tusk belonged. There was also found at what was the old ford over Red Oak Creek, at now the east end of Third street, on the Ripley and Aberdeen County road, a scapula or shoulder blade or bone of what was believed to be one of the parts of the monster referred to. This and other valuable relics were collected by Mrs. Elizabeth Allen (now deceased), and kept as a museum at the corner of Second and Market street for a number of years. At her death, occurring about fifteen years ago, these curiosities, and there were many, some very rare and valuable, were distributed here and there, and doubtless a great number are now destroyed. Many of the most valuable were presented by Mrs. Allen's son, Lieut. L. C. Allen, to the university at Delaware, Ohio.

There was found several years ago on the farm of Mr. Benjamin Sidwell, in this township, a large stone pipe made of solid granite, which was nine inches long, bowl and stem to where it was formed for reed or mouth piece; the bowl was nearly two inches in diameter, and was in a good state of preservation when found. Mr. Sidwell parted with it to a curiosity seeker some years since.

Many Indian darts, stone hammers, axes and the like have been found in various parts of the township, mostly on Eagle Creek. Between the mouths of Eagle Creek and Red Oak Creek the river bank on the Ohio side has been washing away at a rapid rate, and has now reached a point in the wide and fertile valley land where the ancient dead were buried. Skeletons, pottery and other pre-historic remains are being constantly washed out into the river. Whose skeletons and by whose hands were formed this pottery must ever remain unknown. Doubtless the sacred and hallowed spot was nearly a quarter mile from the Ohio River at ordinary stage of water.

CEMETERIES.

There are several of these hallowed grounds in Union Township. One at Pisgah, on the hill back of Levanna; one known as "Howard's," east of Rip-

ley about two miles; one at "Red Oak;" one at "Fitch's Chapel," on Eagle Creek, and several other church and private graveyards and lots. Besides these, there was laid out by the Town Council of Ripley a beautiful cemetery of grounds adjoining the fair grounds, purchased of Mr. David Espy in 1855, containing six acres; the lots having been disposed of, necessitated the purchase of additional grounds, which was made the present year (1882), consisting of six acres adjoining the other, now being improved after a beautiful plan in a most handsome manner. The "old graveyards," as they were known, above spoken of, are kept in repair by the township authorities from funds raised by taxation upon the real and personal property of the township. The Ripley Cemetery was and is the property of the village of Ripley, and is kept up and controlled by it. The revenues derived from sale of lots are used in protecting the grounds and beautifying the same. The remains of many interred in the old burying-ground at Ripley have been removed to the new cemetery. In the old lot and in country yards are buried the remains of many of our earliest settlers.

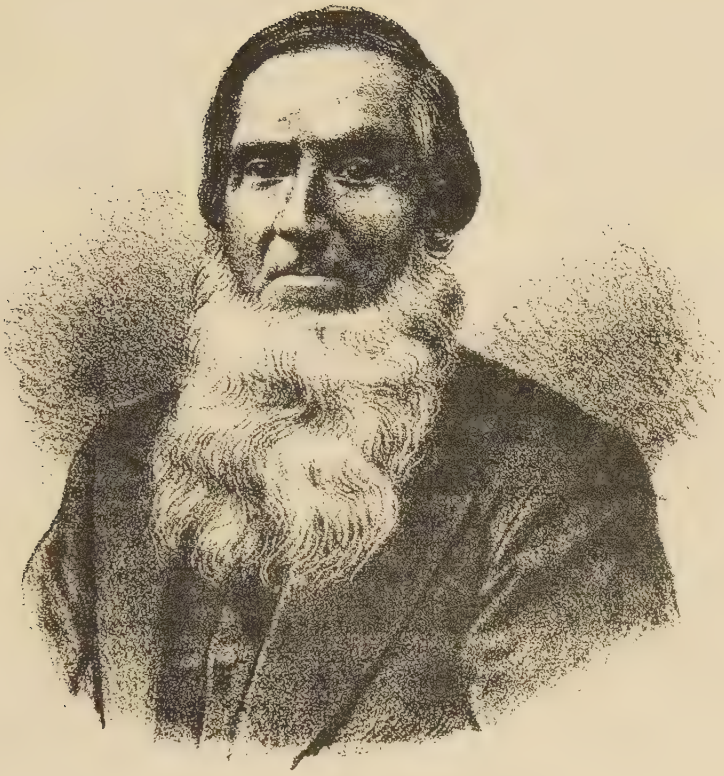
These old grounds are inclosed by substantial fences, but the untrimmed trees and undergrowth, with the moss-covered tablets and leaning stones, bring sad recollections of how many die and are soon forgotten.

BANKS IN RIPLEY.

The "Farmers' Branch of the State Bank of Ohio" was organized at Ripley, Ohio, being the first bank in Brown County, in August, 1847, capital stock, $100,000, and continued to transact business about eighteen years. The first President was A. Leggett, and its first Cashier D. P. Evans, who so continued until the closing up of the bank's business. A. J. Stivers was first clerk and teller, and served during all of the time of the bank. Mr. A. Leggett, Mr. Thomas McCague and Mr. James Gilliland severally served this bank as its honored Presidents. It was ably managed, and had the confidence of the public. The writer has many times seen Peter Kinney, then of Portsmouth, Ohio, come off the packet with his black carpet sack, and wend his way to this bank with large bundles of its issue, and go away with his sack filled with gold and silver, then at a small premium. Sometimes he had it hauled away by dray in half-barrel, boxes and bags of silver. Once as high as $20,000 of its paper was presented, and that sum in gold and New York exchange promptly paid over its counter.

The First National Bank of Ripley, Ohio, was organized in February, 1864; capital $100,000; afterward increased to $150,000; since then, in April 1879, reduced to $100,000. Its first President was Hon. John T. Wilson, who has continued in that position until the present time. Its first Cashier was Mr. John Bennington, a man highly esteemed for his integrity; he served until his failing health made it impossible to remain longer, and he gave up the position in 1869. He died February 20, 1873. Mr. W. T. Galbreath, its present Cashier, was chosen May 12, 1869. This corporation owns its banking building, a handsome and safe structure with fire-proof vault, double combination lock and burglar-proof safe. The charter expires February 24, 1883. It has enjoyed from the beginning every confidence of the public, and its affairs have been exceptionally well managed, particularly so since Mr. Galbreath's connection with the bank.

The Farmers' National Bank of Ripley, Ohio, was organized February, 1865, and chartered for twenty years, expiring February, 1885; capital $200,000, since reduced to $100,000. Dr. Alfred Beasley, now deceased, was its first President; Daniel P. Evans, Cashier, who continued to serve in that capacity until his death, January 1, 1877. Since then, Dr. E. R. Bell has been its Cashier. James



Zechariah West.

Gilliland became its President on the death of A. Beasley, and from death of Mr. Gilliland Hon. Chambers Baird has filled that honorable and responsible position. All its first officers are dead. Mr. A. J. Stivers officiated as teller from the organization up to his election as Assistant Cashier, and is now filling that honorable station. This bank has been well managed.

Savings Bank.—McMillen & Reynolds, dry goods merchants, together with some of the farmers on Red Oak, organized a private bank in the year 1852, and continued with divers changes in the management and in stockholders till June, 1876, at which time it suspended, and its affairs were administered upon by officers under assignment laws of the State of Ohio, but afterward closed up under the general bankrupt laws of the United States. The loss to the depositors in Brown County and Adams County, as well as those of Mason County, Ky. (opposite Ripley), was great, and a general shock thrilled the community.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Ripley has yet no railroad, but we have fair prospects for an early connection by rail with the outside world. It is confidently believed that work will soon be commenced on a standard gauge road connecting Huntington and Cincinnati through this county, along the Ohio River bank. But the town of Ripley was and is known far and wide as the place where the Underground Railroad had its mouth or entrance. On the high hill some 300 feet above the level overlooking the quiet village stands as of yore the old residence of Rev. John Rankin, who is still living at the ripe age of eighty-nine years. This building, if it could speak, could tell many adventures and hair-breadth escapes. At a window from dark to daybreak was ever the beacon light, easily seen from the Kentucky hills and the river bank, to which star of hope the fugitive's eye rested with delight—once here all was safe. Hundreds of escaped slaves have been fed, secreted and ticketed at and from this depot for Canada. There were plenty of stations along the route through Brown County, where aid and comfort was never denied. Mrs. Stowe, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," draws upon facts transpiring at this place for that thrilling passage in relation to Eliza's flight, pursuit and perilous escape across the Ohio River. As an evidence of the truth of the statement, a member of Rev. John Rankin's family, his son, Capt. Richard C. Rankin, informs the writer that the river had been frozen over for some time, and people crossing on it. She, coming to the Kentucky bank through the snow at what is known as "Stony Point" (near the Asa Anderson farm, just opposite the Red Oak Creek mouth), and knowing the river to be frozen over, at once stepped into the slush and snow covering the ice, and crossed over safely to Crosby's Point; here she dropped the child's petticoat, which was picked up by the Crosbys the next day. Her pursurers tracked her to where she went into the river, as they supposed, for the weather changed suddenly warm, and the ice melted so that none was to be seen the next day on the arrival of the fiends who were hunting her down.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The following commands, as near as we can ascertain, were actively engaged during the rebellion: Company H, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was almost entirely made up of the youth and middle-aged men of Union Township. At a meeting of the citizens, held at the old Methodist Episcopal Church on Third street, to discuss and prepare for duty under the exciting situation, Fort Sumter having been fired upon by the enemy, a courier came hastily into the church and announced a telegram, saying that Col. Anderson had surrendered the fort! The meeting then adjourned to Armstrong's hall,

where speeches and appeals were made, resulting in the formation of a company (afterward Company H, Twelfth Regiment), with Gen. Ammen, then a resident of Ripley, as its Captain. The next day he went to Columbus, and tendered to the Governor the company, which was accepted. On his return, the company proceeded to Camp Dennison, and on the formation of the regiment, Capt. Ammen was made its Lieutenant Colonel. Soon after, he was transferred, and became the Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Company B, Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was mainly made up of our best citizens. Also Battery F, First Ohio Light Artillery, and Company E, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Quite a number were in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the Fifty-ninth, Ninety-first and Seventieth, and Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Infantry. A number also were in the gunboat service, and in the Tenth and Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry, and a large number in the One Hundredth Massachusetts and other colored regiments, as also in other commands, many going into regiments where largest bounty was offered. An active home guard was regularly organized under the militia laws of the State, and did much valuable duty on the border; in addition, there was formed a company of old gray-headed sires known as the "Silver Grays;" the United States musket was altered to raised sight and long range; equipped and with ammunition to match, these old soldiers drilled, stood picket and served in raids when called out, which was frequently the case, not flinching, but eager for the fray. Many amusing incidents might be related, showing how ignorant bankers, clerks, lawyers and many mechanics and others were in the modus operandi of loading and firing their arms.

As regiment after regiment ascended the Ohio River on their way to Virginia, the loyal ladies, men and children thronged River street, with flags, booming cannon and music, cheering on the gallant defenders of our dear old flag. The reputation of Ripley's people for loyalty, liberality and hospitality and sacrifices during this long and painful struggle in the cause of right is well and favorably known throughout all this section of the county, and many officers and soldiers of the grand old Union army, not only hereabouts, but now in other States, would gladly say amen to all that we have said in this behalf. A long list of officers and soldiers from this township might be here inserted, who lost their lives on the tented field, but the history of the war is the proper place for details. We, however, give the list, so far as we can, of those whose remains were moved here from the field of battle, and those who have died since, and are buried in the beautiful Ripley Cemetery. It is as follows: Hiram Palmer, John Dawson, Isadore Schneider, W. W. Liggett, C. P. Evans, Thomas Evans, Dufore Young, Harry Patterson, John Derstine, William Shedd, William Devore, A. S. Liggett, Henry Butler, Harvey McNish, Saylem Mayfield, John McNish, Oliver Carr, Henry Sacker, Samuel Stallcup, Henry Zeller, Robert Wright, Nelson Mayfield, Wendell Mischler, Thomas O. Adkins, Samuel Horton, George W. Ross, John Fox, R. Keith, Daniel Fox, G. W. Shaw, William Tomlinson, R. C. Peters, William Lynch, A. M. Ridgway, James Guy, J. Turney, Fred Lewring, Ed Crosby, S. Thompson, James Thompson, Abe Williams, B. F. Crosby, C. S Bradford, E. J. Ramsy, Joe M. Johns, Ira Shaw, John Butts, Alfred Bartlett, Thomas Crawford, N. Wright. R. Easterby, Charles Stacy, Henry Moore, Theodore Cook, Marion Helmet, Ed Fields, William De Pugh, John Woodward, James Wanumser, Jerry Young, Lewis Cook, John Evans, James Hedges, John Dunham, S. B. Coleman, H. C. Lane. In addition to the above, of soldiers in the war of 1812, we find monuments to the memory of Robert Conn, Lieut. Peter Shaw, St. Clair Ross and William Sparks.

RIPLEY FAIR.

The late Mr. Alexander Campbell, of this county, was the pioneer in Brown County agricultural fairs. He, with Mr. Reason Shepherd, George Snedaker and others of Red Oak, received their first lessons at the Ohio State Fair, held at Cincinnati in September, 1850, and the following winter plans were made to organize a Brown County Agricultural Society, and an adjunct to the State Board. The first fair was held in the town hall (now school building) of Ripley for the show of fruits, flowers, domestic manufactures and light mechanical work, etc., whilst the exhibition of stock took place in what was known as the "horseshoe bend" in Red Oak Creek, adjoining Ripley. This fair proved a success, both as to finances and as an organization. According to previous understanding among the friends of the enterprise, the fairs were to be held alternately at Ripley, Russellville and Georgetown. The next fair was held at Russellville; but at the Ripley fair previous it was suggested that the election for officers ought to be held at Georgetown, in order, as a speaker said, to interest the people up there in the fair; it was so ordered, and at that election (an unusually bitter cold day) very few persons were enabled to attend from this part of the county, and the result was that a Board of Directors was chosen in favor of locating permanently the fair at Georgetown.

The fair at Russellville proved a success, and being compelled to either submit to a total disregard of the founders of the institution in relation to what was considered an element of strength, to wit: the migratory feature, or set up for themselves, the real workers and friends of the enterprise called a meeting to be held at the town hall in Ripley on February 17, 1853. At this meeting, the following preamble to the constitution afterward adopted appears of record:

WHEREAS, Agriculture, horticulture and the mechanic arts are the oldest, the most honorable, profitable and healthful employments in which man can engage, and are essential to our happiness, prosperity and independence as a community; therefore, for the purpose of improvement in these arts and sciences, and for our own elevation and improvement in knowledge as agriculturists and mechanics, we associate ourselves together and adopt the following constitution.

Then follows a constitution and by-laws, which remains the same, except such slight changes as experience dictated.

Under this arrangement, horticultural and annual fairs were held up-to 1854. Then is was that our public-spirited men, A. Leggett, S. Hemphill, D. P. Evans, C. Baird, C. Ridgway, A. B. Martin, David Dixon, H. Kellogg, George Sibbald, Alexander Campbell, John Porter, B. E. Tweed, J. A. Campbell, F. F. Shaw, A. Dunlap, J. Kelley, R. N. Jenkins, C. F. Campbell, David Gaddis, W. B. Campbell, R. P. Bennington, Robert Fulton, Samuel Martin, A. Fulton, J. Bennington and others, saw the importance of the fair to the town and vicinity and to the community at large, and grounds were purchased adjoining Ripley (the present beautiful grounds (and August 4, 1855, a joint-stock company was formed, stock subscribed, 50 per cent called in at once, and contracts let for fencing, erecting buildings, etc., all of which was accomplished, and the first fair under the new organization held October 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1855. With the exception of the years 1861, 1862 and 1863, when from our border position during the rebellion it was thought not advisable to hold fairs, the association has held annually these exhibitions, and has kept pace with the growing interest of the same, increasing the premiums, and offering additional inducements and beautifying the grounds, until now this ranks among the foremost in Southern Ohio. This fair may now be styled an Ohio and Kentucky fair. Some of the stockholders and officers reside in Kentucky, and as is well known, much of the fine stock and many handsome articles exhibited at this fair come from that State.

These grounds comprise twelve acres lying in the beautiful valley of the Ohio River above Ripley. A growth of twenty-one years in maple, cherry, locust and other shade trees adorn the premises. A floral hall, octagon, eighty feet in diameter, in the handsomest style of architecture; a mechanical hall, large, airy and well arranged; a dining hall, with kitchen and other arrangements in hotel style; a lady's dressing room; over one hundred stalls for horses and cattle, besides pens, etc., for sheep and hogs; booths, officers' quarters, etc., all in artistic beauty, and "the airy, fairy and most beautifully arranged band and Judges' stand, the finest in Southern Ohio. All combined make this one of the most attractive fair grounds in Ohio.

All this has been accomplished, not in a day, but by the untiring energy of the farmer, stock-raiser, artisan, mechanic, and lover of the fine arts during the long period of a score or more years, and by the efficiency of the Board of Managers, most of whom have had charge of its interests for years, and therefore justly entitled to the honors.

Much of the above information is obtained by an examination of the records kept by F. F. Shaw, the present Secretary, who, with the exception of two years, has officiated in that capacity since 1853.

RIPLEY GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

This company was organized in the spring of 1860, and work commenced at once. A gentleman by the name of Runyan, a practical gas-works man, came here and superintended the construction of the works, assisted by Mr. Nathaniel Cradit, the present efficient Superintendent. On the 27th day of September, 1860, the gas works buildings were completed, and seventy-five dwelling houses and sixteen village street lamps lighted by gas.

The first officers were Chambers Baird, James Reynolds, Mr. Runyan, Daniel P. Evans and N. Cradit, Directors. Of these, C. Baird was chosen President; N. Cradit, Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent of the works.

The present officers are Chambers Baird, President; J. C. Leggett, Secretary an l N. Cradit, Treasurer and Superintendent.

Gas is now furnished to private consumers at $2.50 per thousand feet. A special contract is made between the company and the Town Council of Ripley for gas at a specified price per post for a given number of nights in the month, and certain hours of the several days of the month when gas is used. This contract is only by the year, and changes as different persons compose each succeeding Council, and price of coal changes.

RIPLEY BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

Copy of incorporation papers:

We, the undersigned citizens of Brown County, Ohio, do hereby associate ourselves together to become a body corporate under the sixty third, sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sections of "An act to provide for the creation and regulation of incorporated companies in the State of Ohio," passed May 1, 1852, for the purpose of raising money to be loaned among the members and depositors, for use in buying lots or houses, building and repairing houses, and for other purposes, under the provision of an act passed May 9, 1868.

The name and style of this association shall be the "Ripley Building and Savings Association."

The association shall be locatad in the town of Ripley, county of Brown and State of Ohio, where its business shall be transacted.

The capital stock of this association shall be $300.000, which shall be divided into shares of $200 each.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 17th day of March, A. D. 1873. Signed: Samuel Gregg, M. J. Chase, J T. Creekbaum, B. S. Norris, John K. Greenhow, Harvey Palmer, J. K. Vance, F. M. Green, J. P. Parker. Then follows a certificate of F. F. Shaw, Justice of the Peace, of the acknowledgment of these persons, etc., of same date. Then follows the certificate of R. H. Higgins, Clerk of Court of Common Pleas of Brown County, as to commission and signature of said Justice. This

is followed by certificate of Secretary of State, which is as follows: "United States of America, Ohio, Office of Secretary of State. I, A. T. Wikoff, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the certificate of incorporation of the "Ripley Building and Savings Association," filed in this office on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1873. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1873.

[SEAL.] A. T. WIKOFF, *Secretary of State.*

The first officers of the association were S. Gregg, President; Dr. E. R. Bell, Vice President; F. F. Shaw, Secretary; J. Reynolds, Treasurer; Directors, W. L. Mockbee, William Maddox, B. S. Norris, J. K. Vance and J.K. Greenhow. The first meeting was held April 14, 1873. There were 517 shares actually subscribed, making $103,400. The amount paid weekly is 25 cents upon each share, and 10 cents monthly on each share. By the accumulation of these small sums, which were weekly loaned out; the small sums not otherwise loanable were put out upon interest, this not only being safely deposited, but drawing a small interest. By this means many poor sewing women and the wise young men of the place have now a small sum saved which would otherwise have been spent foolishly in all probability. The last annual report shows that the association will dissolve within a few months. The President and Secretary have continued in their respective offices from the beginning to the present time. The present Board is composed as follows: President, S. Gregg; Vice President, J. Kelly; Secretary, F. F. Shaw; Directors, C. Zaumsiel, J. C. Shumaker, J. K. Greenhow, John Maddox, J. M. Justice and L. Grim, Jr.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Drugs, medicines, etc.—Robert Fulton, William Maddox, Hunser & Co. and M. W. Beyersdoerfer.

Dry goods and general merchandise—H. N. Wiles, Wm Schæhfer, Anderson & Co., Snedaker & Co., W. H. Gilliland, W. H. Armstrong, M. Linn & Co., Mrs. P. Paebst, Mrs. Belle Mischler, Mrs. S. Shaefer.

Hardware—J. C. Leggett, Andrew King & Co.

Queensware, etc.—N. S. Devore, and small stocks in other stores.

Hats, boots and shoes—J. J. Caldwell W. H. McClain, N. Becker.

Clothing and tailors—A. Groppenbacher, Linn & Co., H. Ronsheim, L. Ronsheim, Peter Benua.

Boot and shoe makers—F. Rutz, P. Paebst, Hensel & Co., J. H. O'Connell, Joseph Reirer, John Pfeiffer, Peter Fahnert, Joseph Bulger, John C. Campbell.

Marble work—W. H. Harrison, Andrew Ludwig, L. Reichmann.

Carriages, wagons, etc.—R. M. Criswell, J. M. Hughes, Greene & Cochran.

Pianos—The Ohio Piano Company.

Foundry and finishing—John P. Parker.

Dentists—C. N. Woodward, J. A. Steen, C. B. Stephenson.

Physicians—A. N. Wylie, W. A. Dixon, L. M. Early, F. Smith, J. L. Wylie, L. F. Preston, J. C. Winters.

Lawyers—W. H. Sly, W. D. Young, C. Baird, G. Bambach, Jr., W. W. Gilliland, L. H. Williams.

Livery stables—R. Fulton, J. H. Woods, Ronsheim & Atwood.

Undertakers—John Maddox, L. Grim, Jr., & Bro.

Sewing machines—Cochran & Co., L. C. Hockett.

Stoves and tinware—Hindman Bros., Thompson & Lewis, A. O. Scholter & Co.

Hotels—Bank Hotel, Latona House, Ross House, Sherman House.

Saddlery and harness—W. Lokey, D. O. Evans, R. M. Johnson.

Blacksmiths—Greene & Cochran, J. M. Hughes, Daniel Miller, Jacob White, William Norris.

Gunsmiths—John Blatter, T. H. B. Norris.

Agricultural implement makers and dealers—J. C. Carey, A. Belchambers, S. Coggswell, J. C. Leggett, A. King & Co.

Bakers—L. Reinert, A. C. Bodmer, Joseph Kiehl.

Millinery—Mrs. P. Crawford, Mrs. N. Becker.

Insurance agents—W. H. Armstrong, McClintick & Co., J. C. Winters, Charles Linn, W. W. Gilliland, W. A. Moore, Robert Campbell, F. F. Shaw.

Carpenters—J. T. Creekbaum, W. F. Gaddis, George Collins, George Crane, D. T. Cockrill, John Bartholemew, L. G. Palmer, David Gaddis, R. F. Gaddis, George and D. Bartley.

Furniture makers and dealers—L. Grim & Bro., John Maddox, August Knochel.

Jewlers—Charles Zaumsil, Harry Eveslage.

Coopers—L. Ladenberger & Co., A. M. Dale, Jordan Braun, John Culter.

Painters—J. K. Greenhow, Henry Fisher, Lewis Boyd.

Coal dealers—J. McMillin, Reinert & Buchanan, Hollis Downing.

Tobacco merchants—McCormick Bros. & Co., Alonzo F. Ellis, Joseph A. Moore, H. N. Wiles & Co., G. F. Young, E. Stephenson, Frank Young, E. M. Fitch, F. M. Stephenson, Pangbam & Moore, Scott Mann, A. J. Stivers, S. Spears & Sons, Joseph Reiser, Kirkpatrick Bros., N. C. Ridgway, O. Edwards & Son, W. N. Masterson.

Meat dealers—Helbling & Keowler, George Frank, John Schwallie, Jacob Geiger, Martin Wetzel. There are cattle and stock dealers not included in the above.

Photographers—Harry Rischel, George Gabler.

Brick masons—Milton Conley, George Hartsell, B. S. Norris.

Barbers—Jackson Bros., J. W. Wheeler, R. Schneider.

Newspaper and job offices—*Bee and Times*, *Saturday Budget*, George W. Biehn.

Lumber dealers—The Boyd Manufacturing Company.

Flour and grist mills—Schilling & Scheer, Coslett Bros., J. W. Tweed.

Grocers—Henry Fleig, Belle Mischler, Mrs. S. Shaefer, W. H. Armstrong, R. Fulton, M. Linn, Al White, Bloom & Campbell, L. King, F. X. Frebis, H. N. Wiles, W. H. Gilliland, J. H. Snedaker & Co., Vorhees & Son, A. F. Smith.

Cigar manufacturies—C. Bauer, M. Beyersdoerfer.

Books, newspapers and notions—J. F. Frederick, N. Becker, and T. J. Cochran.

Confectioners, etc—Jacob Schmidt, L. Remist, A. C. Bodener and Joseph Kiehl.

Gas fixtures, pumps, etc.—N. Cradit.

Banks—First National and Farmers' National.

Notaries Public—W. H. Sly, G. Bambach, W. D. Young, W. W. Gilliland L. H. Williams, F. F. Shaw.

Saloons—Total number in the township, nineteen.

CHAPTER III.

LEWIS TOWNSHIP.

LEWIS TOWNSHIP, one of the largest into which Brown County is divided, is located in the southwest corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Clark Township, on the east by Pleasant Township, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Clermont County. Prior to the formation of Brown County, it constituted one of the subdivisions of Clermont, but then embraced a much greater scope of territory than at present. It was organized from Washington Township, by the Commissioners of Clermont County, June 2, 1807. It is said to have received its name from one of its earliest pioneers, who settled near its western boundary, but subsequently moved to Batavia, Clermont County.

The township has an area of more than twenty-six thousand acres. Originally there was but one voting-place—at Barr's Schoolhouse, District No. 8—but afterward, through the efforts of Higginsport, two precincts were formed, and the elections are now held at Higginsport and Feesburg.

The surface is greatly diversified with hill and dale, and renders artificial drainage unnecessary. White Oak Creek, forming the eastern boundary of the township, drains the eastern part, and Bullskin Creek, with its little tributaries, the central and western. Bullskin Creek was so named by one Richardson, an early settler, from the fact that, near the mouth of the stream, in early pioneer times, he discovered a bovine integument dangling from the branches of a tree. He supposed that the body of the animal had lodged there during a freshet.

Narrow, fertile valleys skirt the Ohio and the streams of the township, and from them hills rise to an altitude of 400 to 500 feet, in many instances very abruptly. At short intervals, these hills are traversed upward and backward from the stream by deep and precipitous ravines, reaching their source two or three miles inland, where the land becomes rolling. A fine growth of timber, comprising poplar, ash, walnut, beech and other varieties covered this territory originally, but the more valuable varieties have been almost entirely felled to satisfy the demands of commerce.

The soil consists chiefly of alternate strata of clay and limestone, and is highly productive. The land is very valuable, is under cultivation generally, except where the hillsides are too steep.

The first crops raised were corn and wheat, but, about 1840, the attention of the farming community was directed to tobacco-growing, and that article has now become the leading crop. Corn and wheat, however, are still raised in quantities sufficient for home consumption. About two million pounds of tobacco are annually produced in this township, which, in point of quality, is unsurpassed It commands an average price of 12 to 13 cents per pound.

Gushing springs abound in all parts of the township, and furnish generous supplies of pure water. Deep wells are bored in places, but on the highest bluffs sometimes they have a depth of from eight to twelve feet only.

Blue limestone is the principal mineral, and is usually found beneath a stratum of gray limestone. The blue variety, when properly burned, produces a good quality of lime, while the gray is valuable only for building purposes. Beds of gravel are interspersed between the layers of stone, and, underneath

the lowest, at the base of the hill, is a compact soapstone or blue clay, impervious to water. Few bowlders are to be seen in this region, but many flat stones, of a sandy, gray limestone nature, lie scattered over the surface. They are removed by the farmers and placed in large heaps, and in many instances are utilized for fencing.

Iron ore is of minor value. On the farm of William W. Clark, near the Shinkle's Ridge Church, an ore is found which, upon analysis, is found to contain 10 per centum iron.

Evidences of the pre-historic race are found here, generally in mounds. One of the largest, on the farm of Lewis Bolender, conical in shape, has an altitude of about fifteen feet, and a diameter at its base of sixty-five or seventy feet. Several of the smaller ones have been excavated, and the internal structure found to be homogeneous in character. A few stone implements were discovered in them.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

The history of the first white settlement of a township is not always indicated by the records of the first resident landholders. The first little clearings were often made by hunters and backwoodsmen, who preceded the purchasers of the soil in their occupancy of the land. Vestiges of these pioneers seldom remain, and their fame is usually unsung and their names unknown.

Alexander Hamilton is believed to have been the first settler in Lewis Township. He was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and is thought to have emigrated to America about the close of the Revolution, and to this township early in the last decade of the eighteenth century. He took a "squatter's claim" about two miles from the ferry, on the farm now owned by Joseph Clark. In 1795, he sold his claim to Joseph Clark, Sr., but remained in the vicinity until 1803. He then settled in Ross County, where he died in 1830. He had a family of five children, and a grandson, George Richardson, still lives at Feesburg.

Joseph Clark, Sr., to whom Hamilton sold his squatter's title, was the second known settler. He emigrated, with his wife and six children, from Pennsylvania, in 1795. It seems that Hamilton had lived mostly by hunting, and had made few, if any, improvements. It became necessary for Mr. Clark, on his arrival, to erect a substantial log cabin, which he proceeded forthwith to do, with the aid of his boys. It was small, and built of round logs, and still exists as a part of the residence of Joseph Clark, Jr., the grandson of the builder. Pioneer life began in earnest in this forest cabin, and the dense wilderness surrounding it gradually disappeared under the sturdy blows of the emigrant's ax, and was replaced by fields of golden grain. Wild game and hominy was the usual bill of fare. The corn-cracker and hominy-block were two of the chief instruments in use In about five years, a grist-mill was placed in operation on White Oak Creek, where the corn for the family was ground until 1807, when Mr. Clark built one on Bullskin. He also built a copper still about this time, the second one in the township. Here Mr. Clark remained till his death, which occurred soon after the close of the war of 1812. He possessed winning business qualities, and was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His hospitality was always open to those who stood in need of it. Mrs. Clark survived him only a few years.

John Clark, his oldest son, was born in Pennsylvania February 22, 1785, and was consequently ten years old when he came to Ohio with his father. As the oldest child, he became his father's chief assistant in developing the farm, and performed most of the manual labor in digging the mill-race in 1807. He was married, March 17, 1807, to Nellie Ryan, who was born in Kentucky November 28, 1787. Eleven children were born unto them. Mr. Clark followed

Very Respectfully,
Samuel Evans.

farming through life, and both he and his wife were shining lights in the Presbyterian Church. He died April 19, 1853, and his wife survived until December 12, 1869.

William W. Clark, Sr., another son of Joseph Clark, was born in Northumberland County, Penn., in September, 1789. In his pioneer home, he developed a liking for the art of grinding, and became a successful miller, and, with his energy and industry, a prominent citizen and business man. He was repeatedly elected County Commissioner. He was an ardent worker in the Presbyterian Church, and for a score of years served his church as Elder. He was called hence March 3, 1877. Mr. Clark was thrice married; first, to Rebecca Commons, of Virginia; consumption caused her death, and six children were left as the fruits of this union. His second wife, Martha Mofford, survived her nuptials only eighteen months. He was married, in 1845, to his third wife, Elizabeth McKee, whose maiden name was Ryan. She is still living at this writing, an active lady of eighty-four years.

In 1797, George Richardson, his wife and five children, Margaret, Sarah, Nancy, Lemuel and Mary, joined the Lewis Township settlement. In 1794, they left the Potomac in Maryland for the West, and reached Manchester Island, Adams Co., Ohio, by a flat-boat. Here the daughter Mary was born. The following year, they pressed on to the mouth of Bullskin Creek, and, two years later, came to this township, and purchased land in Graham's Survey. Mr. Richardson died here a few years later, and his widow subsequently married John Simms.

Lemuel Richardson, the only son of George, was born in Maryland July 4, 1785, came to Ohio with his father, and died here February 22, 1865. When eighteen years old, he married Nancy, daughter of Alexander Hamilton, and by her had nine children. For a second wife he chose Mary Lapole, the marriage resulting in a family of seven children. His third and last matrimonial engagement was consummated with Elizabeth Shaw, and eight children blessed this union. Mr. Richardson was through life a farmer. He was a patriot in the war of 1812, and participated in the battles of Tippecanoe and Lower Sandusky. In the latter he was wounded, and his wife went to him on horseback from her home at Feesburg, and brought him home. By religious faith he was a Presbyterian.

Prior to 1800, John Corothers, with his family, consisting of wife and two children, John and Mary, came from Pennsylvania and took up a squatter's abode on the D. Stephenson Survey. They were of German extraction, and subsisted mainly from the products of the rifle. About 1812, they migrated to Indiana.

In 1798 came Peter Emery and Charles Baum, with their families, from Pennsylvania, both settling on the farm now owned by John Heizer. They leased the land and remained until 1804, when Emery settled below Batavia, Clermont County, where he died. Baum, about the same time, purchased the farm now owned by William Tolin, in the forks of the Bullskin Creek, and there spent the remainder of his life. Both were natives of Germany, and both Lutherans.

The same year, Conrad Metzger entered the township, with his wife and two children, Samuel and Barbara. He was the son of Jacob Metzger, a native of Germauy, who emigrated to America when a youth, and served in the Revolution, afterward, about 1800, settling near Chillicothe, where he died. Conrad was born in New Jersey in 1772, and raised in Pennsylvania, where he married Margaret, daughter of Charles Baum. On coming to Ohio, he first settled on the farm now owned by John W. Hook, where he cleared, in two years, twenty acres of land. In 1800, he purchased 100 acres of unbroken

timber land, a part of the farm now owned by Joseph Metzger, and soon had a little cabin erected and corn patch cleared. Buck-skin was the chief article of raiment until deer became scarce, when flax was introduced as a substitute. Mr. Metzger accumulated property until he had 600 acres, earned by severe toil and strict economy. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian Church. He died in 1864, aged ninety-two years; she, in 1853, aged seventy-nine years. Of their nine children, three are now living.

About 1799 or 1800, Nehemiah Mathews, a widower, of English extraction but Virginian birth, came to the township with five children—Sally, Nehemiah, Mary, John and Nancy. He settled in D. Stephenson's Survey, about a mile and a half west of the ferry, and, soon after, married Nancy Bonaville. Their only child was Henry. Nehemiah, Sr., and wife, about 1830, moved near the present site of Eden Church, where both died, he in 1867, aged about ninety years.

Nehemiah Mathews, Jr., was reared in this township, and served sixty days in the war of 1812, in the Detroit and Toledo campaign. In 1821, he married Rebecca Floral, who died, leaving him four children. In 1835, he married Sarah, daughter of Peter Barr.

Col. Robert Higgins was one of the earliest and one of the most prominent public-spirited men of Lewis Township and of Brown County. He was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., about the middle of the last century. His father, Robert Higgins, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and, at the age of ten years, entered a vessel as cabin boy; afterward married the Captain's daughter, Hannah Vanzant, and obtained command of the ship. In after years, he settled in New York, later in Pennsylvania, where he died. Young Robert grew to manhood in his native State, and moved to Virginia, where he married a Miss Wright. When the Revolutionary war opened, he raised a company, and soon rose to the rank of Colonel. At the battle of Germantown, he was taken prisoner and confined in New York Harbor, and subsequently at Long Island. He returned to his home on the Potomac, in Virginia, about the time of Cornwallis' surrender, and there married his second wife, Mary Jolliffe, who was born and raised near Winchester, that State In 1798, they moved West, lived a year in Kentucky, opposite his survey in Lewis Township; then, in the spring of 1799, he crossed the river, and occupied a rude cabin on the site of Higginsport. Here, in the year 1800, was born to them a son, John J., father of Robert Higgins, for many years Clerk of the Court of Brown County. Col. Higgins was eminently identified with the interests of Lewis Township for many years. During the first few years, he was engaged in clearing his farm. His wife died in 1806, leaving three children—Robert, who died in the West; John J., who died at Georgetown; and Lydia, who was the wife of Gen. Thomas L. Hamer. Col. Higgins died in 1825.

Stephen Bolender, his wife and their nine children—Peter, Henry, Barbara, Catharine, Jacob, Elizabeth, Christian, Stephen and Joseph—settled in the township in 1800. He was of German descent, and born in Pennsylvania about 1750. He purchased 200 acres near the ferry, and, soon after, lost his wife. Both he and his wife were blacksmiths, and were perhaps the first to follow the trade here. He afterward married Elizabeth Fetterman, a native of Maryland, and, in a few years, moved to Taylor's Survey, buying first 1,342 acres and afterward adding 600 more. He was a local minister of the Dunkard faith and labored zealously for his church. He possessed a strong mind, will and constitution, and had a special admiration for a truthful man. His death occurred about 1821, and his wife survived him several years. By his two marriages he had fourteen children. Before death, he divided his extensive real estate by lot among his children. They all settled in this vicinity, though some in Clermont County.

Stephen Bolender, Jr., son of the above pioneer, was born June 6, 1800. At the age of nineteen, he married Rebecca Hancock. He was a life-long farmer and resident of Brown County. He was a man of unquestioned principle and integrity, and in manner was unostentatious and unassuming. His death occurred December 12, 1871, his wife surviving him. Both adhered to the Christian Church. Nine of their children are now living.

With the advent of the new century, the settlements increased more rapidly. John York settled about this time on White Oak Creek, in Col. Higgins' Survey. He remained here till his death, in 1832.

Samuel Tatman, with his wife and son James, came about 1800 or 1801, from Kentucky, and settled in E. Taylor's Survey, No. 1,659, but, in 1812 or thereabouts, moved near the site of Feesburg He is said to have served in the war of 1812. Jacob Miller, Henry Wise, Sr., Henry Wise, Jr., and James Roney were also among the early arrivals.

John Boude was a widely known and kindly remembered character of early times. He was born near Lancaster, Penn., November 20, 1765, of Irish and French extraction. He married Ann Thame in 1793, and, three years later, they, with their son Samuel, came down the Ohio in a flat-boat from Pittsburgh to Maysville, then Limestone, Ky. Four years of pioneer toil were spent in that State, and in 1800 Boude purchased 400 acres in Lewis Township and moved thither. A modest little cabin was constructed about two hundred feet west of the present ferry landing, but it has long since been washed away by the waters of the Ohio. A brick edifice succeeded it in 1817, the first residence of the kind in this region. As early as 1800, Boude opened a ferry from the present site of Augusta, Ky., to the Ohio side, and landed many pioneers on Brown County soil. As early as 1820, he erected a warehouse at this point, and purchased grain, bacon, flour and whisky, boating them down the river. He superintended agricultural pursuits through life, possessed a vigorous constitution and keen eyesight, and was one of Brown County's most enterprising citizens, always ready to assist in any public improvements. He was appointed the first Sheriff of Clermont County. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian. He died July 21, 1841, and his wife survived him fourteen years. Their descendants are widely scattered. One grandson is Judge J. H. Boude, of Augusta, Ky.

Toward the close of the last century, William Park and family emigrated from Ireland to America, locating in Pennsylvania. About 1800, he came to this township, settling on Shinkle's Ridge, in Graham's Survey. They had twelve children in all, the last born while they were en route for Brown County, but only eight came with them here from Pennsylvania. He died in 1836, aged ninety-five years. He was a member of the Masonic order, and for many years Justice of the Peace. John Park, a son, came from Pennsylvania in 1819, and settled near his father. He held the post office at his residence for some time.

Leonard Metzger, brother of Conrad, emigrated from Pennsylvania about 1802; leased the farm now owned by William Sargent; married Barbara, daughter of Charles Baum, and a few years later, purchased a home near Felicity, in Clermont County, and removed there. In 1828, he purchased 168 acres in E. Stevens' Survey, and returned to this township, where he died November 20, 1861.

Charles Canary was born near Linningen, Germany, in 1744. Prior to 1776, he came to America, and served under Washington throughout the entire struggle for American independence. He married Margaret Swyer, at Philadelphia, March 31, 1777, and in 1790 they settled in Washington, Ky. March 16, 1804, he brought his family to Lewis Township, purchasing the farm now

owned by John W. Hook, where both he and his wife died. He was among the early Justices, and, though he possessed some peculiar traits, was honored and esteemed. His son William, born in Washington, Ky., May 27, 1797, married Elizabeth Ross July 20, 1820, succeeded his father in the old homestead, and died March 2, 1865, leaving a large family.

James Cahall, another pioneer, and a native of Ireland, settled on James Herron's Survey. He was a weaver by trade.

In 1805, Christian Shinkle and family moved to the township. Henry Mohn, who had married the oldest daughter, accompanied them. Mr. Shinkle was of German descent, and was born and raised near Philadelphia. Though a mere youth when the Revolution began, he enlisted and served in his country's defense. He purchased 1,000 acres in the R. C. Jacobs Survey, when it was yet untouched by the woodman's ax, and spent his life here in wresting it from its native wildness. His wife died in 1814, and he remarried Elizabeth Stayton. Early in life he united with the Presbyterian Church, and was an upright and liberal man. His death occurred in 1833. Henry Mohn died in 1838; his wife, ten years later.

In 1805, Alexander Love arrived. He was born in Ireland in 1776, and in 1794 embarked for America, and soon after reached Cincinnati, where he worked at odd jobs, lived frugally and saved his earnings. In 1806, he purchased a little home in this township, now owned by George Love, and, with his young wife, Ellen, daughter of Charles Canary, moved on it. Both were members of the Christian Church. Their family consisted of seven children.

The same year, James and Aquilla Norris, two brothers, moved to Ohio. They were originally from Maryland, but immediately from Kentucky. James settled near Dayton, and Aquilla came to this township, accompanied by Abraham Norris, his nephew, the son of another brother, Thomas. Aquilla remained a citizen of the township till his death, which occurred soon after the war of 1812. A large family of children survived him. Abraham Norris was one of a family of sixteen children. In 1793, he located near Washington, Ky., and, three years later, married Anna Lamb. When he came to Lewis Township, he purchased 125 acres in Lawson's Survey, and there spent a life of useful, earnest toil. Bazil Norris, the oldest of his thirteen children, is at this writing still living. He was born November 28, 1796, and has lived in Lewis Township almost fourscore years.

In 1807, Joshua Davidson and family became residents of the township. Mr. Davidson was of Scotch ancestry, his father, William, having emigrated to America from Scotland. Joshua was an officer during the Revolution. Soon after the close of the war, he married, and, in 1790, settled in Bracken County, Ky., where he remained till his removal to Lewis Township. He settled on White Oak Creek, and died there in 1839. Of his eight children, William was the eldest, born in Pennsylvania in 1784. He early learned millwrighting, and followed that pursuit. He died at the age of fifty-five, leaving a family of ten children.

William Trout, in 1809, emigrated to the township, with his wife and one child, John. He was born in Tennessee, but learned the blacksmith's trade in North Carolina, and there married Sarah, daughter of Christian Hoss. He lived temporarily on the place David Barr now occupies, but subsequently moved to Knox's Survey. He died in 1879, his wife the year following. When Mr. Trout first set up his forge, he was of great service to the new settlement in pursuing his trade. In disposition, he was inclined to be peaceable and attentive to business.

In 1810 came Christian Hoss and wife, from Lincoln County, N. C. They were of German extraction, and have left many descendants in this township.

The same year, John Jackson brought his family from Kentucky, and settled in J. Graham's Survey, No. 2,338. He was engaged in the Indian struggles in 1812. His wife is remembered as a noble, self-sacrificing woman, whose services as a nurse were always ready when needed by any of her neighbors.

The year 1811 brought from South Carolina Christopher Barr, who was born on the Rhine, and had emigrated to America prior to the Revolution, and served in it as a patriot. He and his wife died in Lewis Township, at advanced ages. Peter Barr, their son, came from North Carolina in 1811, with his wife and three children—David, Margaret and Anna. He had married Barbary, daughter of Christian Hoss, in 1806. On coming to Lewis Township, he bought fifty acres of land where John Richey now lives. His rude and yet frail pole cabin here was successively replaced by a solid hewed-log house, and a substantial brick, still standing. He was a pronounced Jacksonian in politics, and died August 13, 1852; his wife's decease occurred eleven years later.

Jesse Printy, another pioneer, was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1784, and, in 1796, settled in Mason County, Ky. Fourteen years later, he moved to this township.

John Hancock was another early settler. He subsequently moved to Kentucky. A daughter, Rebecca, widow of Stephen Bolender, Jr., is still living in the township, at the age of eighty-two.

John Bartley came from North Carolina and settled in Lewis Township, Graham's Survey, but, in 1835, moved to Illinois. The Logans, Wellses, John Sargent, Ephraim Minor and others were also early settlers. The war of 1812 momentarily checked the increasing tide of emigration, but it soon set in again, with greater vigor than before, and the township's wilderness became rapidly converted into pleasant farms and happy homes.

SCHOOLS.

As the first settlements of the township were made on the ridge in the vicinity of Union Church, it is highly probable that the first schools were also held here. It is said that a cabin for school purposes was erected here as early as 1802. One of the earliest teachers was Thomas Bonwell. Some time later, a rude house was built about one-fourth of a mile north of the present residence of George Love. The teacher's furniture in this school consisted of a small block of wood to sit on, a small table to pound on, and last, but not least, several beech withes, not small, the use of which needs no particularization. A "Hard-Shell" Baptist minister, Rev. Mann, taught the school six months in the year by subscription, accepting, for the scant tuition allowed, grain, fruit, homespun goods, etc. Among the pupils who attended this school may be mentioned Robert Cahall, William Young and Lydia Higgins.

It was not long before schools were started in other sections of the township. One stood near the Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church; another near the old homestead of Benjamin Sells.

There are at present fourteen subdistricts in the township, besides several fractional districts. The school buildings are mostly frame, well furnished, and surrounded with pleasant yards.

Until 1870, the colored children had not access to the schools, and in that year the Board of Education established a colored district, including the entire township, and built a schoolhouse one and three-fourths miles from Higginsport, on the pike near George Love's place. The first teacher here was E. H. Jamison, colored.

The school enumeration of the township in September, 1881, was as follows:

Number of white males, 344; number of white females, 286; total, 630; number of colored males, 14; number of colored females, 13; total, 27; grand total, 657.

There are fifteen schoolhouses in the township, and the aggregate value of school property is $8,650. The school year averages twenty-seven weeks. The average daily attendance during the year closing September, 1881, was 298.

SCHOOLS OF HIGGINSPORT.

For many years, Higginsport has formed a special school district. The first schoolhouse in the place was a log cabin, built about 1807. It stood near the present residence of George Love. Another school was held about 1822, in Robert Higgins' warehouse, which stood just east of Lot No. 1 of the present town. The growth of the village warranted the erection of a log schoolhouse on the public square in 1828, which also served for a number of years as a meeting-house. A school was also taught once or twice in the currying room of a tannery which stood on the corner of Samuel Waterfield's lot.

As nearly as can be ascertained, a brick building was erected in 1845, on Lot No. 89. The school here was graded, and contained four departments. May 6, 1854, the subdistrict was made a special or village district, and T. J. Stafford was elected the first Superintendent, at a salary of $40 per month. Other Superintendents of these schools have been John Pattison, now of Cincinnati, Dr. Y. Stephenson, T. J. Curry, T. J. Mitchell, L. C. Dunham and E. B. Stivers.

As early as 1868, active measures were taken looking to the erection of a new building, owing to the insecurity of the old brick schoolhouse and its lack of room, but nothing was accomplished until the spring of 1880, when an election held for the purpose resulted in favoring the erection of a $15,000 house. The Board of Directors then in office were Dr. Wesley Love, Taylor Manchester and A. Nestor. The house, as now completed, has cost about $18,000. It is modeled after the school building of Maysville, Ky., but is a much handsomer and more commodious structure. The village now has a schoolhouse second to none in the county. It is constructed of brick, is 63x66 feet in size, two stories high, contains six rooms, each 33x26 feet and thirteen feet high. On the second floor is also a lecture hall, 56x33 feet, with a sixteen-foot ceiling. In the corner-stone was deposited a copy of each newspaper published in the county, a brief sketch of the schools from an early date by Prof. Wilber Smith, coins, and portraits of county officials and Presidents of the United States.

The enumeration of September, 1881, shows, of white males between the ages of six and twenty-one years, 161; white females between the ages of six and twenty-one, 175; total, 336; colored males between the ages of six and twenty-one, 8; colored females between the ages of six and twenty-one, 9; total, 17; grand total, 353.

The attendance is about two hundred and fifty pupils. Six teachers are employed. For the colored children, school is held in a rented building, where one teacher is employed. The departments are the high, grammar, first and second intermediate and first and second primary. E. B. Stivers was the first Superintendent in the new schools.

CHURCHES.

In the spring of 1818, Elder Matthew Gardner, a newly installed minister of the Christian Church, visited the settlement on Shinkle's Ridge, and

there organized the Union Church. This was the first religious society in the township, though there had previously been occasional preaching by ministers of different denominations. In 1819, the congregation included over two hundred members. The first meetings were held in the woods, where Henry Mohn, John Young and John B. Shinkle were elected Deacons. In 1821, a stone chapel was erected, 44x64 feet. In 1852, it gave way to the present brick structure, 36x50 feet, costing about $1,500. There are now 122 members, served by Elder J. P. Daugherty, of Higginsport. The present Board of Trustees are Samuel Meranda, Michael Shinkle and William M. Gardner. The Deacons are J. M. Gardner and Walter L. Shinkle.

The Higginsport Christian Church was organized in 1839, by Elder John Phillips, and, for some reason, re-organized in 1841 by Elder Matthew Gardner. Under his care, a brick church was built (now used as a town hall). The society met with reverses, and was again re-organized in 1851 by Elder P. M. Devore and Namon Dawson. In 1874, the church decided to erect a new church, and appointed the necessary committees. It was finished at a cost of about $2,500, and dedicated November 7, 1875. Numerous accessions were made, and the congregation now numbers 215 members. The officers of 1882 are: Pastor, J. P. Daugherty; Trustees, B. F. Drake, W. E. Ellis and D. S. Guthrie; Deacons, George N. Evans, William Yearsley and John Pribble; Clerk, Ettie Martin; Treasurer, Dr. Guthrie. Sabbath school is held every Sabbath morning, and is superintended by William Yearsley.

The Christian Church at Feesburg, the second outgrowth of Union Church, was organized May 3, 1854, by Elder C. C. Phillips. The following is a list of its early members: Christian Shinkle, Sr., Susan Shinkle, Joseph Bolender, Sr., Elizabeth Bolender, John D. King, Mary King, William Norris, Gilbert Norris, Barbara Barr, Sarah Norris, Mary Mofford, Elizabeth Powell, Stephen Bolender, Rebecca Bolender, Celia Norris, John M. Miller, Celia Shinkle, Sarah Lindsey, Lydia Lindsey, Kizza Norris, Lydia Shinkle, Joseph Bolender, Jr., Sophia Irwin, Elizabeth Powell, Jr., N. B. Mofford, Maria Mofford, Sarah Barr, Daniel Shinkle, Jane Stewart, Margaret Cochran, Catharine J. Dudley, Elizabeth Shinkle, Margaret Speece, Susan Moyers, America Tatman, Rachel Wilson, Eliza D. Shinkle, Pelina Bashford, Minerva Bashford, William A. Wilson, Elizabeth Tatman, Harriet Coffman, Phœbe A. Boots, Ruth Speece, Christian Shinkle, Jr., Mary Judd, Sarah A. Norris, Emeline Norris, Nancy White and Mary E. White. The present membership is about three hundred. A house of worship was completed in 1855 at a cost of $2,033. It is a neat gothic brick, 58x34 feet, and sixteen-foot story, and well finished. The ground on which the building stands was donated by Mrs. J. W. Stayton and Mrs. John D. King. The first Trustees were Joseph Bolender, Sr., John D. King, William Norris, Daniel Shinkle and Joseph Bolender, Jr., elected October 2, 1854; the first Deacons were Joseph Bolender, Sr., and John D. King. The pastors, with their terms of service, have been C. C. Phillips, two years; Noah Michael, two years; O. J. Wait, two years; J. P. Daugherty, one year; S. A. Hutchinson, three years; Charles Manchester, one year; S. S. Newhouse, present incumbent, seventeen years.

Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as a class at the residence of Benjamin Sells, about 1820. It is believed that Rev. Benjamin Lawrence officiated, and took into the class as members Benjamin Sells and wife, Jeremiah Plummer and wife, Jeremiah Joslin and wife, Thomas Yates and wife, Mrs. Molly Tatman, Namon Chapman and wife, William Plummer and wife, John Jackson and wife, and a few others. Namon Chapman was elected Class-Leader. The early meetings were conducted in private dwellings and the schoolhouse near Benjamin Sells' place. About 1825 the membership had

attained sufficient strength to build a church, and a brick structure was reared about seventy-five yards south of the present church building. It was not entirely completed until about 1835. Namon Chapman, Jeremiah Plummer and Benjamin Sells were chiefly instrumental in its erection. The present commodious brick church was built nearly twenty-five years ago. Among the early ministers in charge of this church were Benjamin Lakin, William Thompson. Burrows Weslick, William Burke, James B. Finley, Henry B. Bascom and Rev. John Everhart.

Eden Methodist Episcopal Church is located in R. Lawson's Survey, No. 1,716. The class was organized soon after Mt. Zion. In 1837, the present brick structure was erected, but it has since been extended. The Trustees of the church are Joseph Cochran, George M. Wood, J. P. Richards, Alexander Martin and George Roselot; Stewards, George M. Wood and J. P. Richards; Class-Leaders, J. P. Richards, J. P. Martin and Ellen Norris. The present membership is about seventy. Rev. E. M. Cole is the minister.

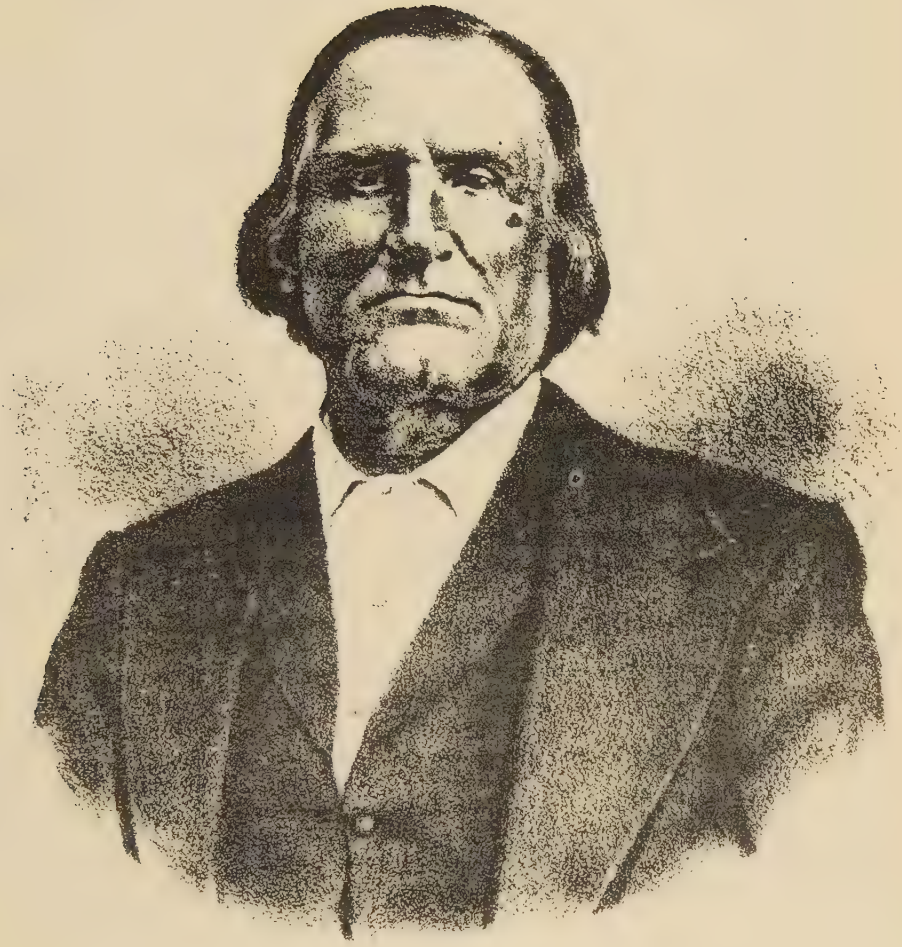
A Methodist Episcopal organization was effected at Feesburg, by Rev. Jones, at the residence of George Richardson, in 1842. The following, year their present comfortable church was begun, but, for some reason, not completed until 1846. An interesting Sabbath school has been maintained for many years in connection with the church work. With it O. H. Higgins has been prominently identified. Among the early ministers were Revs. Parish, Dimmett Fee, Morrow, Wharton and Curry. The circuit was divided in 1877. From that date until 1880, Rev. H. Stokes supplied the pulpit. Rev. E. M. Cole ministers to it now.

In 1839, a class of the Methodist Episcopal faith was organized at Higginsport, in which Messrs. Patterson and Dennis Cassett were prominent. It included few members and little wealth, but a house of worship was erected just east of the town park, on Lot 52, where the little band met for several years, and then dissolved, in spite of the strenuous efforts of a few to maintain it.

The Wesley Chapel Methodist Church (German) at Higginsport seems to have been partially the outgrowth of the above class. It was organized in the spring of 1856, with a membership of fifteen, under the management of Rev. John W. Fishbach, and under his charge, a frame house, 26x38 feet, was erected in 1857, with Frederick Daum, Philip Prelzinger, Dennis Cassett, Ferdinand Martin and Dr. Smith as Board of Directors. Including the ground, it cost $900. Frederick Held was first Class-Leader; G. P. Moeller, first Steward. The present Steward is Charles Miller; the present Class-Lea. der, John Messersmith. The membership is twenty-eight at present, and Rev. William E. Nocka officiates.

Rev. John Rankin, a noted pioneer minister, organized the first Presbyterian congregation in the township, at the dwelling of John Clark, about 1820. It was originally small, but grew and prospered under an efficient ministry, and was known as the Ebenezer Church. A meeting-house was erected in a few years on Bullskin Creek, near J. N. Tolin's blacksmith shop. About twenty-five years ago, further services were abandoned.

The Presbyterian Church at Feesburg dates its origin from July 24, 1841, and within a short time, the present brick building, 40x50 feet, was completed, the Building Committee consisting of Daniel Trout and William Bucher. The original members were John McMerchey, James McKinney, William McMerchey, John Trout, David Trout, Daniel Trout, Joseph McKee, Samuel McBeth, Peter McMerchey, William Buckner, Mrs. William Baker and her two daughters, together with the wives of most of the male members—in all, about thirty



Henry Barnes.

members. The congregation now numbers about eighty. It has been regularly supplied most of the time, but at present is without an installed pastor.

The Higginsport Presbyterian Church was organized March 18, 1848, by Rev. D. H. Allen, of the Cincinnati Presbytery, and Rev. D. Gould, of Georgetown, with the following members: William Maxwell, Esther Maxwell, Jacob Vandyke, Isabella Vandyke, Jane, Julia and Mary Pollock, William Tolin, Nancy Tolin, Charles McLain, Nancy Wiley, Ellen Strouble, Mary J. Davis, and James and Mary Miller. The original Elders were William Maxwell, Jacob Vandyke and James Miller; the present ones are Orin Doty and A. Schillings. The present Trustees are W. A. Maxwell, Orin Doty, C. E. Harrison and F. M. Park. Services were conducted in the Methodist Church until 1853, when the brick church now in use, 32x55, was erected. With the bell that surmounts it, the total cost was $2,500. The removal of families and death have reduced the membership to twenty-four, but, under the present ministrations of Rev. R. Valentine, of Augusta, Ky., it is recovering its former strength. This denomination also conducts services occasionally at Boude's Chapel, near the ferry, a small but neat frame building.

The German Reformed Church at Higginsport was dedicated October 20, 1872, by O. F. Accola, of Dayton, Ohio. The building is a small frame, and the membership seventy-two. The Trustees of the society are Henry Schaaf and Low Mohr. Otto Berz and Val Amstett are the Deacons.

Nearly fifty years ago, a congregation of Universalists was organized by Rev. Gillmore, of Cincinnati. Jesse Dugan, Samuel Yearsley, Isaac Roe, William Dugan, Samuel Collahan and a few others comprised the original membership. Rev. Schoonover served them for a number of years, but the congregation has long since ceased to exist.

EARLY ROADS.

During the first decade of this century, a road was cut through the woods from Boude's Ferry to Williamsport, the then seat of justice of Clermont County. It started from the river, just below the Sunnyside Garden, winding up the hill along the ravine through Stephenson's Survey, No. 630, then through J. Graham's Survey, and on as nearly as possible a straight line to its terminus. About the same time, one was built from Clark's grist-mill to the river. There are now several free pikes in the township—one from Higginsport to Georgetown and north; one between Higginsport and Feesburg; and a third from Higginsport west along the river into Clermont County.

CEMETERIES.

The custom prevailed generally in early pioneer times of interring the dead in private burial-grounds on the farms where they had lived; but, as the country improved, the quiet country churchyard became the repository of the silent dead. At Mt. Zion, the Old Ebenezer, Shinkle's Ridge, at the Union Christian Church and Eden Church, they are found. One has recently been laid out near Feesburg.

The wife of Stephen Bolender was among the first of death's victims in Lewis Township. She died in 1802, and was buried near Boude's Ferry. The earliest interments at Mt. Zion were those of Mr. Foster, Mr. Joslin, Mr. Symms, and Samuel, son of Lemuel Richardson. Mrs. Col. Higgins was probably the first person buried in the Higginsport Cemetery. Her death occurred in 1806, and subsequently the grounds that had received her body were donated by Col. Higgins for a public cemetery.

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS.

The earliest township records have been lost, but from 1838 the Township Treasurers have been: Dent Thomas, 1838–44; James C. Wells, 1844–45; Jesse Dugan, 1845–52; Columbus McKee, 1852–55; P. Ellis, 1855–56; Robert Anderson, 1856–63; J. C. Dugan, 1863–69; O. M. Beck, 1869-71; J. D. Winters, 1871–75; J. E. White, 1875–77; F. Schubort, 1877–80; H. Kennedy, 1880–82; W. W. Quinn, incumbent.

The following is a complete, or almost complete, list of the Justices of the Peace for this township: William Park, William Canary, James Wells, Jesse Printy, John Cann, John Ross, John Williams, John McGrew, Christian Simons, William Buckner, George Richardson, Joseph Richards, Daniel Trout, Charles Williams, James Tatman, David Barr, E. Hemphill, George Jennings, Nathan Kite, Harvey McKibben, William Swope, William Doty, Edward Thompson, R. C. Dugan, John Evans, Thomas Evans, Abraham F. Ellis, A. W. Norris, Elijah Warner, William Martin, Andrew Early, G. W. Early, E. K. Early, John A. Meherry, Thomas Hicks, James Norris, Luis F. Walther and Thomas C. Yates.

EARLY INCIDENTS, MANNERS, ETC.

Two kinds of forest-clearing were made in pioneer days, known as "smack-smooth" and "eighteen inches and under." The former designated the felling and burning of all timber, leaving no obstructions to the plow save the stumps; the latter indicated that only timber eighteen inches in diameter or under should be removed, larger trees being deadened. The pioneers deemed the latter preferable. Ten dollars an acre was the usual price paid for clearing "smack-smooth," but the other method commanded only $1.50 or $2 per acre.

The expression "Canary treat," so frequently heard, has this origin: More than half a century ago, at Higginsport, Squire Canary was elected in a crowd to "set up" the drinks. The men filed into an adjoining saloon and took their places along the bar, when Canary said, "Order what you want." Each called for his favorite beverage, Canary with the rest. All drank, and Canary paid for his own drink, remarking, "Each man ordered his own, and let him settle the bill." It is hoped that, to avoid embarrassment, each fellow had at least a little change.

Sheep-raising was for awhile impossible on account of the innumerable wolves that infested this region. Cur dogs, the kind usually kept by the settlers, were of no value against the fierce sheep-destroyers, and all attempts to keep a flock of sheep were futile until a mass meeting of the whole township was held, where a resolution was passed requiring each householder to procure at least one hound, and as many more as possible. The yelp of the hound was soon heard at every farmhouse, and the wolves betook themselves forthwith to a more congenial clime, and sheep-raising became possible.

A tornado of February, 1858, swept away the first brick house in the township, erected by John Boude in 1817. It was rebuilt, however, on the same spot, and with the same brick, by its then owner, Lewis Lerch.

Among the earliest births of the township were two daughters of Leonard Metzger, both of whom became the wives of Jacob Waterfield; John J., the son of Col. Higgins; Samuel Richardson, who died in infancy; and Joseph Bolender.

The earliest marriage, the date of which is known, was that of Lemuel Richardson to Nancy, daughter of Alexander Hamilton, in 1803. William Miller early wedded Mary Richardson, and James Wells, Sallie Clark; also a sister of Sallie Clark about the same time married Maj. John Logan.

MILLS.

In 1800, James Roney erected, on White Oak Creek, about eight miles from its mouth, the first mill in Lewis Township, and, it is believed, the first in the county. It was very rude in construction, with an overshot wheel, fifteen feet in diameter, and an old raccoon buhr, but ground out a satisfactory quality of flour. Edward Thompson succeeded Roney in the possession of the mill. A brick mill is still in operation at the same locality, known as Armleter's Mill.

Soon after this mill was set in operation, Col. Robert Higgins expended about $4,000 in erecting, near the mouth of White Oak Creek, a mill which was to compare with those in the East; but the site selected was unfortunate, as the back-water from the river during high water damaged the property greatly, and, though some flour of a superior quality was manufactured, the enterprise was abandoned.

Joseph Clark, Sr., and his son John, built a substantial frame mill on Bullskin in 1807, the latter operating it. It obtained a large custom, and, as the low water prevented its use throughout the entire year, the enterprising miller attached a steam-power in quite an early day. It was the first of the kind in this entire region, and attracted a large business. It was continued until about 1860.

The fourth grist-mill enterprise was undertaken by William Davidson, in 1818, on White Oak Creek, about three and a half miles from its mouth. The building he erected was a solid frame, still standing, and he operated the mill until about 1839. Since then it has passed through the hands of a number of owners, and was discontinued about 1860.

The Higginsport Grist-Mill was erected by Henry Davidson and William Dugan in 1855, and conducted by them until succeeded by the present firm, John Boyle & Co. The original firm added to their mill in 1861 the distillery, and, in 1863, the stone bonded warehouse, and consumed all the grain they could procure. Since the purchase by the present firm, machinery has been added to the mill for manufacturing the "patent process" flour, and it now has a capacity of forty barrels per day. The copper still consumes daily 200 pushels of grain.

This distilllery was not the first at Higginsport. Joseph Shinkle and William L. Thomas, about 1842, commenced and operated one with success. Various owners successively possessed it until some time during the late war, when business was wholly abandoned. Only the one distillery exists now in the township, but in an early day there were from seventeen to twenty small stills in operation, among the earliest of which was Joseph Clark's.

TANNERIES.

A tannery built by John Miller about 1808, where the Ebenezer Church is now located, is believed to have been the first in operation. In 1836, one was started at Higginsport by John McGrew, and had an existence of about ten years, after which Charles Larimore taught several terms of school in the currying shop. Jonathan Cornell built one in 1847 at Leesburg, where the schoolhouse now stands. W. W. McKibben succeeded him, remodeled the tannery and did a good business for a number of years.

SAW-MILLS.

Three of these are now in operation in the township—one by water, two by steam. Stayton's water mill, on Bullskin, was erected in an early day. Wm. W. White's is located near Feesburg. The first one here was erected in 1848; the present one, in 1868. The most extensive is the one at Higginsport, owned by a joint-stock company and operated by Boyd & Co. The company was organized Dec. 3, 1881, and the mill set in operation at a cost of $35,000.

It has a 200-horse steam-power, a capacity of 60,000 feet of lumber daily, and employs about eighty hands,

HIGGINSPORT.

Higginsport is a thriving village, situated in the southeastern part of the township, on the Ohio, close to the mouth of White Oak Creek. In 1880, it contained a population of 862. Two attempts were made here before the village was successfully started. September 1, 1804, the place was surveyed into lots, and, the same month, the town of White Haven platted and recorded at Williamsburg. It was substantially like the succeeding Higginsport in outline and arrangement. Notwithstanding Col. Robert Higgins, the founder, offered inducements to settlers, the village did not grow, and, a number of years later, the plat of White Haven was vacated, there being then but three families on its territory. February 28, 1816, it was replatted by Col. Higgins, and re-named Higginsport. The plat shows 114 lots, five by ten rods in size. The original streets, east and west, were Water, Washington, Columbia and Gains; north and south, beginning at the east, White Oak, Brown, Main and Jackson, the present John street being the western limit of the town. The streets were four rods in width; the alleys, one rod. The public square or park, 73x13 rods, was donated to the town by Col. Higgins in the following clause: "The public square for the purpose of building thereon a market house; a house of public worship, free for any worshiping society professing Christianity, and such other public buildings as may be necessary for the use of said town or county to which it does or may belong." He also made several other valuable donations to the town, one of which was a tract of about fifteen acres of land, lying in White Oak Bottom, which is now rented for about $80 per year. Bently and Overturf have made an addition to the town of forty-four lots.

About 1819, Stephen Colvin and family settled here, and found about half a dozen cabins, occupied by Col. Higgins, John Cochran, James Cochran, Mr. Arbuckle and James Norris, a colored man. Colvin was voluble in speech, and was employed to sell town lots at public auction. The town slowly improved, and, in 1828, a little store was opened by Sam Peil. He was soon succeeded by Nathan Kite and Benjamin Thresher. Jesse Dugan followed them in 1832, with an increased stock, and branched out into other business, continuing for about twenty years. He built the first brick house in 1835, still standing, at the corner of Water and Brown streets. A post office was established about 1830, and kept by Mr. Roberts, a tailor, crippled in the Revolution. B. F. Holden came from Maine and opened a store about 1835. Robert Anderson, a Virginian, came about 1833, and, in 1839, started a store. In 1849, he removed it from Water street, where all the business had been done, to Washington, then a back street. Time has shown the wisdom of this step. The present business may be summarized as follows: Five general stores, one clothing store, two drug stores, two tin shops, one hardware store, four millinery and fancy stores, one tobacco store and several groceries.

Isaac Pierce and Samuel Yearsley were early blacksmiths; Messrs. Vandyke and Maxwell, wagon-makers. In 1836, Amos Ellis kept a tavern. There are now two good hotels, the Pierce House and the Central. Five practicing physicians, one minister and several teachers are located here. There is a grist-mill and distillery, seventeen tobacco warehouses, and about thirty tobacco-buyers, who ship annually about two million pounds of the weed.

FEESBURG.

Feesburg, located in the north central part of the township, contains about two hundred inhabitants. It was laid out in 1835, by Thomas J. Fee. George Richardson, Wesley Tucker and William Martin were among the first

purchasers of lots. Tucker and McKibben were the first merchants, Daniel Trout, then William Martin, following. William Matthews was the first blacksmith, succeeded by Jesse B. Dean. The first physician was Reuben Utter. Drs. J.T. Richardson and Stinson Barrott subsequently practiced, and Drs. O. M. Beck and Trout are located there now. Among the first settlers were Jacob Powell, Joseph Powell, Daniel Trout, Harvey McKibben, James Winder, John Wilson and William Swope. Joseph Barker taught the first school about 1844, in a frame house, which stood on land now owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Martin. In 1846, a frame schoolhouse was erected; subsequently, a two-story brick, a short distance west of town, and finally, a one-story brick, in 1869. There are now four merchants engaged in business here, two harness shops, and the usual number of other little industrial shops found in a country village. Feesburg is small, clean and very quiet. It contains no dram shop. It is built almost entirely on one street, which is a good gravel road passing through from Higginsport to Hamersville.

SOCIETIES.

Higginsport Lodge, No. 575, I. O. O. F., was organized June 22, 1874, with the following charter members: W. L. Shidler, J. H. Bolender, Hezekiah Barnum, Henry Schaaf, Thornton Thomas and Michael Brandt. Its membership has increased to forty-six, and the lodge is in prosperous condition. Not a single death has occurred since its organization.

Higginsport Lodge, No. 373, F. & A. M., was granted a dispensation October 17, 1867, the preliminary meeting having been held the preceding October 17. The first officers were: E. F. Blair, W. M.; Robert Drake, S. W.; Lewis Heizer, J. W.; William Dugan, Treasurer; James Hodkins, Secretary; Joseph Park, S. D.; George Fuenfgeld, J. D.; and Jackson Dugan, Tiler. They constituted all the charter members. The lodge has leased a good room, and is in a good, healthy condition, with a membership of forty-four. It has sustained the following losses by death: James Daugherty, March 18, 1868, by explosion of the steamer Magnolia; William Dugan, November 9, 1871; James H. Cahall, August 8, 1880.

The United Order of Foresters, No. 93, was organized October 26, 1878, fully instituted November 15, 1878, and chartered September 4, 1879, with this membership: C. T. Chambers, T. C. Yates, Louis Jones, James W. Ott, John Klein, Thomas Bilew, Henry Clündt, Peter Sanburn, Charles Walther, John F. Gardner, Henry Troutman, Henry Brunner, Charles Fretz, Louis F. Walther, Philip J. Daum, William Marshall, Robert Cahall, John Kautz, Philip Wolf, Frank Thomas, Joseph Betzer, Louis Lerch, Clark Bolender, John Shultz, M. S. Dillman, W. W. Quinn, William Marks, Lemon Thomas, John Brookbank, F. M. Blackburn, Henry Ehrenfels, John Fereno and L. S. Van Anda. The present membership is thirty. The first officers were: T. C. Yates, C. R.; Louis F. Walther, Secretary. Present officers: Frank Thomas, C. R.; Lemon Thomas, Secretary.

Higginsport Lodge, No 49, A. O U. W., was organized June 23, 1875, and the following enrolled as charter members: J. D. Winters, Alfred Loudon, Perry Drake, A. T. Chapman, J. W. Pinckard, S. S. Chapman, Eugene Van Briggle, W. L. Shideler, Louis Jones, Charles Reed, William F. Sallee, B. F. Lewis, H. G. Chapman, S. McDonald, John W. Hook, Wesley Love, Adam Seyler, John E. Ellis, Ferdinand Shubert, Frank Hite. The lodge at present numbers fifteen members. The first officers were: Alfred Loudon, P. M. W.; J. D. Winters, M. W.; A. T. Chapman, Overseer; Perry Drake, Foreman; William Sallee, Guide; Eugene Van Briggle, Recorder; Tolin Ellis, Receiver; W. L. Shideler, Financier. Their hall is in the Central Hotel building, and comfortably furnished.

Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, No. 210, at Higginsport, was organized May 20, 1882, and named in honor of Col. James P. Fyffe, of the Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and the following officers were duly elected, viz.: Post Commander, Capt. F R. Kantz; S. V. L., Alfred N. Young; J. V. C., T. C. Chambers; Surgeon, Dr. Wesley Love; Chaplain, Orin Doty; Adjutant, W. P. Cleveland; Inspector, T. C. Yates; Quartermaster, W. W. Quinn; Officer of the Day, Capt. C. E. Harrison.

In the memorable struggle between the North and the South, the heroic dead, in which it is in part the object of the above order to commemorate. Lewis Township was not remiss. Her citizens rushed to arms at the first call of the President for troops, and, throughout the four years' conflict that followed, she bore her full share of danger, suffering and loss. The following list of Lewis Township men, who enlisted and participated in the war, has been prepared with great care and pains, and it is hoped that but few names, if any, will be found missing:

Peter Acles,
Greene Anderson,
Isaac Beech,
David Boles,
John Burton,
Charles Blythe,
William G. Brookbank,
Thomas Bosley,
John Butts,
Gustavus A. Boehm,
James Bosley,
John W. Brookbank,
William Boles,
Joseph Cochran,
David Cann,
John B. Cann,
Robert Cann,
Kim Cropper,
James Cahall,
Charles Cook,
F. M. Cahall,
Samuel Cochran,
Leonard Downing,
William Dye,
Peter L. Devore,
Joseph Dugan,
John Dugan,
Norman Dugan,
Thornton Dugan,
George Dillman,
Orin Doty,
Augustus F. Day,
A. F. Ellis,
Franklin Fite,
Thomas D. Fitch,
Sidney A. Fitch,
Benjamin T. D. Fitch,
Charles Fitch,
Jacob Fraleich,
John F. Gardner,
William Half hill,
John Henise,
Daniel Horn,
Jacob Hank,
Solomon Half hill,
Capt. C. E. Harrison,
H. B. Harrison,
William Hodkins,
John Hicks,
Frank Hoover,
Abner Judd,
Irvin Johnson,
Henry Judd,
Jackson Johnson,
Benjamin Klincker,
Alfred Loudon,
John Lucas,
Sylvester Love,
James Lucas,
Carlo Lucas,
W. A. Maxwell,
William McConaughy,
Wesley McConaughy,
John McConaughy,
George Moore,
Thomas Moore,
J. P. Moeller,
Wilson Moore,
Devall Metzger,
John W. Metzger,
Jonas Metzger,
Wesley Metzger,
David Metzger,
Andrew Metzger,
Whalon T. Metzger,
H. D. Metzger,
George Metzger,
Lewis Mohn,
Lewis Myers,
George Myers,
James Mofford,
Robert Noftsger,
Peter Neu,
Harvy M. Overturf,
William K. Overturf,
Edward Ott,
Daniel O'Harra,
John N. Park,
F. M. Park,
A. J. Park,
R. A. Park,
Caleb Pierce,
R. C. Park,
Richard Penny,
Joseph Powell,
Allen Patterson,
William Richardson,
Fred Rhodes,
Madison Richardson,
Ruben Richardson,
Charles Reed,
Franklin Reed,
Peter Roth,
Salathiel M. Spencer,
John Spires,
John Scott,
William Shideler,
David Stout,
John Sneed,
Philip Shaffer,
T. S. Stafford,
Henry Smith,
J. L. Stayton,
Lewis Snyder,
W. W. Tolin,
J. N. Tolin,
Frank Thomas,
Jesse Thomas,
Charles Thomas,
William Woods,
John Workman,
James Weatherspoon,
Leander P. Wilks,
David Waters,
Joseph Waters,
Isaac Waters,
Charles West,
George Wilson,
James Wilson,
John Williams,
Earnest Whitmore,
Thornton White,
John White,
William M. White,
James C. White,
John E. White,
Edward White,
Richard White,
Alfred N. Young,
George S. Young,
William Yearseley,
Isaac Yearseley,
Thomas C. Yates,
Wyatt Yates,
Stephen Young,
William Young,
James Young,
Alison Young.

CHAPTER IV.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

BY T. M. READE, M. D.

PERRY TOWNSHIP is situated in the extreme northern division of Brown County. It is bounded on the north by Clinton County, on the east by Highland, on the west by Clermont, and on the south by the townships of Sterling and Green. It is the largest township in the county, being eight and a half miles long by seven miles wide, and has an area of 35,816 acres. The surface of the land is level in its northwestern and southeastern portions, presenting an elevated plain, which is well drained by numerous brooks and rivulets. The soil in these sections is rich and capable of the highest cultivation. Water is found in abundance in all parts of the township, and hundreds of natural springs arise spontaneously from the rocky beds that underlie the upland and sloping plains. The East Fork of the Little Miami River enters the township at its northeast corner, pursuing a tortuous course as it flows through the interior, and makes its exit at the southeastern angle, close to the village of Marathon. The soil along its banks is rich in alluvial deposits, large tracts of bottom land spreading out and forming a valley of unusual richness and beauty. Gigantic trees line its course, which abound in rich and varied foliage.

The valley is relieved at intervals by high cliffs and gently sloping banks, which gives it a picturesque appearance, presenting in many situations beautiful and romantic scenery. About three thousand acres of woodland remains, or perhaps one-tenth of the whole area. Among the varieties of wood found here, the chief are several kinds of oak, the white being most numerous; black walnut, hickory, maple, beech and elm, with some cedar, locust, ash, dogwood, sycamore and wild cherry.

PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS.

Numerous mounds, the works of the pre-historic race known as Mound-Builders, afford curious and interesting relics to antiquarians. Curiously wrought implements in stone, evidently intended for various purposes in domestic life, as well as weapons of attack and defense in war, are discovered by the curious, such as pestles, hammers, mortars, flint arrow-heads, etc. Mastodonic remains are occasionally unearthed, and, from time to time, discoveries of the remains of Indian settlements are indicated by the appearance of gigantic skeletons, with the high cheek-bones, powerful jaws and massive frame peculiar of the red man, who left these as the only record with which to form a clew to the history of past ages.

GEOLOGY.

The geological structure is peculiar and interesting. The rocks belong to the Paleozoic era, Silurian age, or age of non-vertebratæ, and the foundations are a part of the Cincinnati group. The Paleozoic era is the second of the known geological eras of the world, and the Silurian is the first and oldest of its three ages; hence the fossils of the Silurian rocks are among the oldest of all fossils of which we have any knowledge. The fossils are identical with those found in and near Cincinnati. J. H. Cabel, of Urbana, who explored

this region in 1880, found specimens of the following: Brachiopods, trilobites, crinoids, orthoceratites and coral. The Brachiopods are the usual square-shouldered varieties found in the Paleozoic age. Of the trilobites, the specimens of Isotelus Gigas are particularly fine. Specimens of crinoids are very rare, and are generally limited to broken fragments of stems. The drift deposits are the same as those found in the adjacent counties of Highland and Clermont. The most characteristic feature is the compact white clay that covers the flat lands. It is six to ten feet in thickness, and contains a great many scratched and glacially polished fragments of blue limestone, as well as representatives of the granitic series of the North.

There are but very few large bowlders found here. One of the most conspicuous is found in the immediate vicinity of Vera Cruz. Under the white clay is a seam of iron, which seems to mark the epoch of the forest bed of the drift. Geologists are certain that there was an advance of glaciers over this region, for they find the limestone well polished in places in the adjoining townships in Highland County. No bank gravel is found here except in the main valleys. It is of course abundant there in the usual terraces. It is often cemented in immense blocks, through the agency of the lime-water that percolates it.

Soil.—The soils of the township art of the usual character for these areas. The flat lands already referred to are covered with a considerable depth of clays, rich in all the elements of vegetable growth except organic matter. They are of course stubborn and intractable in certain seasons and under certain management, but they are rich in agricultural possibilities, and will, under wise culture, some day be transformed into gardens. What these possibilities are is often hinted at in the insulated portions of these white clay flats, where organic matter has accumulated; we find in such spots soils of the highest excellence and durability.

As the valley is approached, the native soils formed from the decomposition of Cincinnati shales and limestones are quite largely represented in the slopes of the hills. These slopes have all the excellence that belongs to such an origin. They constitute some of the strongest and most durable tobacco lands in the State. The valley itself is covered with an extensive deposit of organic matter, freely mixed with sand, constituting the sandy loam characteristic of the alluvial lands of the Ohio Valley.

PIONEERS.

"Can we forget that brave and hardy band,
Who made their home first in this Western land?
Their names should be enrolled on history's page,
To be preserved by each succeeding age.
They were the fathers of the mighty West;
Their arduous labors heaven above has blessed.
Before them fell the forest of the plain,
And peace and plenty followed in the train."

Abraham Claypool was born in Hampshire County, Va., April 7, 1762, and was married to Elizabeth Wilson in 1785, she inheriting two slaves. They moved to Randolph County, Va., in 1787. In 1790, he became a member of the Legislature of Virginia at Richmond, and there had the first insight into the miseries of the slave pen. Soon after, he commenced prospecting in the West, the field of his operations including Kentucky and the Northwest Territory. In June, 1796, he located, in company with Peter Hull, two 1,000-acre tracts in the territory now known as Perry Township, one on Solomon's Run and one on Glady Run. The same year, he was with Gen. Massie, laying out Chillicothe. The ordinance of 1787 having excluded slavery from the Northwest

SAMUEL WATERFIELD.

Territory—an institution which he disliked very much—he moved to near Chillicothe in 1799, taking his slaves with him and liberating them. Being a member of the first Ohio Legislature, he had an act passed for the establishment of a State road from Cincinnati to Chillicothe, afterward surveyed by R. C. Anderson through where Fayetteville now stands, hence called Anderson State Road. He died May 5, 1845, near Chillicothe.

Solomon Claypool, the son of Abraham Claypool, was born in Hardy County, Va., November 21, 1786. Soon after becoming of age, in 1807, he commenced opening his farm on Solomon's Run (named after him), about half a mile above Fayetteville (where Isaac Covalt resided in 1844), keeping "bachelor's hall." In April, 1816, he sold 397.34 acres to Cheniah Covalt, of Clermont County, having previously sold another tract to Erastus Atkins, including the present site of Fayetteville. He was without doubt the first permanent settler of Perry (then Stonelick) Township, of which he was Justice of the Peace. His nearest neighbor southwest was Hartman, and northeast was Van Meter (Stroup place, near Dodsonville). He was never married. He moved to Connersville, Ind., in 1816, where he died September 1, 1845.

Archibald Ballard, of Quaker parentage, was born in North Carolina. He moved to Highland County at an early day, and soon became guide and hunter for the surveyors in locating land warrants in the military district. In 1809, Mr. Ballard commenced improvement on his land on Glady Run (one of the Claypool and Hull tracts), and remained there until 1816. In that year, he moved to Dearborn County, Ind., where he died soon after. His son, Stephen, of age about 1814, remained with his father until his death; afterward settled on White River, below Indianapolis, and was there when last heard from. Aaron, another son, went into the army in 1816, and Amos died young, in 1817.

Nancy, daughter of Archibald Ballard, married Jacob Claypool in 1814. She died February, 1825, and was buried in Cramner's Graveyard. Her grave is now overshadowed by two large red cedar trees. Near by rest Jacob Fox and Obed Burnham. Jacob Claypool, son of Abraham Claypool, was born August 23, 1788, in Randolph County, Va. At the age of twenty-one (1809), he took possession of the 500-acre tract on Glady Run, and, leasing it to Archibald Ballard, the first cabin was built near the lower line, west of Glady, in December, 1809, and January and February, 1810. Jacob taught school in Union Township, Highland County, about the mouth of Dodson Creek, known in early days as the Mike Stroup place. His patrons, as appears from his schedule, were: The family of Joseph Van Meter, four scholars; the family of Peter Van Sant, three scholars; the family of Isaac Van Sant, three scholars; the family of Ebenezer Harmer, two scholars; the family of John Jones, two scholars; total, fourteen. After teaching this school, he made his headquarters at Ballard's, and paid a visit to Virginia. April 15, 1812, he entered the army at Franklinton, as Orderly Sergeant, in H. Ulry's rifle company, First Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Duncan McArthur commanding. They marched to Detroit; was in all of Hull's little fights; was paroled; returned home August 30 of the same year, and settled down to hard work on his land. He was married to Nancy Ballard in 1814. In 1822, he moved to Indianapolis, but, the following year, returned, with a full cargo of ague, and remained on his farm until 1833. He sold 240 acres to Peter O'Connor for $2,000, having previously sold small tracts to Ben and Joseph Rider, Joseph Doughty, M. L. Jinoways and others.

March 1, 1834, he started on a prospecting tour through Illinois, and settled at Morris, Grundy County, where Indians were then quite plenty, and only half a dozen white families thereabouts. William Brown and Jacob Robb and families, and William Robb and William Eubanks, accompanied

him. The last two returned to Perry Township the following year. Mr. Claypool was well fitted for pioneer life, being hardy and robust, energetic and determined. He died August 17, 1876, at the age of eighty-eight years, leaving two sons, Perry A. and L. W. The former was born June 5, 1815; married Mary Halstead, youngest sister of A. A. Halstead, of Russel Station, in 1835, and died in Grundy County, Ill., October 15, 1846, leaving a widow and four children, all of whom are living there at present. The younger son, L. W., was born in Glady Run June 4, 1819, and removed with his father to Grundy County, Ill., where he has held several important official positions.

Casper Core came to the township in 1811, and, after remaining nine years, moved to Kentucky.

Asa Dunham came in 1813 and settled here, but died in a few years, leaving a widow, who afterward married Peter Lane. In the same year came James Puckett, Isaac Ruth and James Leonard.

Gideon Dunham was a native of Virginia, and, in 1814, settled on the land now owned by his son, Wilson. He purchased 286 acres from Walter Warfield, a land speculator. Mr. Dunham was married twice, and had a large family. Three children of the first marriage—Charles, Asa and Melinda—and nine of the second, viz.: Mary, Bowen, Sarah, Ruth, Gideon, David, Wilson and Elizabeth. Only two are living—David, who resides in Cincinnati; and Wilson, who occupies the old homestead. He was Justice of the Peace five terms subsequent to the formation of the township.

Ebenezer Davis came about this time. He soon after started a mill, which he ran successfully until 1822, when he sold it to Edward Boyle.

Edward and Nathan Bishop also came about this time. Edward held the office of Constable, and died in 1826. Nathan was also Constable for a number of years. He lived to an old age, and, at the time of his death, which occurred in 1876, was Mayor of the village of Fayetteville.

Isaac McCune, with his sons, Samuel and John, arrived about the same time. They moved afterward to Pike County, Ill.

Samuel McCulloch and Joshua Drake, also Samuel Ashton and his sons—Sam, Thomas, Zach, James and George—came during this year. Ephraim Granger and family settled on Glady Run, where Thurston Granger, his son, now resides.

Joseph W. Jinoways, a native of France, had offended a priest in Paris. To escape the church, he joined the army at eighteen; was sent to St. Domingo, under Le Clerc, to quell the negro insurrectionists, who had taken the fort before the troops landed, and murdered the garrison. It became too hot for Jinoways. He deserted and swam to an American merchantman, landed in Philadelphia, married Miss Johns and settled on Glady Run, where he died. He had seven sons—Joseph B., Augustus, Martin L. (who married Olive Bishop and removed to Illinois), Samuel, who married Charlotte Stanley July 21, 1838, moved to Missouri, and there died during the rebellion), Lewis (who, when last heard from, was in Peoria, Ill.), Alexander (died in Illinois) and Jackson, a boatman, whose place of residence is unknown). Mrs. Jinoways died in Woodford County, Ill., at an extreme old age. There were also a number of daughters in this family.

In 1815, Capt. William Lane was in the township. He was an early Constable. Adam Snell and William Curry were also here at this time. The latter was Justice of the Peace at the time of the first election of the township, and afterward moved to Highland County, where he was elected Sheriff. Joshua Drake was Constable of Perry Township in 1815.

In 1816, the following citizens were in the township—some of them may have come earlier: Russell Atkins, John Shackelford, Erastus Atkins, Thomas B. Bryan, John Mace, Vere Royse, Obed Burnham, Betsy Burnham, Daniel

Fox, William Eubanks, Jacob Sly, Ebenezer Hadley and Henry W. Royse. Thomas B. Bryan, well known as "Uncle Tommy," was a cooper and a widower. He had been a scout in Pennsylvania in the whisky insurrection. He lived on the Claypool place, and died about 1844. Vere Royse was a Constable in 1816. Obed Burnham was a chair-maker, and quite deaf. He died in this township. Obed Burnham, Jr., left the township early, and located at Jonesboro, Ill. Betsy Burnham married Abel Mossman. Daniel Fox was the proprietor of a saw-mill. Jacob Sly had been with Gen. Wayne in 1793. He had a great fancy for buckskin clothing, and donned it whenever he could procure it. His children were Joseph, David, Rebecca (married to L. Ashton), Cassie (married to James Ashton) and Clara. The son of Ebenezer Hadley, John Hadley, was residing near Streator, Ill., a short time ago.

The following are known to have been here in 1817: Valentine Fritz, Alexander Cahall, Matthew Leonard, Samuel Adkins, Nathan D. Lane, Charles McCoy, Jacob Fox, Jr., Silas Huntley, George Ranis, William Leonard, Thomas Hart, Neal McGindley, Stephen Adams, Tyre Smithson, Jacob Fox, Sr., Michael Snell, Chenial Covalt, Isaiah Hallsted, Moses Wood and Eben Hadley. Samuel Adkins had been a Revolutionary soldier, and died in this township. He was father-in-law to Isaiah Hallsted Jacob Fox, Jr., was a good man; his first wife was Betsy Sly; he was buried in Cranmer's Graveyard. William Leonard was probably here with his father in 1814. Neal McGindley settled on Grassy Run. He once shot his son, Manasseh, accidentally, in a corn-field, mistaking him for a deer. His daughter Margery married Samuel Brown, and moved to Grundy County, Ill., in 1837; then to Iowa; both are dead; they raised a large family. Isaiah Hallsted came from Pennsylvania; he lived on Jacob Claypool's farm for years, then bought a tract on Glady Run; he had a large family of girls, and died here. Moses Wood afterward laid out Woodville, west of this township. Eben Hadley has long since moved to Lexington County, Ill., where, when last heard from, he was living at an extreme old age.

In mentioning the following settlers, we give the dates at which, from occurrences, they were known to be in the township. Their actual settlement may in some cases have been years earlier. In 1818, the settlement included William Rybolt, Joel Curliss (who was a New Jerseyman), Michael Fritz, John Miller (a noted character), William McCune, James Rush and John Smith. Samuel Cranmer was here before 1815; he was from New Jersey, and, in 1820, was Treasurer of the township; he donated the ground for Cranmer's Graveyard; his sons were Samuel, B. Doughty and Richard. John Pullman was a boatman, and died in Fulton. Phineas Allen, a Justice of the Peace, had probably been here long before this date. David Brown was living in the township in 1818; James and Abner were his sons; the latter married Martha Rider July 23, 1829, and both were living in Western Indiana in 1879.

In 1820, we have the following: William Boyle, a native of Ireland; was agent for Gen. Lytle; he had a son, William, and a daughter, Sarah, afterward Mrs. John Kelly. Edward Boyle settled near Fayetteville, and lived to the age of ninety; at the time of his death, in 1875, his descendants numbered eleven children and fifty-two grandchildren. Other settlers of 1820 were Patrick Morehead, Robert Alexander, William Brown, Charles Brooks, Joel Curliss, John Chamberlain, George Gearton, L. Ditto, Selby Huston, John Harmer, Mathias Pitzer, David Runyan, Charles Waits, Ellis Walling, Thomas Watson, John B. Mahan and James Leonard, Jr.

The dates of the advent of the following cannot be definitely ascertained, but were probably prior to 1820: Selby Hudson, William Hudson, Hugh McDinnell, William Parker, Patrick Savage, —— Kirtendal, John McManus, —— Thornhill, Andrew Kirskadden, —— Watson, Cranston Lowen, John

Beltz, William Bull, —— Bradley, John Hacklebender, Caleb Conklin, —— Shinkle, Thomas Ashton, Andrew McQuillan, William Benham, Benjamin Rider, Joseph Hallsted and Jonathan Hadley.

In 1821, these were in the township: Stephen Adams (Supervisor of Roads), John Hedges, Benjamin Doughty, Richard Applegate, John Lafarre, Daniel Hankins, Henry Hankins, Levi Tucker, Caleb Clark, W. L. Curliss, Heth Hart. In 1822: John Eichelberger, Abram Fox, Josiah Hobson, Joseph Curliss, C. M. Foster, Joseph Morseman, John Snowhill, Joseph Potter, Richard W. Ditto and John Eldridge. John Snowhill was a wagon-maker from Philadelphia; he died prior to 1840, leaving two sons, Andrew and Ben, and two daughters, Jane and Ellen. Joseph Potter had been a Revolutionary soldier; was under Gen. Wayne; he first settled on Sycamore, and died near Burnham's. Heth Hart was from Kentucky, and afterward moved to Highland County. W. S. and Joseph Curliss came from New Jersey; the former removed to Indiana.

After this period, immigration increased rapidly from the Eastern States and Europe. The identity of families and individuals was lost sight of, and, with the foundations which had been laid, the community advanced with the tide of progress which swept like magic throughout the entire State.

When the adventurous pioneer departed from the confines of civilization to seek a home in the unbroken wilderness, he brought with him his trusty rifle, to serve the double purpose of procuring the necessaries of life and defending himself against the wild denizens of the forest, or the more treacherous Indians, jealous of the white invader. The ax ranged next in importance, on account of its extended adaptability and varied powers of construction. With the addition of an auger, some powder, some lead, and the inevitable jack-knife, his outfit was complete. As he penetrated the woods, he marked his progress by cutting pieces of bark off the most prominent trees along the route, thus constituting the "blazed road" by which he was to return, and guide others in the same direction. Having selected a suitable location, his next care was the construction of a habitation, which was the usual log cabin, with its puncheon floor, clapboard roof and grating door, with the hospitable latch-string to welcome the weary traveler. The family was then removed. Other adventurous spirits soon followed. More cabins were built, and log-rollings were started. Ready help was given to all settlers. A new settlement was formed, and the foundations of civilized society were laid.

As a specimen of the customs of the early settlers of Perry Township, Mr. L. W. Claypool kindly furnishes from the private papers of his father a specimen of his exchanging work with his neighbors:

1813, February.	Boarding at Archibald Ballard's.	
	James Puckett, to rolling logs	1 day.
	Solomon Claypool, rolling logs	1 day.
	— Dunham, rolling logs	1 day.
	Solomon and others	4½ days.
	Solomon, hewing logs, etc	4½ days.
1814, January.	Dunham, rolling logs	1 day.
	Dunham & Ruth, rolling logs	1 day.
	— Leonard	1 day.
	Solomon, burning logs	1 day.
	— Puckett, rolling logs	1 day.
	— Dunham, rolling logs	1 day.
	Asa Dunham, rolling logs	1 day.
	G. Dunham, rolling logs	1 day.
	G. Dunham, building chimney	1 day.
April.	Solomon, sowing oats	1 day.
	Bishop (Edward) building chimney	1 day.
	Isaac McCune, building chimney	1 day.
	Isaac McCune, raising stable	1 day.
July.	Solomon, harvesting	1 day.

One of the saddest incidents in pioneer times was the loss of little Lydia Osborne, of Williamsburg, July 13, 1804, and the long but fruitless search for her by many hundred men. Although her parents were not residents of this township or county, a thorough search was made over what is now the territory of Perry Township, and the last traces of her were seen here and in this vicinity. Lydia, aged eleven years, and Matilda, aged seven, the two daughters of Ebenezer Osborne, started, on the afternoon of the above day, to bring home their father's cows from the "big field" about a mile from the village. Finding them, the elder girl supposed, from the direction the cows took, that they were going from instead of toward home. Bidding her little sister remain where she was, Lydia started to head off the cattle, but, failing in this, and fearing that Matilda might become lost, she left the cattle and started to go to the place where she thought she had left her, but instead of finding her, she took the direction opposite from her home, and was soon hopelessly lost. The younger child, following the tinkling of the cow-bells, arrived safely at home. The following account of the search is principally from the graphic narration of the event written by Rev. James B. Finley, who participated in it. Night coming on, the parents of the unreturning Lydia grew anxious, and the alarm of "lost child" spread rapidly through the neighborhood. Bells were rung, horns blown and guns fired, and the woods and thickets beat and scoured all night, in vain. The news flew in every direction, and a constantly increasing crowd of frontiersmen gathered in and assisted in the search. On the third day, Cornelius Washburn arrived, with about five hundred others. Washburn was accompanied by his noted hunting dog, of which it was said he would follow any scent his master would put him on. The search was systematized, and continued by different companies in all directions. Perry Township was traversed, and the seventh night was passed on the head-waters of the East Fork of the Little Miami. Washburn had discovered traces of her—places where she had slept and gathered berries. The company grew, until a thousand men were believed to be in the field, many of them from Kentucky. An immense line was formed, the men being several rods apart, and the anxious, earnest search continued. On the morning of the fifteenth day, footprints of the wanderer were discovered on the banks of the North Fork of White Oak. Proceeding up a branch of the stream from this point, near a large blackberry patch was found a neat little house, built of sticks, with moss covering the cracks. On one side was a little door, and in the interior a bed of leaves, covered with moss and adorned with wild flowers. All could see at once that it was the work of a child, and the tears stole freely over the bronzed and manly cheeks of the pursuers, who gazed upon it, far from any human habitation, deep in the recesses of a vast wilderness. There were evidences that the child had been here several days, but the signs were believed to be three or four days old. It was at first believed that the child was near at hand, and renewed hope sprang up in the minds of all. The grief-stricken parents were present, and gave expression to mingled feelings of hope and despair. A quiet, thorough examination was made of the country around, but no fresh signs of her presence were discovered. Horse-tracks, however, were seen, and, two miles from "Lydia's Camp," as this place was called, her bonnet was found hanging on a bush, and, eight or ten miles farther off, an Indian camp was discovered. It was believed the Indians had carried her off, none knew whither. Further pursuit was abandoned, and the men returned home. The father, however, continued the search alone, and finally died of a broken heart. The child was never found.

L. W. Claypool, speaking of this occurrence, says of Cornelius Washburn that he engaged in it with the keen perceptive intelligence which only a noted

hunter possesses, and that it was wonderful to see him, calm and thoughtful, walking slowly along, noting a leaf upturned, peavine, brush or anything disturbed, while others could see nothing, except at times he would point out to them tracks of the child on sand-bars, beds of leaves, or the like. Some of the searchers made so much noise, hallooing, blowing horns, etc., that Washburn begged of them to desist, and he would find the child, insisting that the child, after having been lost so long, would hide from man as quick as a wild animal. They would not heed him, but dashed ahead. Mr. Claypool continues: "I was once lost, when eight or nine years old, with Jake Ashton, a year younger, and can fully realize Washburn's assertion of fright. We went out early in the morning to hunt the cows; soon the path gave out, and we were lost in the flat beech swamps between Glady and Grassy Runs. We wandered about until nearly night, coming out at a new road recently underbrushed, just at the time an infair party of about a dozen couple on horseback were passing. Although knowing the most of them, we hid until they had passed.

"I have seen Mr. Washburn several times at our place on Glady—a peculiar looking man, large head, broad shoulders and chest, tapering down to small feet, out of proportion, as it seemed to me, his dress of hunting-shirt, leggings and moccasins adding to the illusion, perhaps. When last heard from, I believe he went on a trapping expedition to the Rocky Mountains, about 1830 or 1831, with one of the Hankinses, who came back without him. It was supposed the Indians killed him.

"I do not believe there were any Indians in Perry Township at the first settlement, perhaps not in the present century; at least, I never heard my father speak of it, but he would often allude to his experience with them in Virginia, in Chillicothe, Ohio, and other places. The township was rather an out-of-the-way place, or middle ground, only used at times by an occasional straggler. I have heard him talk of a few bears, but deer, wolves and wild turkeys were plenty, even in my day."

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Perry Township was formed by the Commissioners of Clermont County on June 6, 1815, and remained in that county until December 27, 1817, when the Legislature passed an act creating Brown County, and ceding the townships of Pleasant, Lewis, Clark and Perry, with certain portions of Adams, to the new county. The first election was held October 10, 1815, resulting as follows: For Senator, John Boggess, 16; Thomas Morris, 2; for Representatives (two to be elected), John Polloc, 6; William Fee, 5; Amos Ellis, 13; Samuel B. Kyle, 7; for Sheriff, Oliver Lindsey, 17; for Commissioner, John Shaw, 16; George C. Light, 2.

There were twenty three voters then in the township. Their names, as near as can be ascertained, were as follows: Solomon Claypool, Archibald Ballard, Jacob Claypool, Stephen Ballard, Casper Core, Asa Dunham, James Puckett, Isaac Ruth, Gideon Dunham, Sr., Ebenezer Davis, Isaac McCune, Martin Bishop, Samuel McCulloch, Joshua Drake, Samuel Ashton, Ephraim Granger, Joseph B. Jinoways, Edward Bishop, Joseph M. Jinoways, William Lane, William Curry, Joshua Drake, James Leonard, Sr.

In 1817, Perry voted in Clermont County for the last time, casting twenty-four votes for John Boggess, Representative, and six for Andrew Foote, Commissioner. The number of votes cast at the Presidential election of 1880 was 642—Republican, 74; Democratic, 568.

The following have been Justices of the Peace in and for this township: Jacob Claypool (1815), Isaac Ruth, Phineas Allen, Solomon Claypool, William Curry, Alanson H. Hallsted, Nicholas Halpin, Nathan Bishop, George Carrier,

Cheniah Covalt, William Conklin, William Davis, Richard Ditto, James Campbell, Joseph McDevitt, John Reeves, T. D. Pobst, Peter Vandervoort, James Kinkadden, Doughty Cranmer, Samuel Williams, Patrick Savage and Milton Fox.

Physicians: Dr. Samuel Anthony, Dr. —— Dart, Dr. W. B. Thompson, Dr. John Crew, Dr. Daniel Porter, Dr. John Magginni, Dr. Hugh Morgan, Dr. —— Edenfield, Dr. Komerus, Dr. W. C. Hall, Dr. F. Eichler, Dr. J. M. Hall, Dr. T. M. Reade.

The present township officers are: Trustees, Patrick McConn, Joseph Barbour, Bernard Berwanger; Assessor, Julius Gabet; Treasurer, Martin Berger; Clerk, James McCafferty.

The health of the community is generally good. Epidemics are very rare. The principal forms of disease occurring here are of malarial origin. Intermittent fevers of a mild type, bilious, and occasionally typhoid fever, present themselves. It is worthy of note here that the diseases mentioned are almost entirely confined to flat lands and undrained districts. The death rate is low.

The present population is about three thousand. The majority of the people are of European birth or immediate descent, the Irish and French prevailing. The French language is spoken to a considerable extent. Five-sixths of the citizens of this community belong to the Catholic Church, the remainder are mostly Methodists. Improvements are slowly made, but steady growth has been the rule in every department. The condition of public and private morals is truly remarkable. Crime is almost unknown—five years without a crime of any mention. A physician engaged in practice ten years can report over two hundred cases of birth, without a single case illegitimate.

The writer is indebted to Mr. L. W. Claypool, without whose assistance the early history of this township could not have been written. He also wishes to return thanks to those citizens of the township who have assisted in the work, to the reverend clergy of the different churches, to the Ursuline Convent authorities, to John and William Boyle, Henry McCarthy, and many others, whose co-operation he gratefully acknowledges.

MILLS.

In this, as in all other enterprises connected with the early history of Perry Township, the name of Claypool comes first. Solomon built the first mill and started the first distillery. Ephraim Granger came next in order. Both of these were the original "corn-cracker" mills, around whose departed shadows hang so many scenes of rural sport and pastime, dear to the memory of the hardy pioneers of those days.

These mills were situated on the respective farms of their owners. Thomas Bamber built a mill on the East Fork, which was afterward sold to Bevans & Snowhill. This was the first steam mill in the township. Joseph Hallsted built the Bank Mill, on the East Fork, near the Clinton County line. Ebenezer Davis, a very eccentric character, was a veteran miller of the olden time; he occupied the site of Boyle's Mill, on the East Fork, near St. Martin's. "Uncle 'Nezar" had an unhappy faculty of changing his religious convictions, and, whenever his brethren in the church refused to agree with him on points of doctrine, he would force them into concession by refusing them the use of his mill. He was a power in the land, and, when he declared he would "never grind another grist for a Baptist," the most disastrous results were likely to follow unless he was acknowledged "leader," with full power to instruct. He sold his mill and other property to Edward Boyle.

This location is now occupied by the extensive flouring-mills of John Boyle, complete in modern improvements.

Dillen & McConn built the Fayetteville Mills in 1870. The buildings, which were frame, were destroyed by fire in 1874. John Dillen rebuilt an elegant brick mill, with modern improvements, in the same year. It is still in operation. James Connally is the present proprietor.

CEMETERIES.

Cranmer's Graveyard is the oldest cemetery in the township. In this peaceful spot, after the toils and troubles of life, rest the mortal remains of the pioneers of Perry Township.

"The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The cocks shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed."

The following names are found among those buried here:

Names.	Date of Burial.	Family Names.
James Ashton	1823	Granger, infant, 1821.
Samuel Cramner	1827	Claypool.
Ephraim Granger	1839	Abernathy.
Samuel B. Granger	1839	Predmore.
John Snowhill	1838	Conklin.
Sarah Barnes	1835	Brown.
Benjamin E. Hadley	1844	Kimble.
Anton Sherwin	1856	Lake.
Obed Burnham	1846	Hallsted.
W. R. Jones	1853	Hankins.
Levi Moore	1845	Rogers.
John Gallagher	1856	Turner.
John Perrill	1854	Higgins.
John M. Sullivan		Mitchell.
Erastus Ireton		Van Horn.
John Ferguson		Curless.
— Dittoe		Black.
— Wood	1840	Reese.

The Vera Cruz (Catholic) Cemetery is the most beautiful and best-regulated cemetery in the township. The oldest name is that of Edward Bishop, who died in 1826. Patrick McConn donated this tract to the parish of Vera Cruz about 1860.

Fritt's Graveyard is situated on the Anderson State road, between Fayetteville and St. Martin's. It is at present but little used as a place of sepulture. The silent gravestones here tell the sad tale of the ravages of the epidemic cholera in 1851. Among the pioneer names found here are those of Covalt, Hallsted, Alexander, Tritts, Shingle, Dunham and Curless.

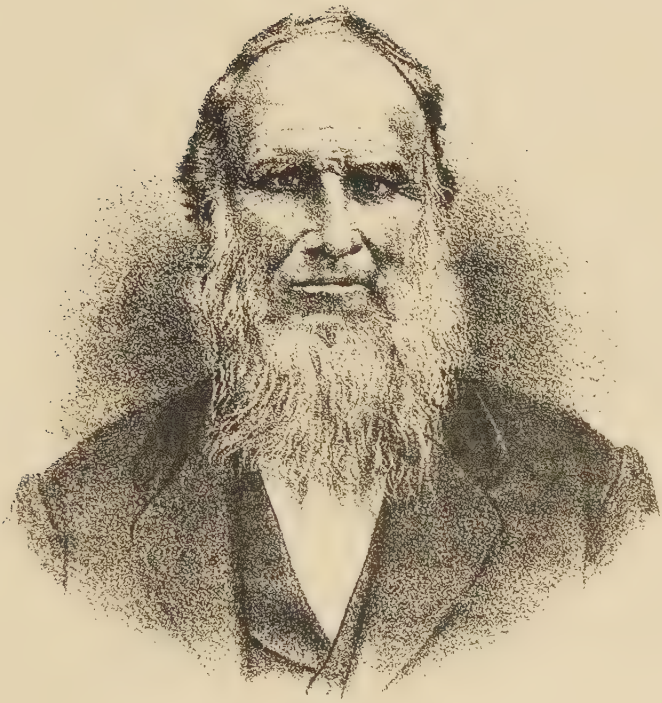
The ground for St. Patrick's (Catholic) Cemetery, Fayetteville, was donated by Cornelius McGroarty and Peter O'Conner. It contains more graves than any other in the township, and many beautiful tributes of love in enduring marble and granite add a melancholy beauty to this last resting-place of the sainted dead.

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire,
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre."

CHURCHES.

St. Martin's (Catholic) Cemetery is situated near St. Martin's Church. It is comparatively modern, and has some beautiful and appropriate monuments.

The majority of the first settlers were members of the Methodist Church. In the absence of a place of worship, they were wont to gather at a neighbor's house whenever the Word of God was preached. Ezekiel Hutchinson was the



Joseph H. Wills

first preacher of whom we have any record. He resided near Hartman's, below Pleasant Run. He was the pioneer preacher, having lived in the township several years prior to 1816.

Arthur W. Elliot, a celebrated pioneer and Methodist minister, began visiting this community as early as 1818. By his wise counsels he succeeded in uniting the few scattered families of the faithful into a regular church organization. A church was built near Cranmer's Graveyard, where regular services were held from 1828 to 1868, when it was abandoned, some of the congregation going to Marathon and some to the church at Fayetteville. Among the first Methodists were the following persons and families: Peter Lane, Samuel Cranmer, Christian Shinkle, Gideon Dunham, William Rybolt, Ephraim Granger, Ebenezer Davis.

The Fayetteville Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1845. It is a neat brick building, pleasantly situated on the north side of Humber street, and is at present the only Methodist Church in the township. Many of the pioneers and their families were members of this congregation, among whom were the following: Gideon Dunham, William Ulrey, Calvin Smith, Valentine Fritz, Peter Lane, Mrs. Phœbe Harris, Richard Applegate, Dr. W. B. Thompson, Elias Long, William Rybolt, James Ashton, Thomas Ashton, Thomas Reeves, Reuben Clayton, Tab Lenmen, William Reeves, Dr. Crew, Alanson H. Hallsted. The church is in a prosperous condition at present, with forty members. Divine service is held semi-monthly, and conducted by Rev. Mr. Jackson.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

[A full account of the Catholic institutions of this township is given in another portion of this work.]

EDUCATION.

There is perhaps no department so surrounded by the vail of obscurity as that of early education in new countries, and certainly no better guide can be found with which to measure the progress of a community than a comparison between the humble efforts of the early settlers in the cause of education, and the present admirable system of free schools, controlled and supported by the State.

The first attempts to teach were attended with the greatest difficulties, both to teachers and scholars. It is unnecessary here to detail the hardships, trials and adventures of the boys and girls of seventy years ago in Perry Township, who braved storm and flood, and wandered through woods and forded streams, without road or bridge to guide them, in search of the rude and cheerless cabin, provided with but few of the necessities and none of the comforts of a human habitation. Whoever learned to "read, write and cipher" in those days had to perform an amount of labor which would enable a youth of the present time to graduate with honors from any of our leading colleges.

But, in the face of all difficulties, the great majority of the "boys" now living who received their only education in these primitive schools have not only been successful in their respective avocations, but many of them have risen to eminence in the different departments of commercial, political and professional life.

The first school was taught by Jacob Claypool, commencing, as appears by an old copy-book used at the school, October 12, 1815. The school was kept in a log cabin, perhaps built for the purpose, on the bank of the East Fork, below the old State road, just where it leaves the stream to pass the Cranmer Graveyard. The patrons L. W. Claypool recollects having heard mentioned, were the Grangers, McCunes and Jinoways. There were perhaps others from below not now remembered. Jacob Claypool often mentioned, in

after years, Clistie Granger, afterward wife of B. Doughty Cranmer, and sister of Thurston, as being a very apt scholar. The old log house stood there in after years, but its use is not remembered.

The next school known was taught in the summer of 1824, in a cabin on Jacob Claypool's lower line, east bank of Glady, afterward residence and cooper shop of "Uncle Tommy" (T. B. Bryan), until he died, soon after 1844. About the same time, Martin Bishop, Phineas Allen and Sam Ewing taught in the neighborhood at times.

John H. O'Connor kept school in a cabin adjoining his residence, on the north side of the State road, about one-third of a mile above Burnham's, or, say half way between Glady and Fayetteville. He commenced probably about 1827, and continued at intervals four or five years. Among the boys who attended school about this time who are still living are Joshua Fox, Thurston Granger, Wilson Dunham, John Boyle, Benjamin Snowhill, Andrew Snowhill and Andrew McQuillan, now of Perry Township; Joseph Leonard, of Clermont County; A. A. Hallsted, of Russell Station; S. W. Claypool, of Morris, Ill.; and James Kirskadden.

In 1835, the free school system was established by the State. Emerson Jester taught for a number of years near Ferristown. William Allen was a teacher in the township about 1840. James Sloane, Sr., taught at Cedarville from 1840 to 1850. He afterward moved to Highland County. James Sloane, Jr., taught at Campbell's Schoolhouse. He moved with his father to Hillsboro, and afterward became a distinguished lawyer. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Highland County, and died in Hillsboro about 1876. Michael Lyons came to Fayetteville in 1847. He taught in the township for twenty-seven years, his service embracing more time and more pupils than any of his predecessors. He is still living in Fayetteville.

The schools now in operation, and their condition for the year 1881, is expressed in the following statement, prepared by M. J. Clark:

District No. 1 is located in the northern part of the township. The building is of wood, and stands in the southeastern part of Section 612. The district enumerates—males, 22; females, 24; total, 46. David Murphy, teacher. Wages, $40 per month.

District No. 2 is located in the village of Fayetteville. The building is of brick, and contains two departments and employs two teachers. The district enumerates—males, 66; females, 61; total, 127; A. J. Bookmyer and Kitty Chaney, teachers. Wages, $50 and $35 respectively.

District No. 3 is located on the Georgetown & Fayetteville Free Turnpike, south of the village of Fayetteville. The building is of brick. The district enumerates—males, 47; females, 54; total, 101. Anderson McQuillin, teacher. Wages, $40 per month.

District No. 4 is situated in the eastern part of the township. The house is in Section 10,861, and is known as the Campbell Schoolhouse. The district enumerates—males, 20; females, 32; total, 52. Mary Carboy, teacher. Wages, $35 per month.

District No. 5 is situated in the southwestern part of the township, in Section 4,790; enumerates—males, 18; females, 23; total, 41. Teacher, Annie McCloskey. Wages, $30 per month.

District No. 6 is located in the southwestern part of the township, and is known by the name of Kirskadden District. The district enumerates—males, 25; females, 18; total, 43. Edward McQuillan, teacher. Wages, $40 per month.

District No. 7 is situated on the Cincinnati & Chillicothe Turnpike, between Fayetteville and Vera Cruz, in the western part of the township. The

district enumerates—males, 21; females, 31; total, 52. Kate Carboy, teacher. Wages, $35 per month.

District No. 8 is situated in the western part of the township, and is known by the name of Glady District. The district enumerates—males, 68; females, 43; total, 111. Thomas M. Barry, teacher. Wages, $40 per month.

District No. 9 is located in the northwestern part of the township, in the eastern corner of Section 5,229 ; districte numerates—males, 33; females, 34; total, 67. A. J. Sever, teacher. Wages, $40 per month.

District No. 10 is situated in the northern part of the township, on the Blanchester pike. It is known as the Farristown Schoolhouse. The district enumerates—males, 37; females, 38; total, 75. Teacher, J. M. Edginton. Wages, $40 per month.

District No. 11 is located in the northeastern part of the township, in Section 2,790. It is known as the Aubry District. The district enumerates—males, 11; females, 15; total, 26. Teacher, M. J. Clark. Wages, $35 per month.

District No. 12 is situated northeast of St. Martin's, in Section 2,941. It is known as the St. Martin's Schoolhouse. The district enumerates—males, 31; females, 25; total, 56. C. C. Chaney, teacher. Wages, $40 per month.

District No. 13 is located in the southeastern part of the township It is known as the Huber Schoolhouse. The district enumerates—males, 33; females, 35; total, 68. Amanda Conrard, teacher. Wages, $35 per month.

District No. 14 is situated in the eastern part of the township, in Section 3,043, and is known as the Stringtown Schoolhouse. The district enumerates—males, 33; females, 35; total, 68. Bridget Campbell, teacher. Wages, $35 per month.

The following statements exhibit the condition of schools of Perry Township for the year ending August 31, 1881:

Total amount of school moneys received within the year	$4,356 33
Amount paid teachers	3,870 00
Fuel and contingent expenses	543 12
Grand total of expenditures	4,413 12
Balance on hand September 1, 1881	750 00
Whole number of schoolhouses in the township	14
Number of school rooms	15
Teachers employed	15
Average wages paid teachers	$40 00
Ladies	$35 00
Pupils enrolled during the year—girls, 455; boys, 458; total	913
Average daily attendance—boys, 275; girls, 255; total	530
Rate of school tax, three mills on the dollar.	

FAYETTEVILLE.

Fayetteville is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the East Fork of the Little Miami, thirty-six miles from Cincinnati. It contains two churches, two schools, two hotels, several stores and saloons, two drug stores, and several other establishments for the different departments of trade, commerce and manufacture.

Erastus Atkins built the first house on the ground where Fayetteville now stands, in the year 1811. It was a double log house, and occupied the site of the present residence of T. S. Murray. In the same year, Thomas McCarthy bought a farm on the south of Atkins, which included the present corporate limits of the village. Russel Atkins, brother of Erastus, bought land north of this locality. He lived on his farm many years, and had a large family. He sold to Patrick McClosky in 1845, and moved to Newtown, Ohio, where he died in 1859. Cheniah Covalt owned the land on the east including the present farm of John Cushing. He raised a large family, and lived here until his death. Mr. Hackelbarder came about 1814. He had three sons—David,

Moses and John. He died here, after which his family moved to Illinois. Nathan Bishop came here from Virginia about 1811. He was a salt-manufacturer. He bought the farm on the west of the East Fork, from Erastus Atkins. He kept his farm, but ran a huckster wagon between here and Cincinnati; afterward became Constable, Justice of the Peace, and practiced law for many years. He was Mayor of Fayetteville at the time of his death, in 1876 He was married three times, and left a large family. He was a native of Vermont.

Cornelius McGroarty bought the present site of Fayetteville in 1818. He was a native of Ireland; came here from Cincinnati. He had several children. His son, Stephen J., was Colonel of an Ohio regiment in the war of the rebellion. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and died in Cincinnati a few years ago. His son Patrick, the able lawyer and distinguished orator, is a prominent member of the Brown County bar, and resides at Georgetown. Cornelius McGroarty removed with his family to Cincinnati and died there. He donated the land upon which St. Patrick's Church and Cemetery were built. Alpheus White came in 1820. He was a carpenter; raised a large family, and died here in 1838. John Ballard came about 1830. He was a remarkable man. When a boy, he was engaged in the rebellion of 1798 in Ireland. He was a soldier in Napoleon's army, and survived the terrors of the bloody field of Waterloo. He served as a soldier in the United States Army; became Captain of a company; received a land grant from the United States Government, but refused to accept it. He was Postmaster of Fayetteville many years, and died in 1874, aged ninety-four years. Thomas McKittrick came in 1830. He had nine children. His death occurred in 1868, at the age of ninety-six. Dr. W. B. Thompson came about 1835. He was first Postmaster of Fayetteville; lived here many years, and was successful in practice. He died in 1878, in Cincinnati. Patrick McClosky came in 1845, and William Nugent in 1850.

Fayetteville was incorporated in 1868, the petitioners being W. C. Hall, S. Bavouset, John C. Kelly, A. Mosset, C. A. Sourd, Frank Jacquemin, John Dillen, James Connally. The first officials were: Mayor, Patrick Savage; Marshal, James Busey; Clerk, P. K. Martin.

The present officers are: Mayor, Milton Fox; Marshal, James Busey; Clerk, T. S. Murray. Council: S. J. Fitzpatrick, J. M. Hall, James Connally, James McCafferty, John McConn, James McCaffrey. Constable, Henry McCarthy.

The present population is 400.

The professions at Fayetteville are to-day represented as follows: Attorneys at law, Milton Fox, Patrick Savage and J. A. Murray; physicians, F. Eichler, J. M. Hall and T. M. Reade; clergyman, Rev. John Bowe.

SOCIETIES.

Fayetteville Lodge, No. 172, F. & A. M., was established in 1851, and removed to Marathon in 1856. The following persons were charter members: D. G. Porter, J. G. Hilton, W. Boyle, E. C. Hartman, S. J. Bivans, John Reeves, Leonidas Mitchell and Peter Lane. The lodge holds meetings on Friday evenings of each month after moon, at their hall in Marathon.

Literary.—The Dickens Club was organized in 1880. Weekly meetings were held at the office of Dr. T. M. Reade until the spring of 1882, when the schoolhouse was selected as the place of meeting. It embraces thirty members. It was organized by D. G. Campbell, A. J. Bookmeyer, T. M. Barry and T. M. Reade.

Temperance.—The Fayetteville Total Abstinence Society was organized in 1879. The officers were as follows: President, Thomas Barry; Vice President, Cornelius Carboy; Secretary, T. M. Reade; Treasurer, John Boyle, Jr.; Chaplain, Rev. John Bowe. The membership is sixty.

CHAPTER V.

HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP.

BY SAMUEL EVANS.

THE township bearing the above name is situated in the southeastern corner of the county and is bounded on the north by Byrd Township, on the east by Adams County, on the south by the Ohio River and on the west by Union Township. It was organized prior to the erection of Brown County, and was named in honor of Samuel Huntington, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Its greatest length is from the Ohio River at the line between Adams and Brown Counties north to the Byrd Township line a distance of eight and three-eighth miles; the greatest width is about five and seven-tenths miles, being from the center of the east line to a point a few rods north of Logan's Gap. It contains nearly thirty two and three-quarter square miles, or 21,000 acres. The real estate value of the township as assessed in 1880 was $444,910; the village of Aberdeen, $55,629; total value, $500,539. The value of chattel property as returned at same time was $202,904, making a total valuation for taxation of $756,139; this being the assessed value, it will be understood that the real value would exceed $1,000,000.

The township ranks fifth in wealth as well as in area in the county, and is second to none in fertility of soil. The surface of the county is diversified by hills and narrow valleys. The southern part of the township has some very fine bottom land; the interior and northern is hilly, especially along the streams, and nearly the entire township is naturally well drained. The river hills and hills along some of the streams are steep and rugged, and generally very rocky. Along the river, there are some very fine stone quarries, where a good quality of building stone is obtained in abundance; the stone obtained is blue and gray limestone, with some fine grained sandstone or rather grindstone grit. The ancient drift of the bottoms along the Ohio River has at the bottom blue clay gravel or sandstones, and near the top yellow clay and black loam; the lower layers often contain logs, leaves, sticks and vines. There are no natural curiosities of importance in the township. Numerous evidences of the work of the Mound-Builders are found.

The principal agricultural products are corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, barley, rye and Irish potatoes. The soil and climate are well adapted to raising corn; the township, previous to the introduction of tobacco, produced about as much corn as any township in the county, and, in consequence of the abundance of corn, hog-raising was a flourishing business for years, but is not now so extensive.

STREAMS.

The principal streams are Eagle Creek, Big Three-Mile, Little East Fork of Eagle Creek, Brushy Fork, Suck Run and Fishing Gut Run. Eagle Creek is a large and rapid stream, running a little southwest; it rises in Adams County, washes the western border of the township nearly the entire length, and years ago furnished good power for mills. Little East Fork of Eagle Creek was a good mill stream, being very rapid; it is not now very valuable for water-power; it has its rise in Adams County, enters this township about two and one-half miles from the Byrd Township line, and flowing southwest empties

into Eagle Creek near Logan's Gap. Big Three-Mile was a good mill stream till within the last twenty years, when it began to fail; it also rises in Adams County, enters this township from the east about three and one-half miles from the Ohio, and bearing west-southwest empties into the Ohio River two miles below Aberdeen. Fishing Gut Run is a small creek in the southeast part of the township. Brushy Fork and Suck Run are in the northern part, their course being nearly due west; they are rapid, and were once used for driving grist and saw mills.

TIMBER.

Formerly the whole township was covered with a dense growth of timber. The principal trees were black walnut, white walnut, oak (five species), blue and white ash, poplar, hickory (three varieties), soft and hard maple, locust (three species), two of buckeye, beech, coffee-nut, linn, mulberry, two kinds of elm, hackberry, and, along the streams, sycamore. Underneath these was a thick growth of small trees, viz., dogwood, two varieties of haw, persimmon, crab apple, box alder, ironwood, wild cherry, cedar, red bud and papaw. There were some chestnut, whitewood and blackgum, and perhaps some other varieties; in the shade of these was a heavy growth of vines and shrubs, viz., blackberry, raspberry, huckleberry and hazel, while the grape vine entwined its graceful arms from the hazel bush to the uppermost branches of the mighty oak; the wild strawberry grew luxuriantly in many places. It was there that the pioneers' swine were allowed to roam upon receiving a mark by which they could be known; they often strayed away from the settlements, and became as wild as the deer. In addition to furnishing food for the pioneers' stock, the forest also furnished many delicacies for himself and his family; wild honey was abundant, and one of the main articles of diet for the pioneer's table as well as one of their delicacies.

PIONEERS.

The men and women who supplanted the native red men, and planted civilization where the wild, untutored savage roamed, were of a noble type. While we owe a debt of gratitude to our fathers, who freed our beloved country from the British yoke of tyranny and the oppressive chains of despotism, should we not revere and honor the memory of the hardy pioneers, who, taking this now rich, noble and happy country from a state of nature, by their enterprise and muscle made it what it is?

Ellis Palmer was without doubt the first settler in Huntington Township. Shortly after Wayne's treaty, he settled near the mouth of Big Three-Mile Creek, and built a cabin, where he remained until about the year 1804. He then built a cabin near Evan's mill dam, on land now owned by Dyas Gilbert. He was a great hunter, both of the red man and of all kinds of game, and cleared several leases, but never was the owner of any real estate; after leaving the township, he moved into Adams County, Ohio, where he died at an advanced age, the father of three sons and four daughters, viz., James, Ellis, Joseph Lethia (wife of James Riggs), and three whose names cannot now be learned.

John Gunsaulus came to this township near the same time that Ellis Palmer did, but nothing is known of his first entrance into the township, except that, as early as 1803 or 1804, he erected a cabin and squatted on land now owned by Eliza and Arbelas Hiett, near the Ripley and Bradysville Turnpikes, on the Little East Fork of Eagle Creek. While here, he took a lease on Nathan Gilbert's land, now owned by E. Porter, about half a mile above Hiett Post Office. He was a man of great physical power, and did a vast amount of work in felling the mighty forest trees of this township. He was considered a good marksman, and often carried off the prize. About the year 1818, he moved into Jackson Township, where he died.

Benjamin Beasley, about the year 1797, built a cabin on the farm now owned by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Cord, about four miles north of where Aberdeen now stands. He planted an orchard of apple, peach and pear trees, and as soon as the peach trees came into bearing there was more fruit than could be used by the family or than could be sold; he erected a distillery, which he operated till his trees stopped bearing, and distilled the surplus fruit into peach and apple brandy. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and a surveyor by profession. He was a native of Virginia, and moved to Kentucky about the year 1789; his wife Mary died about 1844, and he in 1846; both are buried in the family graveyard on the farm where he located. Nathan Ellis is believed to be about the second to make a fixed residence in this township. He located upon the present site of Aberdeen, and laid out the upper part of the village. Before the village was laid out, he established a ferry, the first one between Maysville, Ky., and this township; a short time after the ferry was established, a hotel was built by Evan Campbell. Ellis soon sold one-half of his ferry to Campbell, and Ellis became joint partner in the hotel. After the Evans ferry was established at the mouth of Fishing Gut Creek, Mr. Ellis bought five acres of land from James Edwards, next to the hill, on what is known as Gum street, for the purpose of making a public highway to the landing. He planted an orchard, which is supposed to be the first in the township. He was the first Justice of the Peace in the township, and died at an advanced age. His remains were interred on the top of the river hill back of Aberdeen on the farm belonging to A. J. Brookover's heirs. He was the father of a large and quite an intelligent and influential family. In politics, he was a Democrat.

Evan Campbell, a native of Redstone, Penn., emigrated to Kentucky about the year 1800, and settled three miles above Limestone (now Maysville) about 1801 or 1802. He purchased land opposite Maysville about the time Nathan Ellis established a ferry, and opened up a small hotel, it being the first in the township. Mr. Campbell owned a half-interest in the second steam ferry that plied between Aberdeen and Maysville. He died at a good old age, and left a large family, some of whom still live in Aberdeen.

John Gray and his wife, Mary (Stewart) Gray, moved from Nicholas County, Ky., to Huntington Township about the year 1799. They were the parents of a large family of children. They were both quite old when they were called from earth. Joseph Gray, their son, is now the owner of the real estate on which his father settled on locating in Ohio. Joseph Gray was born near where he now resides, on the Aberdeen and Zanesville pike in 1799. In 1817, he was married to Jane Kilgore, of Nicholas County, Ky., who died a few years ago. Mr. Gray is now the oldest person living in the township who was born within it.

William Hutchinson was born in Loudoun County, Va., about 1763, and about the year 1800 was married to Rebecca Cooper. He emigrated in the same year to Kentucky, and located at or near Washington, where he lived for eight years, when he bought sixty acres of land in this township about one and one-half miles from Aberdeen, where he lived till his death. They were the parents of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to be grown. The family were all Democrats. He died January 7, 1847; his wife died January 15, 1853.

James Edwards and his brother were kidnaped in Scotland while small boys, and brought to America and sold into some servitude in Virginia at an early day. James was married to Sarah Jacobs, and in 1796 moved to Ohio, where he bought 1,000 acres of land of Col. P. Slaughter, who received the land for services in the Revolutionary war. Mr Edwards built a cabin at the mouth

of Fishing Gut at the lower end of Aberdeen. He paid $1,000 for 1,000 acres. He had three sons and three daughters, viz., George, James, William, Jane, Ellen and Nancy. Jane married William Rains, Ellen married John West and Nancy married John Rains. John Rains, son of William and Jane (Edwards) Rains, was born October 30, 1796, and was brought to Ohio by his parents when but six weeks old.

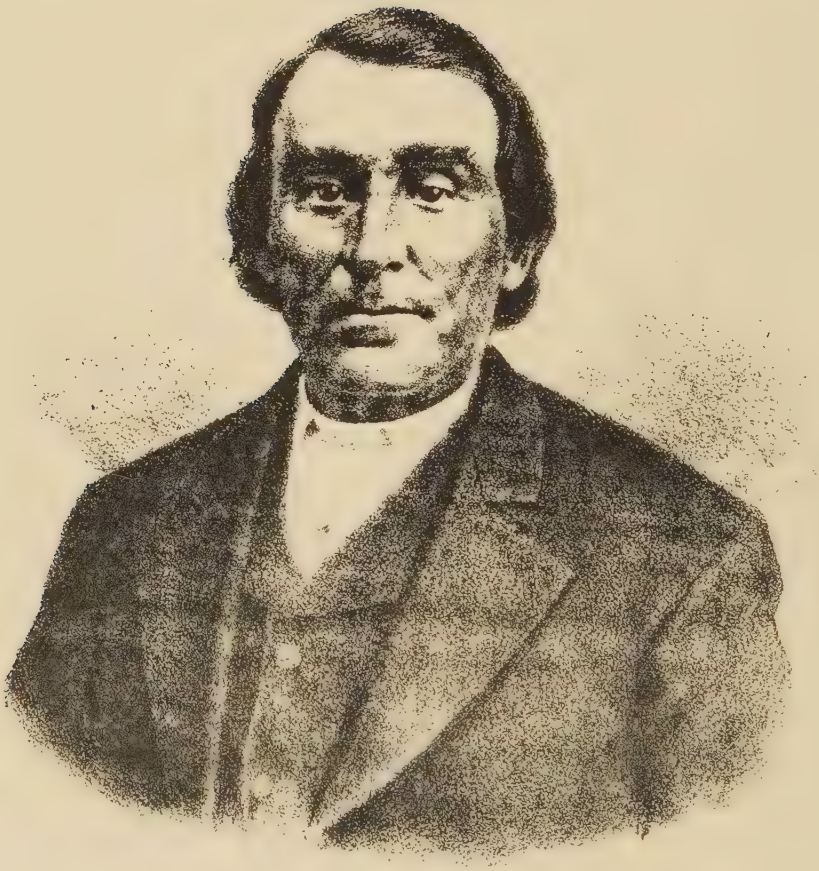
George Edwards, son of James Edwards, Sr., established a ferry at the mouth of Fishing Gut Run about seventy-five years ago, which was afterward owned and run by his nephew, John Rains, who ran it as a horseboat the last eight years it was used as a ferry. After the Aberdeen & Zanesville Turnpike was completed, this ferry was abandoned. There were at this time three ferries, viz., Campbell's, Powers' and Rains'.

John Evans was born in Maryland November 17, 1770, and died July 18, 1858. He was married in Pennsylvania to Mary Housh, daughter of John Housh, in the year 1792, and soon afterward moved to Blue Licks, Mason Co., Ky. In the fall of 1800, he came to Ohio, and purchased a tract of land about five and one-half miles north of Maysville on the waters of Little East Fork of Eagle Creek, near the center of Huntington Township, on which he built a small cabin. In March, 1801, he moved with his family into his cabin, near where he lived at the time of his death. Soon afterward he built a smith shop, which is believed to have been the first shop in the township. In 1827 and 1828, he erected a flouring mill, which he operated till within a short time of his death, when he sold it to his graudson, Samuel Evans. He was a hard worker, and so economical that in a short time he was in very easy circumstances. He was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the poor and needy, and was very liberal in public improvements, assisting in both money and labor. He was one of the first County Commissioners, his first term being for one year; he was re-elected for three years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was the father of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, viz., Abraham, Benjamin, John, William, Thomas, Hannah, Griffith, Andrew, Luban, Diana and Amos, of whom Griffith is the only one living, now nearly seventy-six years of age.

In the fall of 1807, John W. Games and William Gilbert left Virginia in a partnership wagon, each furnishing one horse. Games spent the first winter in a cabin near the center of Huntington Township on the farm now owned by Henry V. Martin. He shortly afterward took a lease, and sold it to William Hiett, and bought a tract of land from Samuel Daniels, where D. W. Games now lives. His first wife was Sarah Fryar, of Jefferson County, Va., by whom he had five children—William, John F., Gideon G., Mary and Ruth. His second wife was Sarah Haynes by whom he had two daughters, Josephine and one whose name is not known; she died young.

William Gilbert came to Huntington Township and settled on the farm near where Dyas Gilbert now resides, and cleared out and improved the most of his land. He married Margaret Fryar, a sister of John W. Games' wife, by whom he had the following children: Elizabeth, Ruth, Sarah, Rachel, Margaret, Nathan, John, William, A. B., Robert D. and Benjamin. His seecond wife was Elizabeth Anderson, by whom he had one son, Harvey A. His third wife was Elizabeth Ramey. He died in 1836, and is buried on the farm which he first settled in the township.

Thomas Cunningham, a Virginian, moved to this township about eighty years ago, and bought land adjoining John Evans', on the north. His children were John, James and Mary. The ashes of father, mother and sons lie sleeping in the old Evans' Graveyard. After the death of his father and mother, James became owner of his father's farm.



David Barr.

Ebenezer Davis and his wife, Catharine (Watterson) Davis, came to the township in 1809 or 1810, and settled on a farm west of the center of the township, now owned by Robert Stewart. He sold it, and bought a farm of John Cotton, adjoining John Evans on the west. In 1848, he sold it to James Hiett.

George Harrison married Mary Palmer, sister of Ellis Palmer, the first settler of the township, and settled on land now owned by James H. and Henry V. Martin; he was one of the first common school teachers of this township.

Flaughers, four brothers, Adam, Jacob, David and Henry, were Pennsylvanians; they came to this township and bought land in the southwest part of the township on the river hills; their farms joined, and lay in the following order, going west: David's, Adam's, Jacob's and Henry's, the last running nearly to Logan's Gap.

John Haush and Anna (Pentacost) Haush, his wife, were from Pennsylvania, and came to Huntington Township the same time that John Evans did. They lived and died on John Evans' land, where H. V. Martin now lives. John, and Mary, the wife of John Evans, were their only children. John Haush, Jr., married a Crusan, and came to this township in 1801. He afterward built a saw and grist mill about five miles southwest of Aberdeen on lands now owned by H. V. Martin and A. Evans' heirs.

John and Joseph Cochran came from Pennsylvania to Huntington Township about the year 1806 or 1807. They bought land where John Hawk's heirs and Joseph W. Shelton now live. John Cochran was married to Tamar Howard, daughter of Cyrus and Milly (Booze) Howard, about the year 1809, and lived where J. W. Shelton now lives. They had thirteen children—Joseph, John, Milly, William, Mary, Elizabeth, James, Tamar, Ellen, Thomas J., Sarah J., Malinda and Lydia. John Cochran was eighty-four years old at his death; he died September 19, 1864, being the same day of the month on which he was born. In 1833, he bought the farm now owned by Frank Schwallie, on Eagle Creek, five miles east of Ripley. He served in the State Legislature as follows: Representative, from 1824 to 1829; Senator, from 1829 to 1831. He was also Brigadier General of the State militia, and a soldier in the war of 1812. His and his wife's remains repose in the new cemetery at Ebenezer Church.

John Hawk was a Pennsylvanian, and in 1807 settled on the farm now owned by Owen Griffith. His wife's name was Susan Crabb, and by her he had the following children: Henry, Phillip, Jacob, Isaac (died young), John, Abram, William, Nathan, Susan, Sarah, Christena, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Catharine. Samuel Wilson married Christena Hawk about the year 1819, and settled on the farm owned by his son William, near the mouth of Three-Mile Creek. He was a fifer in the war of 1812, and died about twenty-five years ago; his widow is still living, eighty-three years old.

William Anderson was one of the pioneers who, with his wife, Isabella Daniels, came to this township as early as 1808. He was one of the Associate Judges of the Brown County Court. He owned the farm now belonging to William Shelton.

William and John Hiett came to Ohio about the same time as William Anderson, and settled in Huntington Township, six miles north of Aberdeen. William Hiett's wife was Mary Daniels.

It has been very difficult to obtain any very reliable information concerning a number of the pioneers; that they were here at a very early period is evident, but it may be thought that too much prominence has been given to some, too little to others very deserving, and no mention made of some meriting distinction; but, under the circumstances, the best has been done that

could be at this late day. The following list contains the names of nearly all of the pioneers not mentioned heretofore: Jacob Swisher settled a little north of the present site of Hiett's Post Office, and died about twenty-five years ago; Timothy Shirly, Uriah White, James Parker, Jonathan Rees, Alexander Rees, Daniel Boone, Simon Reeder, John Scott, William Cooper, Ollie Kilgore, John Richmond, Samuel Haslam, a reed maker, Jonathan Ayres, Robert Covert, Gregory Glascock, first singing teacher of the township, Peter Glascock, John Blair, William Taylor, a soldier of the war of 1812, who died while in the service having a family of five small children, Thomas Shelton, James Howard, John Lack, James Higgins, Adam White, Richard Thomas, George Brown, ——— Bascom, father of Rev. Henry Bascom, Daniel aud John Moore, McKinney Burbage, Edward Veach, Henry Altic, Alexander Parker, Moses Race, John and James Stewart, brothers, who built a mill near the mouth of Little East Fork of Eagle Creek, Robert Taylor, Eli Hurin, father of Jeremiah and Silas and Samuel Hurin. Many of the men mentioned in the foregoing list were celebrated hunters, and some were "crack marksmen" with the rifle; John Gunsaulus is believed to have been as good as any of his day; he seldom missed his mark when the chances were favorable. It is related of him that he would bet on hitting a three-inch mark off-hand at a distance of 100 paces, and nearly always came off winner.

SCHOOLS.

The early settlers no doubt felt the great necessity of an education; they soon turned their attention to it, and began devising methods and providing means for educating their offspring. To this end, rude cabins were built by volunteer labor, and teachers paid by subscription, the rates paid per scholar for a term of thirteen weeks (sixty-five days) being from $1.50 to $2.50, owing to the number that could attend, making the wages of teachers from $8 to $10 per month. The books then used were Dilworth and Guthrie's arithmetics, Webster's and Cobb's spellers, English reader and American preceptor, Linley, Murray's and Kirham's grammars and Olney's atlas and geography. The Testament was also much used as a reader.

One of the oldest schoolhouses stood near the center of the township on land then owned by John Evans, now by H. V. Martin, and was built in 1805 or 1806. George Harrison, Adam Calduward, a Mr. Swan and Samuel Ewings were the first teachers, teaching in the order named, as near as can be ascertained. The house was abandoned about 1823. About the year 1812, a log schoolhouse was erected on the farm now owned by D. W. Earley, about three hundred yards northeast of Ebenezer Church. The first teachers were Levi D. Beverage and Isaac W. Gibson. In 1822, the house was moved to what is now the corner of the Ebenezer Churchyard.

In 1810 or 1811, a log cabin was built near Gilbert's mill-dam, about two hundred yards south of the junction of the Ripley and Bradysville and the Iron Bridge & Bradysville Turnpikes. James Said, a Mr. Goodwin, William McCalla, Silas Clark, John Coxet, Royal Tyler and Reuben Case were all primitive teachers there. This house was used for a schoolhouse till 1843, when a new house was built one-half mile below it on the farm now owned by Dyas Gilbert. This was the first frame house used for school purposes in the township, and was twenty feet wide by twenty-five feet long. It was built by subscription, and cost $250, seats and desks excepted. Nathan Gilbert, son of William Gilbert, taught the first school in the new house.

The whole number of districts in the township, except Aberdeen Special District, is thirteen, with three fractional of Union Township and two of Adams County.

No. 1 is at the head of Fishing Gut Creek, running to the county line. No. 2 is west of No. 1, and extends to the corporation of Aberdeen. No. 3 is west of Aberdeen, lying on the Ohio River to the west side of the Hamilton farm, below the mouth of Three-Mile Creek. No. 4 lies on the river hills north of No. 3, and extends to East Fork on the northwest, and to Howard's land on the east. No. 5 lies mostly north of Three-Mile Creek on Slickaway Run, and has a good frame house 26x30 feet, built in 1870. No. 6 lies in the center of the township on Little East Fork of Eagle Creek, and has a new frame house, built in 1878, which now occupies the place of the one built in 1843; size, 25x28 feet. No. 7, located on the Ripley & Iron Bridge Turnpike, northwest of the center of the township, has a good frame house. No. 8, situated in the north part of the township, has a good frame house, built in 1872. No. 9, in the northeast part of the township, had lately part of its territory cut off, forming a joint subdistrict with a part of Sprigg Township, Adams Co. The house was built about 1847. No. 10, on Ellis Run, is known as Greerson's District, and has a new frame house, built in 1873. No. 11 lies along the Ohio River above Aberdeen, and has a good frame house, built in 1869. No. 12 (California District) is located at Taylorsville, and has a good frame house, erected in 1872. No. 14 lies near the center of this township, and was formed principally from District No. 6, and lies southeast of it.

The fractions of Union Township are No. 13, at Logan's Gap; No. 15, at Fitch Bridge, and No. 16, at Martin's Bridge. All the districts in the township have been furnished with improved school furniture. There is one colored school in the township. The house is located in Subdistrict No. 7; it is a box frame, and furnished with best school furniture. There is also a colored school in Aberdeen.

The scholars in the township are as follows: Number of white males, 326; females, 290; colored males, 16; females, 21; total number males and females, 651.

The tuition fund for the year, exclusive of the fractional districts, is $3,000; whole contingent fund, about $1,000; average wages paid teachers, nearly $38 per month. The educational interest, has increased very considerable in the last few years, and is still increasing, with prospects for a brighter future.

CHURCHES.

The first preaching in the township was by Rev. Waad, a Baptist, about the year 1806. A church organization soon began, and was in a short time completed, with preaching occasionally. There being no church houses, schoolhouses and family residences were occupied as such until about 1852, a good brick building was erected in Aberdeen, Rev. Baldwins, Pastor, and Rev. Mason occasional Pastor. A Mr. Hutchison, Hosea Paul, James Paul, Elizabeth Evans, Samuel Carpenter and family, William Ruggles and others were members. The first organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Aberdeen and vicinity was at the house of James Dennis.

The old schoolhouse in Aberdeen was used for a number of years. The McCallas, Campbells, Dennises and Kilgores were members of the organization. In 1845, the society erected a brick building on Main Cross street in the village of Aberdeen. The church is in a pretty good state of prosperity, having connected with it a flourishing Sabbath school, with all the other essential elements for church prosperity.

Huntington Presbyterian Church.—Some years previous to 1832, Rev. Rutter, Robert Rankin, Rev. James Gilliland and sometimes Rev. John Rankin, private houses, and schoolhouses, and a church was organized. The following persons were members: William Anderson and wife, Joseph

Daniels and wife, Robert Scott and wife, David Dunseth, Thomas Gibson and wife and James Mears. In 1832, a brick house was erected on the opposite side of the creek, and near where Hiett's Post Office now stands. The church stood for years, but about 1850 the brick walls became cracked and much damaged, so that it was unsafe, and it was taken down and rebuilt on a smaller scale on the same site. The church membership became much reduced in the course of a few years by the death of some and the removal of others. Services have not been kept up regularly, and consequently the church has become weak both numerically and otherwise.

Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church.—About 1815, Robert Dobbins, a local Methodist minister, owned the farm now owned by D. W. Early, and often held religious services in the neighborhood. Nathan Gilbert's house, where E. Porter now lives, became a religious preaching place, and a class was soon organized. In 1822, an old log schoolhouse was moved to the corner of the present church lot, a few rods south of the site of present house, which became a regular point in the circuit for preaching. About the year 1818, Robert Dobbins sold his farm to John Meek, another Methodist Episcopal minister. In 1834, Rev. John Meek, Elijah Reikerds, John Hook, John W. Game, Elias Painter and George Woods, who was class leader at that time, felt the need of a building suitable for holding their meetings. The site was donated, John Hook and John F. Games were appointed building committee, and a brick church 40x48 feet was erected. It was some years before the house was completed, and for some cause it was never dedicated. Besides the members named above, there were Arthur Vain, a licensed exhorter, and his wife, John Blair, wife and family, Mary Ann and Rachel Parker, John Cooper and wife, William Gilbert and wife, John Shelton and wife and some others. In 1878, the old brick was taken down, and a new frame erected on the same site, but a little smaller. It was dedicated by the Rev. William I. Fee, then Presiding Elder for the district. The Trustees of the church are Thompson Maddox, John F. Games, John R. Glasscock, D. W. Early, W. B. Games and Samuel Maddox. W. B. Games and Samuel Maddox, Stewards; W. H. Simpson, Samuel Maddox, John Eubanks, and W. E. Hook, class leaders. The society numbers about seventy members. There is a flourishing Sabbath school maintained at the church. D. W. Early is Superintendent of the Sunday school, and W. H. Simpson, Assistant Superintendent.

Fellowship Christian Church.—This society was formed several years previous to having a church building. The schoolhouse and private dwellings were used for holding religious services for a time, and a brick house was built, but did not prove to be a good structure. It was taken down about three years ago, and rebuilt on the same site and partly on the same foundation. For some years the church did not prosper, but now it appears to be in a promising condition.

Hiett Christian Chapel.—During the years 1867 and 1868, a number of members of Bethlehem and Fellowship, Churches, who lived at a distance from their churches, felt the necessity of a place of worship in their immediate neighborhood; prominent among the movers of this purpose were James Cochran, Dr. W. H. Evans, Rev. James Paul, Lewis Shelton and John K. Hiett. Meetings were first held at Buchanan's Schoolhouse; the interest increased rapidly, and on the 13th day of June, 1869, the church was organized with forty-eight members, Elder C. W. Garoutte, officiating. Measures were immediately taken to raise a subscription to build a church edifice; $2,200 was subscribed, and William Shelton donated half an acre for a church lot on the Ripley, Ironbridge & Bradysville Turnpike, a little north of the center of the township. On June 4, 1870, the name of the church was adopted, and a frame building 32x50 feet was

erected on the above named lot. On the first Sabbath in September, the house was dedicated to the worship of God by Elder N. Summerbell, D. D., assisted by Elders Garrautte, Pangburn and Gardner. To Elder William Pangburn the church owes a debt of gratitude for his unceasing efforts; he was its first Pastor. John K. Hiett donated about one-half of the money raised toward building the chapel, and he, with Thomas Beck and Dr. W. H. Evans, were the first Trustees. James Cochran, Lewis Shelton, Hiram McDaniel and Lewis Swearingen were the first Deacons. Additions have been made to the membership from time to time until now it numbers 150. The Sabbath school which is under the guidance of the church is maintained about one-half of each year with an average attendance of forty. The church burial-place is Shelton's Cemetery, for a history of which the reader is referred elsewhere in this work.

Colored Church of Aberdeen.—About five years ago, the colored people of Aberdeen and vicinity felt keenly the necessity of a suitable house in which to hold their religious meetings. They took steps toward erecting a house of worship, and to this end subscriptions were raised, the white people assisting them liberally in this good enterprise. The house was shortly afterward built, being a neat frame, upon which at that time there was a debt, but the church has continued to reduce it, and now have their house nearly paid for. The church has a pastor, and holds religious meetings regularly.

Bethlehem Christian Church.—This church was organized by Elder Mat thew Gardner, who commenced preaching in this vicinity about 1823. Elder Gardner writes: "After giving up preaching at the old stone meeting-house, on Lawrence Creek, in Kentucky, I began to preach once a month on the Ohio side of the river, opposite Maysville, some twelve miles from my home. I had occasionally preached there on my way to the Lawrence Creek Church. The neighborhood was famed for wickedness. Sabbath-breaking, by horse-racing and gambling, cock-fights and whisky-drinking, was common. I had a great desire to carry the Gospel there. There was no preaching on the Ohio side of the river within ten miles of them. A Methodist minister had sent an appointment, but when he rose to speak, the congregation, in concert, as previously arranged, arose and left the house and empty benches to preach to. They needed salvation. Could I reach them? I would try. I appointed meetings in their dwellings or log cabin schoolhouses, but the congregations soon became so large that, when the weather permitted, our meetings were in the woods. A church was soon organized. The revival continued. Many were added to the church, and, in a few years, Bethelehem Church numbered over four hundred members. We soon built a good brick chapel, and the church prospered. If ever the power of the Gospel was manifest to all, it was in that section of country."

The Bethlehem Church became the largest and most important Christian Church in the conference to which it belonged. Elder Gardner was its pastor for forty-five years. In 1829, the first brick house of worship was erected. This was destroyed by a storm in 1860, and a new frame edifice erected the same year, near the same site. On the third Sabbath in May each year, this church held a "big meeting," as it was termed. These annual meetings were attended by vast congregations. Some came a distance of twenty miles, and as many as three thousand persons were sometimes collected together. At some of the meetings, more than one hundred joined the church. The church now has a membership of over four hundred, and sustains a large Sabbath school.

THE GREAT STORM OF 1860.

A great storm swept over the West on Monday, May 21, 1860, destroying houses and barns, and blowing down forests. Elder Matthew Gardner gives a

graphic description of the destruction of Bethlehem Christian Church by this storm:

"The third Lord's Day in May, 1860, was our communion meeting at Bethlehem Church. I was assisted at that communion by Brother William Pangburn and Brother Charles W. Garoutte, whose labors were blessed. We continued the meeting on Monday at 10 A. M., and met again at 3 P. M. The congregation was large. The house was of brick. It was 35x50 feet in size, and was nearly full. A few minutes before the hour for preaching, a heavy cloud appeared in the west, of a dark green color, attended with a roaring sound. The ministers had ascended the pulpit, which was at the side of the house, and I was sitting on a chair, leaning back against the pulpit. The men occupied the west end of the house. As the cloud approached, the storm gathered strength, the roaring becoming louder and louder. Trees were swept down, limbs and brush were driven along, all accompanied by deafening thunder. Great drops of rain began to fall. The preachers waited, for almost utter darkness prevailed. Suddenly a crash was heard; the cries and screams could be heard above the roaring of the storm. Half of the roof, commencing at the west end, had blown to a great distance. The west gable had blown in, down to the square, and came crashing through the ceiling upon the men, closely seated below. Then distinctly, above all the din of the storm, was heard the cry, 'What shall I do to be saved? What shall I do to be saved?' I did not at first leave my seat. Having my trust in God, I felt as safe there as anywhere else, and I knew not yet the end of the calamity. I supposed that a shaft of lightning had struck the house; and as I saw the mass that had fallen upon the men, I said to myself, 'There are six men killed.' None were killed. The rubbish was quickly removed, and the men were assisted out, bruised, but all living. A young man who had run from the house got out in time to be struck by a falling rafter, which broke his arm. His was the most serious injury. All started home with sad hearts."

CEMETERIES.

Many of the burial-places in the township seem to have been selected with a view to their peculiar fitness, while others are very inappropriately situated. The greater number of the burial-places are private. Some of the oldest are now turned out into the cultivated fields, and corn, wheat and other crops flourish where sleep the ashes of the venerable pioneer. These are called family "graveyards," but few are regularly laid out, and a great number are shamefully neglected.

The first regularly laid out cemetery in the township was Charter Oak Cemetery, in the river bottom, one and a half miles below Aberdeen.

The Odd Fellows of Charter Oak Lodge of Aberdeen bought and laid out about four acres in the year 1852. Its location is a beautiful one. It is well cared for, and is usually in fine trim, and is much the largest in the township. It is estimated that three hundred are already buried there.

Shelton Cemetery, on the Ripley & Iron Bridge Turnpike, about one mile north of the center of the township, was laid out into lots in 1870 or 1871, and, soon after, the company was incorporated. The cemetery is beautifully located, and is kept in good condition. The first person buried there was John B. Hawk. The lots, especially the choice ones, are already disposed of, but there are yet some very good ones for sale.

Martin's Graveyard has perhaps the largest number of graves in it of any other family graveyard in the township. Most of the graves are marked by marble monuments, or marble head and foot stones, while others are marked with freestone, and a few have only rough limestone, or no mark at all to des-

ignate them: the latter are very few. The Helms, Martins, McDowells, Lawwills and Coopers are mostly buried there.

Ebenezer Graveyard, at the Ebenezer Church, is a large country graveyard, and nearly all the ground that could be used is filled with graves. The site is not a pretty one, being too much inclined. The Gaines, Hooks, Earleys, Simpsons, Griersons and many others are here interred. D. W. Early, Sr., deeded to his sons a lot west of the Ebenezer Church, that might properly be called Early Addition, as it is regularly laid out into lots. There are buried there D. W. Earley, Sr., and wife, Hon. John Cochran and wife, Hon. Andrew Evans, two sons and one daughter, and other persons, nearly all being connected with those just mentioned.

Hiett's Graveyard, on Ephraim Martin's farm, has been well taken care of, and is on a fine site. The Hietts and their connections are the principal occupants of this burial-place. William Hiett and his wife, Mary, and John Hiett's wife, are buried here. They were among the early settlers of this part of the township.

Hickory Ridge Cemetery, at Fellowship Church, near the north end of the township, is now in a little better condition than it has been for years. It has a considerable number buried there. William Jenkins, Sr., an early settler of that neighborhood, is interred at this place.

Slickaway Graveyard is near the Bethlehem Church two miles north of Aberdeen. It is very badly cared for, although there are many persons buried here.

Beasley's Graveyard is on the farm of Mrs. Card, four miles north of Aberdeen. It is surrounded by a stone wall. Benjamin Beasley, Sr., his family and connections, are buried there. Benjamin Beasley was one of the very earliest pioneers of the township.

Evans' Graveyard is situated on the farm owned and cleared out by John Evans, who was one of the first settlers of the township. In it rest the ashes of John Evans and wife, John Housh and wife, Watty McDonald, Edward McDaniel and wife, Joseph Cochran and wife, John Housh, Jr., and James Cunningham and wife, all pioneers or early settlers, besides divers others. But few graves are marked so that a stranger could tell by passing whose remains are resting there. It is very much neglected.

Besides the cemeteries named above, there are several others that it is proper to mention, all of them being private or family, viz., McDaniels, Gilbert's, Maddox's, Anderson's, two Scott's, Griffith's, two Cooper's, Rain's, Veech's, Parker's, Flaugher's, Boone's, and perhaps some others, which have been left out unintentionally. The greater portion of these have been almost totally neglected for years.

MILLS.

Housh's Mill was built by John Housh, on the right bank of the Little East Fork of Eagle Creek, four miles from its mouth, about 1808. It was a small saw and grist mill combined, with one run of buhrs, with which corn, wheat and buckwheat were ground, the bolting being done by hand. It did the grinding well, and served the neighborhood for some time. The saw-mill was rebuilt about 1830, and operated till 1848.

Scott's saw-mill was built on the right bank of the same stream, one-half mile below Housh's mill.

Alfred and Evan Griffith built a saw-mill on the same stream, about two and a half miles from its mouth, but it never did much work. About the year 1870, Evan Griffith completed another saw-mill, half a mile below the former, but, like the first, it was not a success.

Gilbert's saw-mill, on the same stream, about five and a half miles from its mouth, was built about 1816, by William Gilbert, and operated till his death, in 1836, when it changed owners, A. B. Gilbert becoming the owner. He has owned and operated it ever since. It has done more work than any other water saw-mill in the township, and the work has always been of the best character.

In 1827, John Evans began to erect a flouring-mill on the right bank of the Little East Fork of Eagle Creek, five miles north of Aberdeen, and in 1828 it was completed. It was operated until 1858, when Samuel Evans became the owner. He remodeled it the next year, and operated it till March, 1876, when a severe flood washed away the dam and injured the races. When the mill was built, the stream afforded considerable power, but, as the timber was cut away along the stream, the power began to fail, and now the stream does not afford power for more than one-third of each year. The mill had a fine reputation for its work, and the flour commanded the best prices in its day. It is a three-story frame, 30x36 feet. It had two run of buhrs—one for corn and one for wheat—and did a general milling business. It was driven by an eighteen-foot overshot wheel.

Cochran's mill, near the mouth of the same stream, was built by Robert and James Stewart about 1816. John Cochran bought it about the year 1823, remodeled it, and operated it for about twenty years. The building was a two-story log, 24x28 feet, and had two run of buhrs—one for corn and one for wheat. It did a general milling business. It was driven by an overshot wheel.

Young's mill, on Eagle Creek, in the north end of the township, was built about sixty-five years ago. John Richmond then became the owner, and operated it for several years, and then sold it to James Baldwin. It was then a log building. Baldwin and Dr. Hamilton rebuilt it, enlarging it and putting in new machinery, costing them a large sum of money. John Ellis became the next owner, and he operated it till his death, in 1848. Milo Melvin then bought it, and ran it about ten years, when John K. Hiett became the owner, and, in 1869, sold it to Thomas Young, the present owner, who put in a new turbine water-wheel and otherwise repaired it. It has two run of buhrs, but never did a great deal of work.

Sharondale Mill was built by Daniel Boone. The building was log, and stood on the right bank of Big Three Creek, two miles north of Aberdeen, near the old stone still-house, a little below where William Bradford's residence now stands. Hickson bought out Boone in 1832, and Parker & Wright bought out Hickson, rebuilt the mill, applied steam-power, and operated it till 1835. William Carpenter then bought out Parker & Wright, and operated it till 1844, when Dr. Moore bought it, and, a short time after, T. B. Fulton went in as a partner. In 1857, T. B. Fulton bought out Dr. Moore, and operated it very successfully till 1874, when he sold it to Jacob Pimm, who operated it till 1876, and then A. R. Brookover became a partner. In March, 1878, Brookover became a bankrupt, and, in the same fall, his interest was sold to William Bradford, who also bought Pimm's interest, and operated the mill till in May, 1882, when it was burned down.

Reeder's mill was a small log mill, standing on the same side of the same stream as Sharondale, a little higher up the stream. It was built by Simon Reeder about 1820. I. H. Warstell owned and operated it for several years.

About 1855, a company bought the Reeder Still-house, which was built for a distillery, but never used. It was fitted up for a mill, and operated for a year or two. I. H. Warstell bought out the company, remodeled the mill and ran it occasionally till after the war, when he converted it into a distillery. It stands on the opposite bank of the creek from Reeder's mill

Wm. A. Bivans M.D.

Shelton's, or Scott's mill, stands on the same stream, half a mile above Reeder's mill. It is a small log mill, and is now quite old.

Parker & Carpenter's mill was built in 1844 by William Parker and William Carpenter. It was a large frame steam mill, on the river bank, below Market street, in Aberdeen. It did not prove to be very remunerative to its owners, and it was only operated a few years, when it was taken down and moved to Kentucky.

The Ohio Valley Mill was built in the fall of 1881, by T. B. Fulton and Elijah Davis. It is a steam flouring-mill, on the west side of Market street, in Aberdeen. The building is a frame, three stories, of wood, and a basement of stone, and cost $12,000. It has four run of buhrs and all the modern improvements in the way of mill machinery. It has a good reputation for its work, and, without doubt, is one of the finest mills of its size in the State.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

The township is pretty well supplied with regular laid out macadamized pikes, running in different directions. The Aberdeen & Zanesville pike was the first built, and has been much the best in the township. Its direction is northeast from the Ohio River, at Aberdeen, to Zanesville, leaving the township and passing into Adams County about three and a half miles from Aberdeen. It was built in 1840, 1841 and 1842.

The Ripley & Bradysville Turnpike was built in 1860 and 1861, by a company. It enters the township two miles northeast of Logan's Gap, and runs nearly east to the county line, one and a half miles above Ebenezer Church. The road lies between Ripley and Manchester, and six and a half miles are in the township.

The Ripley & Iron Bridge Turnpike enters the township at Eagle Creek, two miles above the last named, and bears a little southwest till it intersects the Ripley & Bradysville pike at East Fork, one mile below Hiett's Post Office. The distance in the township is about four miles. It was built in 1860 and 1861.

The Aberdeen & Huntington Free Turnpike was built, or commenced, in 1868, and completed in 1870. It was built under what is called the two-mile law. Its direction is nearly north, commencing at the old Aberdeen & Zanesville road, two miles north of Aberdeen, and intersecting the Ripley & Bradysville road one-fourth of a mile below Hiett's Post Office. Length in township, four and one-third miles.

The Huntington & Maysville Free Turnpike begins at the Ripley & Bradysville road, at Evan Griffith's farm, and, bearing southeast, intersects the Aberdeen & Huntington pike at J. C. Waldron's farm, three and a half miles north of Aberdeen. Length, two and one-fourth miles. It was built during the years 1880 and 1881.

Hiett's Post Office and Neel's store road was laid out in 1880, and is now nearly completed. Twenty per cent was raised by subscription, and the county furnished the balance of the money to build it. Its direction is nearly north, beginning at Hiett's Post Office and passing out of the township at Neel's Store, on Eagle Creek, thence up Eagle Creek to Decatur; whole distance, about seven miles; nearly four miles of it are in this township.

PROMINENT MEN OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Henry B. Bascom was the most noted of any man who ever resided in this township. At one period, he was perhaps second to none in popular pulpit oratory in the United States.

He was born in the State of New York May 27, 1796, and died at Louisville, Ky., in September, 1850. He united with the Methodist Episcopal

Church in the western part of Pennsylvania in 1811. Two years after, he was licensed to preach, and was received on trial in the Ohio Conference. At the age of sixteen, he moved into this township, and settled about three miles northwest of Aberdeen, where Conrad Eppensteiner's widow now lives. While he lived there, he devoted his time to study and laboring for his church. In 1823, he was elected Chaplain to Congress. In 1827, he was elected President of Madison College, Pennsylvania, which position he filled until 1829, when he became agent for the American Colonization Society. In 1832, he was elected Professor of Moral Science in Augusta College, Kentucky, and in 1842 he became the President of Transylvania University. He was a delegate to every general conference from 1828 to 1844. At this latter date, he wrote the famous "Protest of the Minority," in the general conference, and the report on organization at the formation of the Methodist Church South. When the agitation of the slavery question began to disturb the Methodist Episcopal Church, he attached himself to the South Branch, and edited the *Southern Quarterly Review* from 1846 to 1850, when he was elected Bishop, in which capacity he was serving at his death. He published several works.

An early Justice of the Peace, and a very prominent and well-known citizen, was Thomas Shelton. The Maysville (Ky.) *Bulletin* of February 17, 1870, contains the following personal sketch of him: "Death of Esq. Thomas Shelton, at Aberdeen, on Tuesday last, at the age of ninety-four years. He was born in Stafford County, Va., in 1776, and in about 1812, emigrated to this county. In 1816, he was elected a Justice of the Peace, which office he held without interruption to the day of his death. He was perhaps the most remarkable man of his section, from the fact that he has officiated at the solemnization of more marriages than any person in the United States. It has been estimated that he has united in the bonds of wedlock over four thousand couples, or eight thousand persons. Hundreds of young people from this State, whose parents were unfavorable to their plans, have flown to the old 'Squire,' and found his services an efficient remedy for their misfortune. He always claimed that the majority of his marriages were happily made, and, if they turned out to be contrary, he consoled himself with the reflection that his own part was well done, and he was not to blame. The old gentleman for many years previous to his death, had a peculiar passion for buying and trading watches, and it was said of him that he seldom made a good trade. He has purchased as many as six watches in one week, and has traded them off for other watches within the next week. He was a zealous and life-long Democrat, taking great interest in the progress and prosperity of his party, and never voting any other ticket. He had many generous impulses, and the members of his family and his neighbors were much attached to him."

Shelton was succeeded by Massie Beasley, who has solemnized more than three thousand marriages since 1870, a large proportion of them being without the authority of a license. Aberdeen has thus become as famous in Ohio and Kentucky for its irregular marriages as Gretna Green in England and Scotland. The following is the form of marriage certificate given by Esq. Beasley in cases of marriages without license, which is similar to one used by the officiating blacksmith of Gretna Green:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

ABERDEEN, O. ....188 .

THIS CERTIFIES, That by virtue of a Marriage Contract by and between Mr. ..... and Miss ..... of the County of ..... and State of..... They have this day, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses acknowledged themselves as Man and Wife

..... } Witnesses.

..... }

MASSIE BEASLEY, ESQUIRE.

John Cochran was a Senator and Representative to the Ohio Legislature. The reader is referred to pioneers of this township for further information of him.

Benjamin Evans, son of John and Mary (Housh) Evans, was born January 17, 1796, at Blue Licks, Mason Co., Ky., and died July, 1861. He was married twice. His first wife was Ruth, a daughter of William and Margaret (Fryar) Gilbert. They were married in 1818, and Ruth died about 1826. There were four children born to them—Mary, Margaret, Hannah, and a small child, whose name is unknown. Elizabeth Allison, his second wife, was a daughter of Joseph Allison, born April, 1806, died June, 1863. They were married about 1829. The fruits of this marriage were four sons and five daughters—W. G., Andrew J., Ruth, Thomas, Diana, Angeline, Matilda, Tacy and John; last two named died young. Benjamin held the offices of Land Appraiser, County Auditor from 1829 to 1831, and was elected Associate Judge shortly after his term of office as Auditor expired. He served two terms in the Ohio Senate, from 1847 to 1849, and also served two or three terms as Justice of the Peace.

John F. Games was born March 11, 1810, educated in the common school of his day, and taught school several terms. He served one term as Justice of the Peace in this township, and was elected Representative to the Ohio Legislature in 1854, but was not a candidate for re-election.

Andrew Evans, son of John and Mary (Housh) Evans, was born December 12, 1809, and died September, 1879. He held the office of Justice of the Peace of this township for twelve years, and represented Brown County in the Ohio Legislature from 1864 to 1866. He was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by a small majority. He was elected as a War Democrat.

John C. Waldron was born in Adams County, Ohio, and emigrated to Huntington Township in 1829. He served as Township Constable fifteen years, as Justice of the Peace, and was elected Representative to the Ohio Legislature two terms—from 1870 to 1874. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Andrew J. Evans, son of Hon. Benjamin Evans, represented his county in the Kansas Legislature.

John W. Games, son of Hon. John F. Games, represented his county in the Kansas Legislature for two terms.

MILITARY.

Huntington Township bore an honorable part in the great war for the supremacy and perpetuity of the Union, and her soldiers have a record of which her people may justly be proud. From that memorable day of April, 1861, when the glorious old flag was struck with traitorous hands, and when the rebel batteries centered their fire on Sumter, until the grand and lasting victory at Appomattox, the sons of Huntington Towns ip, with their lives and all they held dear, were at the service of their country and on the side of the Union. In victory as well as defeat, in camp and field, in bivouac or on the march, at the cannon's mouth or around the quiet camp-fire, they showed themselves worthy sons of worthy sires. At the beginning of the war, their response to their country's call was prompt and cheerful. As months and years rolled on, the decimated ranks were filled by fresh and determined troops; and when the end came, there were but few families that had not laid on the country's altar some costly sacrifice. Of those who slumber in unknown and unmarked graves, upon fields exposed to the parching rays of a Southern sun, are sons of Huntington Township There they wait the reveille for the brave and honored dead. But they have left the memory of their heroic deeds impressed upon the hearts of a grateful people, who will, to the latest generation, call them

blessed. Those who were fortunately permitted to return feel a just pride in the war record of their township. There were tears and sorrows; their ranks and files had been fearfully thinned; the human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been intensely severe; but better this sacrifice than a divided country.

While the men of the township contested the question of secession in the field, there was also an army of noble women at home, who bore an exalted part in the great contest. They never wearied in their efforts to supply to the soldiers at the front many tokens of remembrance; the sick were supplied with innumerable delicacies, and their fervent petitions were almost continuous to the God of battles for the cause of the Union; that right might triumph, and that the country might emerge from the great contest purified by defeat and disaster, till it be worthy of its founders and its defenders. The following list embraces nearly all who enlisted from this township; it is as near correct as can be obtained, since no record of enlistments was kept in the township. This list has been prepared with great care and labor. If any names have been omitted, it is to be regretted. It is possible that some names are recorded that do not properly belong to this township; if so, it is not for the purpose of over-estimating the township's honor, or encroaching upon the honor of any other portion of our great country. They served in nearly all the great battles of the rebellion; first, in Western Virginia, and, as the war progressed, they were scattered to almost every portion of the South, though the greatest number, perhaps, were engaged in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Virginia. The following were commissioned officers from this township: George B. Bailey, Captain, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Joseph Blackburn, Captain Company F, Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; James Drennan, Captain Company F, Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; I. W. Adams, Second Lieutenant Company F, Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; D. A. Dodds, Captain Company F, Seventieth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry; John Redman, Second Lieutenant, Eighty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry; John Moore, Lieutenant in Tenth Kentucky Cavalry; Samuel Evans, First Lieutenant, Fifty-ninth United States Colored Infantry; John E. Carpenter, First Lieutenant, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; William Hubbert, First Lieutenant Company H, Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Frank Harding, First Lieutenant Company H, Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

The enlisted men of Company F, Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, were: William Anderson, I. W. Adams, Benjamin Abrams, D. B. Brown, William Case, Henry Campbell, Dyans Campbell, Robert Campbell, D. A. Dodds, Joseph Dodds, Allen Dodds, Darius Dodds, Lawson Dragoo, Daniel Dragoo, Phillip Dragoo, J. B. Evans, Samuel Evans, John Flemming, Thomas Grier, James Galbraith, William Geddis, Paul Geddis, Oliver Gray, Caleb Glasscock, D. W. Games, W. T. Hook, William Hart, Henry Harding, Samuel Hiett, Griffith Hiett, John Hiett, William M. Haynes, Phillip Henderhand, B. F. Jacobs, George Jamison, Joseph Kilgore, P. J. Lane, Samuel Lyons, Ed Morgan, John McDaniel, Joseph McDaniel, D. E. Maddox, William Mills, John McDaniel, Jr., John Midghall, Alex Neil, John Newman, Daniel Reeder, Alex Rains, Benjamin Reeder, John Sibbald, James Sibbald, J. W. Shelton, Alfred Shelton, Lewis Shelton, James Scott, John Swisher, N. B. Thompson, James Waldron, G. H. White.

Those of Company H, Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, were: W. C. Buck, James Bradford, William Brooks, James Fryar, William Hubbert, Silas Hurin, John Hurin, Charles Jumper, Darius Kilgore, James Kilgore, James M. Lawwill, Jeremiah Mahanna, C. Mahanna, John Mahanna, Jesse McKinley, Samuel Reed, S. N. Sawyer, Thomas Simons, Charles Walker, J. M. Sutton, Mark O. Neal, William McCune, Michael O. Neal, Andrew Smalley.

Members of Companies E and G, Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry: James Brooks, C. Cook (E), Frank Harding (G).

Members of Company H, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry: Charles Cass, J. E. Carpenter, J. B. Campbell, William Campbell, G. D. Evans, James Frame, T. F. Hill, Ephraim Helm, Luther Hall, William Hall, Sr., William Hall, Jr., Alex Hall, George Hall, Frank Hall, John Jones, Aaron Jones, Moses Paul, William Riggs, Thomas Sutton.

Members of Company E, Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry: Richard Bailey, E. Bowman, Amos Evans, W. H. Evans, G. W. Earley, Samuel Flaugher, John McNulty, J. W. McDaniel, William McDaniel, Alfred McNulty, John Redman, J. W. Swisher, G. A. Shelton, Jacob Scott, Samuel Scott.

Members of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry: George Brookover, Joseph Carpenter, Power Campbell, W. R. Ellis, Thomas Carpenter, Thomas Harding, John Moore, Lieut. Joseph Power, F. P. Waldron, S. R. Worstell, T. J. Worstell, J. C. Sutton.

Members of Company B, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry: J. W. Grierson, William Grierson, Robert Grierson.

Members of the Fourth Independent Cavalry were: William Bowman, John W. Scott, James Brittingham.

In the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry: J. W. Games, J. H. House.

In the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry: B. F. Botts, William Crabtree, Daniel Hare, James Madigan, J. Paul, L. Schlitz.

In the One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry: John Carrigan, G. W. Davidson, M. B. Glasscock, S. McDaniel, Joseph Paul, H. Palmer, Lewis Paul, Harvey Teeters, James Payne, A. White, Lewis Shelton.

In Company C, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry: William Gray, W. D. Grierson, Simon Reeder, J. W. Stewart.

The following list contains the names of soldiers whose company and regiment could not be definitely ascertained: George Anderson, William Atherton, John Brittingham, James Brittingham, T. Bennett, James Campbell, William Carroll, Ed Cunningham, John Daulton, Benjamin Campbell, Thomas Daulton, George Daulton, Ely Frame (Seventeenth Kentucky), T. H. Glasscock, L. Grimes, Marion Harover, James D. Howard, S. J. Housh, S. R. Hutchison, Smith Howland, Lewis Jones, Aaron Jones, D. C. Kerr, William Little, B. B. Lawwill, George McDaniel, James McDaniel, James McKinley, Jesse McDaniel, —— Mafferty, John Newman, Aristus Norris, Isaac Payne, John Rains, William Richmond, William Ruggles, John Rist, Permenius Ryan, P. Roush, John Ruggles, W. H. Sutherland, Powell Simpson, Henry Stafford, A. M. Shelton, J. W. Scott, William Shelton, Lewis Swearingen, William Savage, George Scott, Robert Taylor, P. W. Waldron, —— Young.

Soldiers of the war of 1812, residents of the township, all of whom are now dead: Nelson Austin, Richard Brown, George Brown, William Burnett, John Cochran, John Ellis (Captain), Jesse Ellis, Samuel Ellis, John Evans, Adam Flaugher, Jacob Flaugher, David Flaugher, Henry Flaugher, Mason Griffith, John W. Games, James Higgins, William Harding, Thomas Leechman, James Leechman, William Little, Arthur Mitchell, Hosea Paul, Alex Rains, William Taylor, Samuel Wilson.

VILLAGES.

Aberdeen is the only incorporated village in the township. It was originally laid out by Nathan Ellis, July 5, 1816. A. Woodough, Surveyor of Adams County, surveyed it The plat was recorded July 12, 1816, by J. Darlington, Recorder of Adams County James Power's Addition was laid out in 1832 John Beasley's First Addition was laid out in 1841, his second in 1845,

and his third in 1850, at which time the village became incorporated. Arthur Mitchell was the first to engage in the mercantile business. His store, a frame building, stood just below Pike street on the river bank. The ground on which it stood is nearly all washed into the river. Andrew Scott was the second business man. His store was about where John O. Herron's grocery now is, on Ferry and Front streets. Nathan Hodges, William Parker and Shelby Campbell were pioneers in the grocery business, and following them were Ely Davison, James G. Lane, Morgan and Thomas Sharp, I. H. Warstell, James C. Power, J. S. Acklin and Moses Lamb. The first settlers were Nathan Ellis, James Edwards, Evan Campbell and James Power, all business men. James Helm was also one of Aberdeen's early business men, and was engaged in the dry goods business, hotel, ferry, and coal and lumber trade. William Parker and William Carpenter, about the year 1845, erected a large steam flouring-mill on the river bank, just below Market street, and operated it for a few years, but it did not prove profitable. It stood idle for several years, and then was torn down. The tannery now owned by Martin Rudle has been operated successfully for many years. It was built by Samuel McDaniel, and sold to Henry Grimes. Benjamin Bradford owned it for several years, then Martin & Cole became the owners, and enlarged it considerably, and operated it successfully till about the commencement of the late civil war, when L. C. A. Rudle became a partner. Since then, they have enlarged the buildings, added a fine steam engine and a great amount of machinery, and employ from forty to sixty hands. The first steam ferry that plied between Aberdeen and Maysville was owned by Maysville men, and was only operated about a year, when it was sold and went out of the trade. Campbell & Helm put in the second ferry-boat in the Aberdeen and Maysville trade, and ran it for a few years. James Helm owned the third, and ran it till after the rebellion, when William Linton bought him out, and put in the trade another boat. During 1879, James C. Power had a large double-engine boat built, and placed it in the same trade. Soon after, William Linton had his boat rebuilt, and named it Frank S. Owens, and in 1882 James C. Power bought and sold it. His boat, the Gretna Green, is still in the trade, and is a very fine ferry-boat.

In 1856 or 1857, Aberdeen built a large schoolhouse on Mountain street, below Main Cross street, in which there are now employed four teachers, besides the colored school. The number of white scholars is about three hundred and ten. The school is in a very good condition. The population of Aberdeen in 1880 was 883, being a slight increase in the last decade.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, on Main Cross street, was built in 1845. A good Sabbath school is connected with the church.

The Baptist Church was built in 1852, on Mountain, between Market and Locust streets. The Baptist Sabbath school is in a flourishing condition.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, below Market street, was erected a few years ago. It is a small frame church, and the society is in good working order.

The Ohio Valley Mill, built by T. B. Fulton and Elijah Davis, is one of the finest mills of its size in the State, and is a very valuable addition to Aberdeen and vicinity. It was erected in 1881, at a cost of about $12,000.

H. S. True & Son, O. B. Spears and W. S. Spears are dealers in leaf tobacco, which is a new enterprise, and has given new life to Aberdeen through the tobacco season.

Campbell's saw-mill, built by Campbell & McCalla, on the corner of Front and Walnut streets, is a good mill, and worthy of notice. There are now in the town two dry goods stores, two drug stores, five groceries, two restaurants, two hotels, three blacksmith shops, three saloons, and two coal and lumber

dealers. Taylorsville, on the Aberdeen & Zanesville pike, three miles from the Ohio River, was laid out by William Lawwill, Sr., in 1850, and contains two stores, two smith shops, a school building and wood shop. It has a population of eighty-three.

Hiett is situated about six and a half miles north of Aberdeen, on the Ripley & Bradyville Turnpike, and contains a post office, dry goods and grocery store, one church (Presbyterian), one doctor (W. H. Evans) and stock scales. W. D. Grierson is Postmaster, and also runs the store. A few years ago, a Granger Lodge and another store existed here. The mail is semi-weekly. The Post Office Department has granted a tri-weekly mail, but as yet nothing further has been done to establish the new route.

LODGES.

Aberdeen Lodge, No. 149, F. & A. M., was chartered October 20, 1847. The first meeting after dispensation was granted was held April 23, 1845. The first officers were: Caleb Atherton, M.; Marshall McKinley, S. W.; Thomas Mills, J. W.; T. H. Worstess, Treasurer; James Dennis, Secretary; T. M. Moore, S. D.; Jesse Ellis, J. D.; James Helm, Tiler. These were also charter members. The officers for the year 1882 are: T. Heaton, M.; T. M. Martin, S. W.; Samuel Evans, J. W.; John Brookover, Treasurer; S. C. Bradford, Secretary; James Drennin, S. D.; G. Sorries, J. D.; W. R. Ellis, Tiler. The lodge is in fair working order, and has at present about sixty members.

Charter Oak Lodge, No. 137, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 12, 1849, with the following charter members: James C. Power, W. C. Clift, John McCalla, James S. Scott, Dyas Power, John Lepage, Thomas Sharp, James Bricker and John Stevens. James C. Power is the only charter member now belonging to the lodge, and Dyas Power, John McCalla and J. C. Power are the only charter members now living. The present officers are: A. B. Gray, N. G.; W. R. Brittingham, V. G.; A. H. Porter, Secretary; L. Schlitz, Treasurer. This lodge is in a good condition, has a good, comfortable hall, a large cemetery below Aberdeen, and a surplus fund of more than $1,000. The present number of members is seventy-five.

Magnolia Encampment, No. 186, I. O. O. F., of Aberdeen, was instituted June 17, 1875, with the following charter members: Dyas Gilbert, Daniel Pence, A. H. Porter, W. R. Flaugher, Thomas Sharp, J. W. Cheesman, P. W. Waldron, J. C. Waldron, J. W. Stewart, L. Schlitz and G. H. Wheeler. The present officers are: M. Jones, C. P.; John Curtiss, S. W.; John Sutton, H. P.; L. Schlitz, Treasurer; and A. H. Porter, Scribe. The present number of members is sixty-five. This is a flourishing society, many of its members being leading citizens of the township.

Gretna Green Lodge, No. 99, K. of P., of Aberdeen, was instituted, under a charter of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, May 18, 1876. The charter members were: G. H. Wheeler, Dyas Gilbert, Lawrence Schlitz, S. C. Bradford, F. W. Sharp, E. M. Flaugher, F. H Miller, C. B. Sutton, P. J. Neeper, John Crane, John Enis, Moses Jones, A. B. Jones, G. W. Schlitz, A. R. Brookover and Julius Clames. The present number of members is sixty-five. The officers for 1882 are: N. J. Sutton, C. C.; W. A. Rist, V. C.; Robert Helm, Prelate; Dyas Gilbert, Representative to Grand Lodge. This is a flourishing society, and bids fair to become the largest in the township.

GENERAL.

This township, on a full vote, could poll about seven hundred votes. The largest vote ever polled in the township was in 1880, at the Presidential elec-

tion, viz.: W. S. Hancock, 394; James A. Garfield, 281; Neal Dow, 2; total, 677. The Democratic majority is strong. At a general election, it does not vary much; yet a nomination for township officers does not always insure an election. The best of feeling generally prevails between contending parties, and the contests are nearly always good-humored.

Tradition says Nathan Ellis was the first Justice of the Peace in the township. Thomas Shelton succeeded him in 1816, and held the office for forty-four years without intermission. James Parker, John F. Games, William Gilbert, Benjamin Evans, Henry Vane, Massie Beasley, Andrew Evans, Alex Grierson, John C. Waldron, William Riggs and Samuel Evans all served as Justices.

The present township board of officers is as follows: Justices of the Peace, Massie Beasley and Samuel Evans; Township Trustees, P. N. Bradford, Samuel Riggs and F. M. Stephenson; J. W. Guthrie, Treasurer; T. C. Carr, Clerk; Harrison Bradford, Constable.

Louis A. Riddle.

CHAPTER VI.

CLARK TOWNSHIP.

BY O. P. RALSTON.

THE township of Clark was one of the original townships of the county, and before the organization of Brown County was a township of Clermont County. It was created by the Commissioners of Clermont County October 18, 1808, and the boundaries established as follows: Beginning where the State road from Denhamstown to West Union crosses White Oak; thence running with the State road to the Adams County line; thence north with said line to Highland County; thence west with said county line to the corner of Highland County, and continuing west so far as to include Aaron Leonard and Moses Moss; thence south to the Lewis Township line; thence with the same to the place of beginning. The township originally included nearly one hundred square miles of territory, but it was reduced December 2, 1822, by the formation of Washington and Franklin Townships; March 23, 1823, by the formation of Pike Township, and December 1, 1828, by the formation of Scott Township. This left it in its present dimensions, containing 18,223 acres.

There are no streams of any magnitude in the township; the head-waters of Cloverlick drain the western part, Bullskin the southern, and several small tributaries of White Oak the eastern part. These streams are all too small to afford good water power for machinery.

The township lies on an elevated ridge, dividing the waters of White Oak Creek from the waters of the East Fork of the Little Miami River. It consists mostly of level table-lands, somewhat broken in the eastern and western part, but all susceptible of easy drainage. The soil consists of a heavy limestone clay, which was formerly very heavily timbered with oak, beech and sugar in the dry part, soft maple in the wet parts, poplar, walnut, hickory, some white and red elm, hackberry, buckeye, linn, blue and white ash, mulberry, black and red locust, sycamore, willow and dogwood. There are now 5,116 acres of woodland, 6,515 acres of plowed land and 6,592 acres of pasturage. The total value of real estate in the township is $367,870, which includes $8,409 of village lots. The population at the census of 1880 was 780 white males and 799 white females. The chief products of the township are corn, tobacco, wheat and oats. Grasses do not grow as well here as in the country farther north, and the land is not well adapted to stock-raising, though a goodly number of cattle and sheep are raised in small herds. The fruit crops become more uncertain and the yield poorer as the forests disappear; in the early settlement of the township, peaches were abundant, and the crop rarely failed, but now they are scarce, and of a poor and small character, and a crop is rarely yielded. Apples do not grow as large and fine or in as great abundance as they did in the virgin soil. Pears, plums and the smaller fruits are not extensively grown, but blackberries grow spontaneously in great abundance.

POLITICAL.

The first regular election held in the township was on the 8th day of November, 1808, when Jonathan Liming, James Liming and Christian Smith were Judges, and Jacob Bradberry, Clerk, and the following township officers

were elected: Robert Wardlow, Christian Smith and Samuel Liming, Trustees; William Still and John Pitzer, Constables; Christian Smith, Clerk; Henry Zumalt, Treasurer; Thomas Liming and George Washburn, Supervisors; John Hill and Benjamin Smith, Overseers of the Poor; Thomas Liming, John Fiscus and Francis Myers, Sr., Fence Viewers; number of votes cast, eighty.

The first mention of a Justice of the Peace in the records is on April 3, 1809, when Alexander McBeth, Justice of the Peace, administered the oath to the Judges and Clerks of the second election. At this election, only twenty-seven votes were cast, and the following officers were elected: Alexander McBeth, James Thompson and Phillip Lindsey, Trustees; William Morecraft and William Hill, Listers and Constables; Christian Smith, Clerk; Henry Zumalt, Treasurer.

The first order drawn on the treasury of the township was on March 15, 1809, in favor of William Still for $1 for township services. On January 11, 1809, James McKinny took the oath of office as Justice of the Peace for Clermont County. On January 12, 1809, Alexander McBeth was sworn as a Justice. In March, 1810, the township was divided into four road districts instead of two, as before. The first jurors, returned March 4, 1811, were as follows: John Allen, James McCall, Samuel Liming, John Lindsey, Samuel Wardlow and George Little. By the year 1812, the wealth of the township must have materially increased, as the records show the following large sums to have been paid to the Supervisors—probably the first money paid from the treasury to those officers: William Still, $1.50; Abram Liming, $1.50; Robert Davidson, $1.50; Nicholas Devore, $1.50. October 11, 1811, James McKinny and William White were commissioned as Justices of the Peace. In 1812, the number of road districts was increased to six by the board, which then consisted of Joseph Foor, Christian Smith and Robert Allen, Trustees, and Francis Myers, Clerk. From the records it appears that up to the close of the year 1816 only thirty orders were drawn on the treasury, the total amount of which was $41.08. In 1820, although the township was reduced in size, the number of voters had increased to 132, and the following officers were elected: Robert Kennedy, John Lindsey and Christian Smith, Trustees; Francis Myers, Clerk; William White, Treasurer; A. Gibson, Constable and Lister. In the year 1819, soon after the organization of the county, Nathaniel Gist, by his trustees, purchased about one thousand two hundred acres of land on the east side of White Oak Creek, on which he settled thirty-four families (200 persons) of colored people, who were all legally warned to depart from the township, lest they should become a township charge.

An amusing incident is related by one of the old citizens of the township, explaining why Henry Clay received no votes in the township at the election in 1824. The election was held in a log schoolhouse on the farm of John Wilks, and Robert Kennedy, Lot Stratton and William Gould were Judges, and Joseph Ralston, Clerk. One of the Judges, who was also one of the four Whigs in the township, brought with him to the polls a roll of Clay's tickets, and laid them on the writing bench; they rolled back into a crack between the logs, and another of the Judges, who was not one of Clay's supporters, pushed the ballot-box back against them in such a way as to effectually hide them till the polls were closed; as these were the only tickets to be had, and as the voters were unable to remember the names on the tickets, they were not able to vote for their candidate.

In 1840, the number of electors in the township had increased to 232; of these, William Shannon had 175 for Governor, and Thomas Corwin had fifty-seven. In 1880, Hancock received 297 votes for President, and Garfield received 106, showing a Democratic majority of 191. The township has been

strongly Democratic since the days of Jefferson; this may be because it is settled principally by people from Kentucky and Pennsylvania.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following is a list of the Justices of the Peace of the township with the dates of their election, the two previously mentioned being excepted: William White, 1812; William Chapman, January 3, 1815; John Lindsey, 1817; Francis Myers, January, 1818; Robert Allen, January 17, 1818; William White, 1821; Robert Kennedy, 1824; James Rounds, 1826; William Gould, April 7, 1828; Robert Kennedy, December 1, 1828; William Neal, April 4, 1831, served twelve years; William H. Kennedy, April 6, 1840; James Lindsey, April 3, 1843; James Ross, October 10, 1845; S. M. Blair, October 14, 1834; James Ross, October, 1846; George C. Moore, April, 1849; Jonas Murphy, October, 1849; William H. Kennedy, October, 1855; William Neal, Jr., October, 1858; R. M. Wilson, October, 1859; O. P. Ralston, April, 1864; James Redmon, April, 1865; J. P. McBeth, April, 1867; J. W. Lucas, April, 1870; Asher Brooks, April, 1876; T. B. McChesney, October, 1879; James O. Liming, April, 1882.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement was made in the northwestern corner of the township in 1802 by John Colthar and his sons, Mathey, Isaac, James and John, and John Frazee and family. In the latter part of the same year, or in the year following, Thomas Liming, James Liming and Samuel Liming settled on the creek in the eastern part of the township on R. Gamble's Survey, No. 3,024. In March, 1804, Christian Smith settled on Survey No. 3,062. From 1805 until 1808, the settlement seems to have been rapid. James and Lemuel Rounds, two soldiers of the Revolutionary war, settled on Survey No. 2,937; Aaron Leonard and Joseph, on the same survey; Henry Vandament, on Survey No. 3,859; Rasonna Roney and Thomas Allen, on Survey No. 3,862; George Wresler and John Pitzer, on Survey No. 3,862; Elijah Hall and John Springer, on Survey No. 2,937.

The central or more level portion of the township was not settled until 1810 or 1812, when William Kennedy came down the river in a "broad-horn" with two married sons, John and Robert, and a son-in-law, George Flick, and settled on Survey No. 3,779; a little later, James and Joseph Liming settled on Survey No. 2,936; James Thompson purchased Survey No. 2,737, on which he settled with his sons, William, John and Jesse P., and his son-in-law, Henry Whiteman. Jacob Kylander settled in the southern part on Survey No. 3,627. William Neal settled in the year 1820 on No. 573; Asa Dutton settled on the west end of Survey No. 573, about 1820, and erected the first saw-mill within the present boundaries of the township; it was built in 1822, and continued to cut lumber until 1836 or 1838, when it fell into disuse, and now no trace of where it stood is visible. John Brooks settled on Survey No. 2,939 as early as 1807 or 1808. William Gould and Daniel Gould, sons of Joseph Gould, and William C. Goff settled on No. 3,869.

The northeastern corner was not settled until after 1820; John Derry settled on Survey No. 10,658; Levi Wilson settled on Survey No. 12,012; Lewis Perry, on the east end of No. 573. John Wilks, James Kennedy and Hugh Kennedy settled on Survey No. 3,781; David Ogden and Samuel Price settled on No. 2,940; Michael Holman, on No. 4,857; William Jacobs, on No. 3,628; Lewis Shick, on No. 3,606; Moses Moss, on the northern corner of No. 3,627.

PIONEER BIOGRAPHIES.

John Colthar, Sr., was the first white settler in the present limits of the township. He and his sons, Matthew, Isaac, James and John, were natives

of New Jersey, and settled in the northwestern part of the township on William Lytle's Survey, No 2,939, in the fall of 1801 or spring of 1802. The father was a good type of the hardy pioneer farmer, straightforward, honest and industrious; many of his descendants are still citizens of the township. Matthew Colthar, son of the above, was born in Essex County N. J., in 1777; he married Mary Church in 1816, and by her had the following children: Harrison, Rebecca, Jonathan, Harriet, Eliza, Sarah John P. and Sophia. Mr. Colthar mysteriously disappeared November 9, 1831. He was serving on the jury at Georgetown, and, on being dismissed Saturday, was seen to leave the court house just at dusk as if going home, but he was never heard of afterward. The country was scoured in every direction, but not a trace of him could be found.

John Frazee was one of the first settlers of the township. He located on Survey No. 2,939 in 1803 or 1804, and raised a large family. He was killed by the falling of a tree in 1822. As all of his decendants have left the county, no further account of him can now be learned.

John Brooks came to the township in 1805, and located on Survey No. 2,939, where he remained until his death in 1833. He raised a family of twelve children—three boys and nine girls: Jane, the eldest, was born in 1801, and is now the widow of William Neal, Sr.; John and Elizabeth, twins, were born in April, 1803; John is still a resident of the township, a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and a highly respected citizen; William, born in 1805, resides on the old homestead; he was for many years a minister in the Baptist Church, and is characterized by his honesty and piety.

William Neal, Sr., was born in 1800, and came to the township when ten years of age, and when twenty years of age married Jane Brooks. He bought his first piece of land of William Duncanson in 1818, and by industry and strict economy he amassed nearly one thousand acres during his lifetime. He raised a family of eight children, five boys and three girls, most of whom still live in the township. His eldest child, Elizabeth, married Jonas Murphy; Julia Ann married John Colthar, and resides in Pike Township; Lewis, the oldest son, married and lives on Survey No. 10,717; John married Sarah J. Kennedy, and lives in Pike Township; William married Miss Dean, and is a farmer and storekeeper; Sarah married Stephen Kennedy; Sanford lives in the old homestead, and Randolph lives just south of the old homestead.

Christian Smith, who settled in the eastern part of the township on Survey No. 3,962, on Miranda's Fork of White Oak, was born in Holland in 1748; his parents died while he was small, and he was placed in a Catholic school to be educated for a priest, but on reaching his majority and finding the church had absorbed all his property, a comfortable patrimony left him by his father, he concluded to embark for the New World. He spent a few years in the coast trade from New York, and in 1790 married Elizabeth McDuffy, of New Jersey, with whom he emigrated to the backwoods of Kentucky, settling at Washington, where he remained a few years. In 1797 or 1798, he located on Robert Lawson's Entry, No. 2,523, near Georgetown, but a few years later, being disturbed by a still-house that was built near him, he traded his land for a farm in this township, on which he moved in 1804, and where he remained until his death in 1832. Joseph Ralston, the veteran school-teacher, who married Mr. Smith's only daughter, Eleanor, in 1813, got most of his education from his father-in-law, who in education was far in advance of his neighbors. Mr. Smith brought the first sheep to this section of the country, and for some years was obliged to keep them in a pen winter and summer to protect them from wolves.

Joseph Ralston was born at Pittburgh December 6, 1793, and in 1794 came

with his father (who was a blacksmith in Wayne's army) to Manchester, where he remained until 1807, when he removed to White Oak, and settled at the mouth of Miranda's Fork, on the northwest corner of Entry No. 901. There he resided until his marriage with Eleanor Smith, September 5, 1813, after which he resided on the Smith farm until his death, February 18, 1869. When twenty-eight or thirty years of age, his back was injured at a log rolling, and he was afterward unable to do hard work; he taught school with eminent success for forty years. He had three sons and seven daughters, but three of the latter died while small. The sons were Christian Smith, Andrew Jackson and Oliver Perry, and the girls were Orphia, Zorilda, Almira and Matilda Jane. Christian was born November 4, 1814, married Sarah Martin in 1836, removed to Ripley County, Ind., in January, 1842, and died September 27, 1869. Andrew was born September 8, 1818, married Nancy J. Perry in 1839, moved to Fulton County. Ill., in 1848 and died in February, 1875.

Samuel M. Blair was born near Knoxville, Tenn., October 24, 1798, and at the age of eleven years removed to Brown County, Ohio, with his father, who settled on the farm now owned by W. P. Macklem, two miles north of Georgetown. In 1821, when twenty-three years old, Mr. Blair settled on J. Watts' Entry. No. 3,781, one mile northeast of Hamersville. He was twice married, first to Matilda Tweed, by whom he had three children—Amanda, Jane and Matilda. Amanda is the widow of Samuel Wilkes, and still lives in Hamersville, the " good Samaritan " of the village. Mr. Blair's second wife was Mary Ann Davis, by whom he had ten children—four boys and six girls, viz., Marcus, Lafayette and Leander, who live in Illinois; C. Columbus, the Clerk of the Court of Brown County; Samuel Warren, the ticket agent at Hamersville; America, Martha, Almira, Minerva, Eliza and Sarah, the three eldest girls being dead. Mr. Blair, after filling most of the township offices, including six years as Justice of the Peace, was in 1857 elected County Commissioner, which position he creditably filled six years. He was a consistent Christian, and for many years was an Elder of the church. He died in 1871, and was buried in the cemetery at Unity Church; his wife survived him ten years, dying July 24, 1881.

Henry Van Deman settled on Survey No. 3,024 about the year 1806. He had a large family; Jacob settled on Survey No. 3,862, and when Scott Township was formed his house was in that township, although the larger part of his farm was in Clark. He was a farmer, but also preached for a number of years, first as a New Light, then as a Methodist, and lastly as a Campbellite. Benjamin married Susan Shick in 1842, and settled on Survey No. 3,781, where he raised four children—Daniel, who now occupies the old homestead; John, Mary and Barton S. George settled south of Benjamin, on the same survey. He was a preacher of the Campbellite Church, and raised a large family, who, after his death, emigrated to Illinois.

Robert Kennedy was born in Butler County, Penn., and settled just north of Hamersville in Brown County, Ohio, in 1811, where he remained until his death. He was a man of strict integrity and more than ordinary ability. He took an active interest in the early politics of the township, and for many years was a Justice of the Peace. He raised five children, viz., Thomas, who was three times married, and died of cholera at the old homestead at the age of forty years. He and his wife were found dead in the morning, having died alone during the night; James, a retired physician of Clermont County; John C., a retired physician, now residing at Felicity; Ella, the wife of S. B. Smith, and William H., who raised a large family, all of whom are dead.

George Flick was born in Butler County, Penn., June 11, 1785, and in 1806 married Jane Kennedy. They came to Ohio in 1811, and settled where

Hamersville now stands, where he remained until his death, October 7, 1861, his wife having died October 11, 1848. Their children were William K., born June 28, 1807; Catharine, born February 29, 1809; Jacob, born August 17, 1810; Margaret Jane, born in 1812, and George Wayland, born in 1815. William K. was a painter and chairmaker, and for eight years was Postmaster at Hamersville. He married Nancy A. Ford, August 9, 1832, and by her had seven children—Pauline J., Fernandes W., Martin V. B., William Benton, John K, Joseph S. and Martha M.; most of them are still residents of the township.

Nathaniel Moore was born in Pennsylvania in 1770, and spent his boyhood days in the Susquehanna Valley. When quite young, he made his way across the mountains to Pittsburgh, and engaged in boating and rafting on the Ohio River. From Pittsburgh he went to Limestone (now Maysville), and in 1799 he married Nancy Welch; in the following year, he moved to Ohio, and located on Eagle Creek. On his farm the first church in that region was built; it stood on the site of Moore's Chapel of to-day. In 1821, he moved to Brown County, where Hamersville now stands, his son Henry having cleared some land and built a cabin during the year previous. The house was the first one in this settlement that had stairs, hewed plank floor and doors. It was the meeting house for years, and in it such pioneers of the pulpit as Quinn, Findley, Collins, Westlake and others were entertained. As soon as he had his farm in shape, Mr. Moore commenced sawing lumber with which to supply the country for miles around. In 1828, he, with several others, contracted to carry the mails from Cincinnati to Portsmouth, and in this he was engaged twelve years. In 1844, he lost his wife, and went to live with his youngest son in Indiana, where he died in 1861.

Joseph Liming was born and raised near Philadelphia, Penn. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served in several severe battles. In 1799, he moved to the West, and settled near Lexington, Ky., where he remained four years; he then moved to Ohio, and after a three years' residence there he moved to Clark Township, and settled on White Oak in 1806. At the same time, his father, Henry, and two other sons came from Pennsylvania, and settled on White Oak. Joseph raised a large family of children, viz., Jonathan, Abraham, Samuel, Sarah, Joseph, William, James and Ahira Dellaplane. Samuel fought the Indians under Wayne, and Abraham, Joseph and James served in the war of 1812 until James was taken sick in the swamps near Detroit, and his two brothers were left to nurse him. James Liming was born in Pennsylvania, and in 1815 he married Christina Wrestler, and located on Survey No. 2,936. She died in 1829, leaving seven children, and he married Eunice Leonard, by whom he had seven children. He kept a nursery, and supplied many orchards of Ohio and Indiana. He died in 1847. The number of the descendants of this name in the township is very large, and the family have figured very extensively in the religious, political and agricultural growth of the township.

The practices of the first settlers were nearly uniform. They would build a rude log cabin, clear a few acres of ground for corn to supply their families with bread, potatoes and garden vegetables, trusting to their rifles to supply the table with meat other than pork, which was afforded by the few hogs they owned and allowed to run wild in the woods. For several years, little if any wheat was raised, as there were no mills at that day to make flour. The only sugar and molasses they had was that procured from the sugar trees of the forest. Their few wants were at all times supplied out of the abundance of the forest, which also furnished them with fuel, timber for building, and the tender shoots of the trees formed good pasturage for their cattle. They were

a sturdy, honest, hardy race, on whose memory too much honor cannot be bestowed.

SCHOOLS.

Clark Township has always been characterized for the interest taken in the cause of education by its citizens, and by the great number of teachers that received their primary education in its schools. The early history of the schools of the township is almost lost: the first schoolhouse was the little round log pen that has been so often described elsewhere as to make it unnecessary to mention it here. The first schools were taught in private houses, and sometimes in huts that had been built and vacated by squatters who had been in the neighborhood some years prior to the first settlement. The first schoolhouse built in the present limits of the township was located near the east line of the township on the land of Jacob Vandeman; it was built about the year 1812. Near the same time, another was built near the northwest corner of the township on the land now owned by Thornton. The first teachers were William I. Bowler, the poet, known in the early newspapers as the "Backwoodsman," John Duly, John Morgan and John Derry. The first regular division of the townships into school districts was made by the Trustees June 6, 1826, when it was divided into nine districts, including the territory from Clermont County to White Oak Creek. The first district contained twenty-seven house holders; the second twenty-two; the whole township contained 145 families. After the reduction of the township to its present size, it was divided into seven districts, each about two miles square, and each district was supplied with a good schoolhouse. After Hamersville became a village, it was made a special district, designated as No. 8, being in the northwestern corner of District No. 4. Each district is supplied with a neat and substantial schoolhouse of frame or brick, seated with the most improved desks, and in each, school is taught eight months in the year. The prominent teachers after the organization of Brown County were Joseph Ralston, William Fite, ------ Lawson, William H. Stephenson, Frederick Morgan, Mary A. Moore, Morgan Victoria Moore, D. W. Fite and C. C. Blair. The township has furnished and sent out into the world more well-qualified teachers according to its population, perhaps, than any other township in this part of the State. They are found in all grades here and in the Western States nobly teaching "the young idea how to shoot." The school fund of the township is as follows: Teachers' fund, State, $1,321.49; Virginia military, $53.50; township, $802.20; total, $2,177.19.

CHURCHES.

The first church society was a small class of New Lights or Christians that was organized in the southeastern corner of the township. The Protestant Methodists formed a class in the northern part, and a Methodist Episcopal class was formed in the west and central part of the township.

The first church built was a log structure on the State road on the lands of Lemuel Rounds that was built by the Methodists about 1835.

Mt. Nebo Methodist Church, a log building, near the Newhope and Bethel road, on the lands of John Brooks, was erected in 1838. In 1866, it was replaced by a good and substantial frame building that was burned down in the winter of 1881. The society is now building a new and still better house of worship.

The Disciples or Campbellites built a frame building in the west side of Scott Township about 1835; most of the members were from Clark Township. They worshiped at Unity, as the church was called, about ten years, when they organized at Hamersville, and, in 1860, built a brick church. They are the strongest society in the township, and still meet at Hamersville.

The Methodist society built a log church in Hamersville in 1848, which they used for fifteen or twenty years, but the class was always rather weak, and the lot and house were abandoned and finally sold.

A class of the Christian Union Church was organized soon after the war, in Brownsville, and in 1876 they built a nice frame building.

The early preachers of the township were George Vandeman (Disciples), Peter Shiek, Sr. (Disciples), Rev. Lawson and Sanford Ewing. The church denominations are Campbellite, New Light, Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopal, Christian Union and a few people of almost every other belief. The present ministers are Rev. S. B. Smith, Methodist; residence, Hamersville. He has been in the ministry nearly forty years, and has occupied all the offices of honor in the church, including Presiding Eldership. Rev. Bagby, New Light; residence, Hamersville; he has been in the ministry but a few years. James E. West, Disciples, has been six or eight years in the ministry, and now has a charge in Kentucky; William Brooks, Baptist, residence in the northern part of the township, superannuated and nearly eighty years old. P. S. Honaker, Christian, residence east end of the township; he has only been licensed a few years.

MILLS.

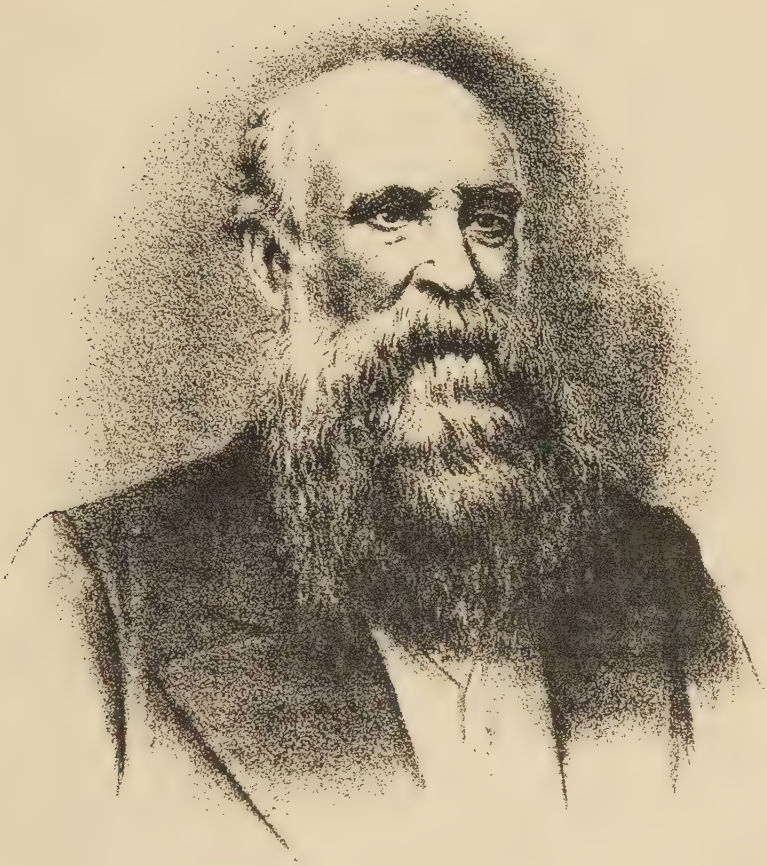
During the first few years of the early settlement, corn was reduced to meal in hand mills, consisting of two large stones about two feet in diameter dressed as millstones, between which the corn was crushed. In 1806, James Roney built a mill, a corn-cracker, where the old Thompson Mill, now owned by Mrs. Armstrong, stands. This was in Lewis Township, but served the people of Clark Township for a long time. Henry Zumalt built the mill in what is now Scott Township, on the site now occupied by Henry Young's mill, in 1808. A water saw-mill was built by Asa Dutton on Clover Creek in 1822, and Dila-plane Liming built one on Indian Run about 1830; both were on small streams, and were only operated while the creeks were very high, and when steam began to be generally used they were abandoned.

The first steam saw-mill was built in Hamersville by Eliakim and Nathaniel Moore and W. H. Kennedy in 1838; after being run by them a few years, it was sold to J. W. Prather, in whose hands it was twice burned down and rebuilt. It was afterward sold to C. P. Fite and Peter Kellum, who still operate it. Thornton Bros. are operating a steam saw-mill that was built originally by Thornton & Crooks, but burned down and was rebuilt by the present firm. A great deal of lumber is cut by portable mills. There is no grist-mill in the township, nor has there been one since the days of corn-crackers.

ROADS AND RAILROADS.

The first public road laid out in the township was known as the "Waters road," from Levanna to Williamsburg, then the county seat of Clermont County; it was laid out by Josephus Waters, and crosses the township diagonally, entering it on the eastern side near the middle, and leaving it near the northwest corner. The next road laid out was the Georgetown & Cincinnati State road, which crosses the township in nearly the same direction, entering on the southern line about one and a half miles from the southeast corner, and, passing through Hamersville, leaves near the middle of the western line. The next road is the Augusta & New Market road, which crosses the southeast corner of the township in a southwesterly direction. These and the New Hope & Bethel road are the leading throughfares. The Georgetown & Bethel and the New Hope & Bethel roads are piked across the township; the Hamersville & Higginsport is piked from the State road to Higginsport.

The Cincinnati & Portsmouth Railroad was graded across the township in



A B Martin

the fall of 1868, and the first train of cars was run into Hamersville in December, 1881, which place seems likely to be the terminus for some time. A trip from Hamersville to Cincinnati and return, that used to occupy three or four days by wagon, can now easily be accomplished in a few hours.

HAMERSVILLE.

The village of Hamersville was laid out by Nathaniel Moore, Sr., and George Flick in the year 1838. It was named in honor of Thomas L. Hamer, then a Member of Congress from this district, who was instrumental in having a post office located at that place. William C. Doudney, who kept the first store, was also the first Postmaster. A few years afterward, the post office passed into the hands of William H. Flick, a chair-maker and painter, who held the position during his life; at his death, his wife took charge of the office, and retained the position until her death, when her oldest daughter, Pauline J. Perkins took the office, and continued it until 1880, when it was placed in the hands of Dr. J. C. Stires. The village now contains two dry goods stores, three groceries, one drug store, one tobacco warehouse, one steam saw-mill, three blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, two physicians, two lawyers, and about two hundred inhabitants.

De Soto Lodge, No. 374, I. O. O. F., was instituted in the hall at Hamersville June 14, 1866. The charter members were O. P. Ralston, I. N. Ellsberry, C. Oursler, S. H. Ellis, T. J. Lindsey, W. F. Landon, D. S. Dean, W. O. Perkins, A. R. Gillet, Harvey Snider, R. F. Bryant, W. P. Landon, W. J. Thompson, Peter Dean and Dr. W. H. Langstaff. Only three of these now remain, viz., Messrs. Ralston, Perkins and Snider; the rest have taken cards and gone elsewhere. The first officers were: I. N. Ellsberry, N. G.; Charles Oursler, V. G.; S. H. Ellis, Secretary; T. J. Lindsey, Treasurer. Sixty-four have been initiated, sixteen admitted on card and four have died, making the present membership forty-two. The present officers are: J. H. Love, N. G.; C. W. Jordan, V. G.; M. V. Flick, Secretary; Cyrus Fite, Treasurer.

Clark Grange, No. 382, was instituted January 13, 1874, with O. P. Ralston, W. M., and J. S. Salsbury, Secretary. In 1876, they built a good hall, in which they now meet. The present officers are: Frank Devore, W. M., and O. M. Swope, Secretary. They kept a supply store in the first floor room of their building for three or four years, but discontinued it in 1880, and since then the room has been rented to William West for a store room.

An organization of the Good Templars was effected in 1874, but it has only maintained a fitful existence, and the meetings are held very irregularly.

CHAPTER VII.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

S. C. GORDON, M. D.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP was formed by order of the County Commissioners December 2, 1822, and is bounded and described as follows: "Beginning in the southern boundary line of Highland County dividing in part Highland and Brown, five and one-half miles from the corner or connection of the said line with Adams County, and running from thence due south to the township line dividing the townships of Eagle and Byrd; thence westerly with the line dividing Eagle, Pleasant and Clark Townships, six miles; thence north five and one-half miles to a point, from which point a line shall be run at right angles to the first line, forming one entire township, to be called Franklin Township." It was also ordered "that an election be held on the first Saturday in January next, at the house of Henry Dunn, in said township, for the necessary officers." March 3, 1823, a petition was made to the County Commissioners by a number of the inhabitants of that part of the county, "praying that the north and south lines or boundaries of Franklin and Washington Townships be so changed as to make White Oak Creek the line between the said townships of Franklin and Washington, thereby attaching all the territory between the said White Oak Creek and the said original north and south boundaries of Franklin and Washington Townships, to the said townships respectively, agreeable to the east and west line dividing said townships of Washington and Franklin; and the said application having been duly considered, it is ordered by the Commissioners that the alteration be made accordingly, and that White Oak Creek to the fork, and thence with the North Fork thereof, shall be the westerly boundary of the aforesaid townships of Franklin and Washington, thereby including all the territory east of the said White Oak Creek in and to the townships of Franklin and Washington." On the same day, a petition to change the line dividing Franklin and Pleasant was presented, "and the same having been duly considered, it is ordered by the Commissioners that the alteration be made accordingly, and that the Williamsburg road, so far as connected with the territory of the said townships, be the boundary line east and westwardly between the said townships of Pleasant and Franklin, thereby attaching all the territory south of the said Williamsburg road to the township of Pleasant." Afterward, Richard and Robert Blair (the latter owning the farm now owned by W. P. Maklem) were, upon their petition, stricken from Franklin into Pleasant Township.

When Scott Township was formed (January 1, 1828), that part of it east of White Oak Creek, and as far north as the southern line of Washington, was taken from Franklin Township. There was no other important change in the boundary of Franklin until June 25, 1853, when Jefferson was formed from Byrd, Jackson and the southeastern corner of Franklin Townships, the portion from this township including the Abbott mill.

On petition of B. W. Whiteman (then owning the farm now owned by Frederick Elschlager) and A. D. Ellis (then owning where Ephraïm Brown now lives), the line was so changed as to throw them, together with those now owned by Mat Elschlager and William Ellis and Ephraim Brown, into Scott Township. This line is not straight, and there is some controversy about it. Franklin Township is bounded on the north by Washington, on the east by

Jackson, on the south by Jefferson and Pleasant, and on the west by Pleasant and Scott Townships.

When the township was formed, Hosea Bunner was appointed by the Commissioners to enumerate the white male citizens, and to list the taxable property of the township. He was allowed for said service $8.

This township is watered, or rather drained, by Straight Creek (so called because it is straight the distance of half a mile or so from where it empties into the Ohio River), the West Fork of the same, which is generally spoken of as West Fork, and the West Fork of Eagle Creek, with their tributaries. Straight Creek enters the northeastern part of the township, flows in a westerly direction until it reaches Arnheim, where it trends to the south, and emerges from the south central part of the township into Jefferson, soon, however, to pass into Pleasant. West Fork flows through the western part of the township in a southerly direction, trending somewhat to the east, and empties into Straight Creek, about one and a half miles from the southern boundary of the township. The West Fork of Eagle Creek rises in the southeastern part of the township, and passes out near the southeastern corner into Jackson Township.

The surface of Franklin Township is generally level, but along the streams it is somewhat broken. The soil is generally fertile, yet there is considerable land that is badly worn. It has literally been "corned to death."

Originally, the land was heavily timbered with the different varieties of oak (the majestic white oak predominating), beech, hickory, maple, sweet gum, and, along the streams, walnut, poplar, ash, hard maple or sugar tree, elm and wild cherry, and, although there has been almost reckless destruction of the timber, there is still enough, with the exceptions of cherry, waluut and poplar, for local demands. Blue limestone for building purposes, as well as for roads, and for burning into lime, is abundant, and is easily obtained along the streams, where it crops out, but back from the streams it is deeply covered by clay drift.

The residents of Franklin are generally engaged in agriculture, manufactures of any kind having received but little attention. The principal crops for many years were corn, wheat, oats and hay. After the German element was added to the population, there was some barley raised, and a few vineyards planted, but the manufacture of wine has been abandoned, and at the present time there is not a vineyard in the township. Of late years, tobacco has been raised quite extensively, and can now be ranked as one of the principal crops. Last year (1881), the crops of the township were materially shortened by the drouth, but this year there has probably been raised the largest crop of corn, wheat, hay and tobacco ever produced in the township. The favorable weather of last fall gave an opportunity of putting in a larger acreage of wheat than usual, and the mild winter prevented it from freezing out. The hay was mostly put up in good condition, but some cut later was somewhat injured by wet weather The crop of oats was poor, being badly injured by rust. The corn on wet land is light, as is also tobacco, but, taken as a whole, they are up to the average—tobacco above, as a larger acreage was planted this year. Potatoes and sweet potatoes are raised in abundance for home consumption, as well as for market, and the same may be said of sorghum. The culture of flax, once so necessary for home wear, is a product of the past, and only remembered by the older citizens of the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Among the first settlers in what is now Franklin Township were Joseph Long, Robinson Lucas, Uriah Springer, Job Springer, Jacob Springer, John

Springer, George Washburne, Uriah Washburne, James Prickett, John Prickett, John Lindsey, Phillip Lindsey, Thomas Pindell, John Pindell, Reuben Bunner, Joseph Abbott, John Abbottt, Silas Abbott, Joseph Abbott, Jr., Greer Brown, John Carbery, James Dunn, Henry Dunn, Ferrel Dunn, Benjamin Hays, Charles B. Smith, McCord Brady, James Ball, Jacob Lucas, John Stansberry, Thomas Stansberry, Isaac Stansberry, Benjamin Wells, Josiah Stansberry, David Thorp, Terry Womacker and David Newman. They came mostly from Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania, and, on their way, crossed mountains, rivers and forests, and fought their way through hardships, dangers and privations. They and their children were familiar with the alarms and dangers of a frontier life. There being no market within easy access for the products of the soil, there was little grain raised, and that little mostly Indian corn. The forests abounded in game of all kinds, deer and turkeys being abundant for many years, and, when the first settlers arrived, bears were plentiful, especially among the hills near the Ohio River. The wild bee had stored its honey in the hollow trees, and, when the hardy pioneers wished honey for their "johnny-cake," they felled a "bee tree," and carried the honey home in the fresh skin of a deer, the legs being tied together over a pole, which was placed on their shoulders, and stored in troughs hewn from the trunks of fallen trees, such things as jars and cans being unknown in the settlements, and even buckets were few. They were all expert in the use of the rifle (it being their almost constant companion), and were familiar with the habits of the bear, wolf, deer, turkey, etc.

As the country became more thickly settled, there was developed a propensity for horse-racing, horse-trading, and, occasionally, getting on a "spree," as whisky was considered "legal tender," and was easily obtained, as still-houses were numerous, and a gallon of whisky was exchanged for a bushel of corn, or its equivalent. The hardy pioneer was brave and generous, but without the polish and formality of the present day, and the occasional traveler who entered his rude cabin was freely entertained, the fare simple, but being pressed upon him with genuine hospitality.

William Long and his wife, Mary (Evans) Long, came to the United States from Ireland, and, as early as 1798, if not before, they came from Kentucky, and settled on Cornick's Run, near the present site of Ripley, where the husband died and was buried, leaving his widow and six children—Nancy Jane, Margaret, Sarah, Joseph and Mary.

About 1800 or 1801, Mary Long and her children, who were not married, came to what is now Franklin Township, and settled on what is known as the Joseph Long farm, where Henry Miller now lives. Nancy married Uriah Springer. Jane married John Bunner, who was a cooper, and the son of Reuben Bunner, and they settled on his father's farm, now owned by L. Spencer. Margaret married Isaiah Lucas, son of Robinson Lucas. Sarah married Benjamin Purdum a tanner, who established a tan yard, the first in the township, on his father-in-law's farm, where he lived for some years. Joseph (born January 22, 1784), married Charlotte Bunner; he lived on the home farm, his wife died May 17, 1855. In February, 1865, he went to Illinois, and, on October 23 of the same year, died, aged eighty-one years, eight months and one day. He was brought back to Franklin Township and buried by his wife in the old Baptist Churchyard.

Robinson Lucas moved from Virginia to Kentucky, came from Kentucky and settled near the Ohio River, at Cornick's Run, with William Long, Uriah Springer and James Prickett. We are informed that his sons, William and John, came over about a week before the rest of the family, and built the first shanty ever built at the mouth of Red Oak Creek, and, when the family arrived, they had twenty-one bears killed and hung to the trees around the shanty. After living here a short

time, Mr. Lucas came up Straight Creek and settled on the farm now owned by Huston Rhoten, where he died and is buried. There were born to Robinson Lucas and wife nineteen children, fifteen living to grow up, viz., Temperance, Elizabeth, William, John, Jacob, Drucilla, Mary, Cynthia, Anna, Isaiah, Isaac, Sarah, Robert, Rhoda and James—the last two born after their parents came here. Temperance married William Arnold; lived for awhile north of the present site of Arnheim; afterward moved one mile east of Arnheim, where she died. Elizabeth married John Lindsey. William married Mary Hickembottom; settled on the farm now owned by the widow of Jacob Biery; they removed to Indiana in 1830, where the wife died; he came back, and died on West Fork. John married Margaret Harper, and settled on the farm adjoining his brother William; the farm is now owned by H. F. Pindell; he sold and went to Illinois. Jacob remained in Virginia when his parents moved to Kentucky; he married the widow of Moses Stansberry, and, about 1810, came to Ohio and settled on Straight Creek. Drucilla married Phillip Lindsey. Mary married Edward Pindell, son of Thomas Pindell. Cynthia married James Robins, and settled on Brown's Run, in Washington Township, where he died; she afterward married John Jacobs; they lived and died near Arnheim. Anna married Isaac Bunner; lived on West Fork, where they died; their son, Isaac Bunner, now owns the farm. Isaiah married Margaret Long, daughter of William Long; lived for some years on the east side of Straight Creek, on land now owned by B. W. Gordon; he sold to John Ernst and moved to Indiana, where he died. Isaac married Euphemia Harper, and settled on Straight Creek, above Arnheim, and, while running on a keel-boat on the Ohio River, he died at Gallipolis. Sarah never married. Robert married Mary Grogan; settled on Straight Creek adjoining his brother William, and, later, moved to Indiana, and from there to Illinois, where he died. Rhoda married Thomas Arnold; lived on West Fork till he died; she lived at Phillip Lindsey's until her death. James inherited the home farm; he married —— Harris, who lived but a few years; he afterward married Sarah Smith; he sold his farm to Michael Pindell and went to Indiana, and from there to Illinois. John Lucas and Margaret (Harper) Lucas had born to them Lydia, Presley, Reason, Euphemia and John. Lydia married Nathan Springer, son of Uriah Springer; they moved to Illinois, where she still lives, her husband having died some eight years ago. Presley went to Illinois with his father, and married Louisa Prickett, daughter of James Prickett; he died in December, 1881; his widow is still living. Reason married Martha A. West in 1839, and lived on the West Fork of Eagle Creek for eight years, then moved to Russellville, where they still live. Euphemia went to Illinois with her father, and married Reuben Long, and is still living there. John went to Illinois with his father, and married Sarah Smith; is still living in that State.

Uriah Springer, when he first came to Ohio, settled near where Ripley now is. He married Nancy Long, daughter of William Long, and there were born to them Hannah, Nathan, William, Joseph, Zadoc, Levi, Drucilla, Nancy, Uriah, Theresa and Mahala. When he came to what is now Franklin Township, he settled on the farm where Isaac Waters now lives, where he lived for many years. After the close of the war of 1812, he made a trip across the State on horseback, after the late James Bunner, who had been discharged from the army but, on account of ill health, was unable to reach home. Bunner worked for him afterward, and off-bore the brick for the house which he shortly afterward built. This and the house where M. A. Courts now lives, built by John Lindsey about the same time, were the first brick houses built in the township. Mr. Springer was elected Justice of the Peace in 1822, and served as such officer, and as one of the Township Trustees, for many years. He and all his family went to Illinois.

Jacob Springer, brother of Uriah, settled on the farm on which J. W. Barnes now lives. John Springer settled on the opposite side of the creek.

George Washburne and his wife, Azuba (Robins) Washburne, came from Kentucky to this township about 1799, and settled on the east side of Straight Creek, on what was called Cherry Bottom; the land is now owned by Adam Wells. They lived here for some years; moved above the present site of Sardinia, and, after living there three or four years, moved to a farm on Wardlow's Run, but, in a few years, sold this farm and moved to Indiana, where they died. There were born to them Jeremiah, Isaac, Cornelius, Sarah, Rebecca, Rachael, Azuba, Phœbe and Nancy—the last three after they came to Ohio. Jeremiah married Nancy McDaniel; moved away, but where to is not known. Isaac married Rachael Laycock; settled on part of the home farm, on the east side of Straight Creek. Cornelius married Susan Dunn, daughter of James Dunn, and settled on the west side of Straight Creek, and set out an orchard; the house was on land now owned by B. W. Gordon, but the orchard on land now owned by the writer; the last tree has been gone for some seven or eight years. Sarah married James Holmes and moved to Clermont County, but where to from there is not known. Rebecca married John Stansberry. Rachael married Samuel G. Sperry; settled on farm now owned by Jasper Leming, opposite White Oak Valley, where they lived for several years, and moved to Indiana, where she died. Azuba married James Haas; settled on White Oak Creek; he lived but a short time, dying at her father's house. Phœbe married William Grant; settled on White Oak, below Sardinia, where they lived for some years, and then moved to Indiana. Nancy married Andrew Lowderback; lived on Brown's Run, on what is known as the Gabriel Hays place, for several years, then moved to Indiana.

James Prickett, with his wife, Mary, after living a short time near the Ohio River, came to this township and settled on the farm just above the present site of Arnheim, now owned by Thomas Lindsey. When he came, he found the second bottom, on which the present house stands, covered with huts or wigwams, made of poles and bark, left by the Indians. Thinking the easiest method to get rid of them was to burn them, he acted accordingly, and, after clearing the ground, put out an orchard, some trees of which are still living, and apparently thrifty; others are nearly dead, some being merely large stumps, from which the bark is gone, a few small limbs on one side still showing signs of life. The writer measured some of these venerable trees, and found three of them eight feet and two inches in circumference at four feet from the ground. Mr. Lindsey says that, three years ago, while the bark was on them, they measured nine feet. Two of those still living measure seven feet and eight inches in circumference. The spring near the house is still called the "Old Indian Spring." After living on the above-named farm for many years, Mr. Prickett sold it and removed to Illinois. His children were Dudley, Hannah, Sabra, Basha, Louisa and Lexie. Dudley married Eda Washburne and moved to Illinois with his father. Sabra married John McDaniel, and they moved to Missouri. Hannah married Enoch Laycock, and, for many years, lived where Christian Kieffer now lives, and afterward went to Illinois. Basha, Louisa and Lexie went to Illinois with their father.

John Prickett married Elizabeth Hays in Virginia; came to Franklin Township about 1800, and settled on what is known as the Jacob Arn farm, between the Arnheim and Brownstown and the Arnheim and Sardinia roads. The village of Arnheim was laid out on part of this farm. There were born to them Phœbe, James, William, Zadoc, Henry and Benjamin in Virginia, and Presley, Susan, Nimrod, Amelia, Manerva and Eliza after they came here. Nimrod and Amelia were twins. Phœbe married Simeon Gardner, and both

joined the Mormons; they went to Nauvoo, returned to Indiana, and there died. James married Lucy Rice and moved to Indiana and died. William married Catherine Rice (sister of Lucy); they also moved to Indiana and died. Zadoc married Mary Ross; moved to Indiana about 1830, and afterward died. Henry married Elizabeth Washburne, moved to Illinois, and has since died. Benjamin married Sarah Ann Fleming, moved to Missouri, and is now dead. Susan married Isaiah Carberry, moved to Indiana, and from there to Michigan, where she died; her husband is still living. Presley married Mary Pindell; moved to Indiana, and there died. Nimrod married Mary Fleming and moved to Missouri, where he died. Amelia, born July 7, 1805, married Jesse Lindsey in 1827; her husband died in 1871; she is still living, on West Fork, the last of her father's family. Manerva married Peter Fraze; moved to Indiana, and from there to Michigan, where they both died. Eliza went to Indiana with her father and mother, and died the year following.

John Lindsey was born in Pennsylvania February 28, 1774, and married Elizadeth Lucas, daughter of Robinson Lucas, but whether in Virginia or Kenturky, or after his father-in-law came to Ohio, we have been unable to learn. He came to the territory now constituting this township about 1801 or 1802, and settled on land now owned by Joseph List, and, with his brother Phillip, who lived with him, cleared a small field. He and his brother shortly afterward bought a tract of land on West Fork, he taking the farm now owned by M. A. Courts, and on which he lives, and Phillip taking where Charles Elschlager lives. The title, however, not being good, they bought it again, from Cadwallader Wallace. Upon the organization of the county of Brown, in 1818, John Lindsey was one of the Commissioners, and, at the first election after Franklin Township was formed, was elected one of the Trustees. The same year, he was also commissioned as Justice of the Peace, which office, as well as that of Township Trustee, he held for many years. In 1824, Franklin Township gave him seventy-nine votes for Sheriff; in 1825, it gave him ninety-one votes for Commissioner; in 1826, for Sheriff, the vote of Franklin stood: John Lindsey, seventy-four; James Loudon, fifteen; John W. Odell, eighteen; and John Walker, three. In 1830, he was again a candidate for Sheriff, the vote of Franklin standing: Jeremiah Purdum, thirty-one; Robert Allen, four; Moses Laycock, twenty-four; and John Lindsey, thirty-seven. September 12, 1844, he deeded one acre of land for a burying-ground, and upon which to build West Fork Church. He died April 9, 1847, aged seventy-three years one month and twelve days, and is buried in the above-named churchyard, as is also his wife. There were born to them William, Hezekiah, James, Sarah, Rhoda, Rachel, Emma, Mary, Dorcas and Grant. William, born about 1797 or 1798, married Elizabeth Harris, and lived on the farm now owned by William Ellis, in Scott Township, for many years; he then went to Missouri, where he was living when last heard from. Hezekiah, born in December, 1799, married Nancy Wells, and lived for some years on West Fork, then moved to the farm now owned by Rev. S. A. Vandyke, in Scott Township. He was the first Clerk of Franklin Township, and held the office until 1828. He was elected County Auditor, and moved to Georgetown, and afterward left there, but where he went is not known to the writer. James married Mary Rich; lived near Hamersville for some years, and, on the death of his father, he bought the home farm, where he lived until his death. Sarah married John Rich, and they lived where Frederick Elschlager now lives, then moved near Hamersville, where she died. Rhoda married Henry Spires; moved to Indiana, where she died. Rachel married Enoch Smith, and they lived near New Richmond, where she died. Emma married Joseph Smith (brother of Enoch), and they lived at Chilo, in Clermont County, where they both died -

the former in the winter of 1881–82, and the latter in the spring of 1882. Mary married Warford Jordon, and, soon afterward, hey moved to Spencer County, Ind., where she was living when last heard from. Dorcas went with her sister Mary to Indiana, where she died. Grant married America Dennis, and lived on his father's farm. He and Wilson Morrow engaged in a bowing match on West Fork, and, going in bathing while heated, he was taken sick, and died a day or two afterward.

Phillip Lindsey was born in Pennsylvania February 13, 1782; came to this township with his brother John, and lived with him until he was married. He married Drucilla Lucas, and settled on the farm where Charles Elschlager now lives. His house burning down, he moved into the house where he and his brother John first settled until he could rebuild. He lived for many years on West Fork, and then moved to the James Prickett farm, above Arnheim, where he died May 22, 1866, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. There were born to Phillip and Drucilla Lindsey, Jesse, Delilah, Elizabeth, Preston, Thomas, Elijah and Drucilla. Jesse, born August 6, 1805, married Amelia Prickett in 1827, daughter of John Prickett, and bought forty-five acres of land where J. L. Carberry now lives. He cleared part of it, and, after some years, sold, and bought on West Fork, on the Arnheim & New Hope road, where he lived until his death, June 22, 1871. His widow is still living. Delilah married Valentine D. Carberry; her father gave them the farm on the Georgetown & Sardinia road, where F. W. Hanselman lives; he exchanged with Josiah Carberry for the farm on Sycamore Run, where they lived for many years, when he and Thomas Lindsey exchanged farms, they moving to where G. B. Carberry now lives, where he died. She afterward married Henry Dunn, and lived near Brownstown until her death. Elizabeth married Simon Kratzer, and they lived on her father's farm for some years, when they moved to the farm now owned by the writer, purchasing it from George Bohrer; after the death of her husband, she married Lemuel Rachford, and sold the interest in the farm, and bought property above Arnheim, where she died October 16, 1878. Preston died when about seventeeen years of age. Thomas was born November 23, 1813; married Mary Pindell; lived two or three years on his father's place, and then moved to the Carberry farm, on Sycamore Run, where he lived for about twenty years; he then moved to Arnheim, where he lived for nine years; from there he moved to the James Pickett farm, where he is still living. Elijah married Susan Pindell, daughter of Jacob Pindell; lived a few years on the home farm, when he bought the Uriah Springer farm, where he lived until his death.

Thomas Pindell married Elizabeth Mills, and came to this township among the first settlers, and settled on the farm now owned by Magdalene and Dorothy Biehn. There were born to them Sarah, Jacob, Nancy, Edward, Thomas, Gabriel, Samuel, Michael and Davis. Sarah married Benjamin Hays, and settled on Straight Creek, on the farm now owned by Conrad Kattein, opposite where he now resides. They lived there for some time, and moved to the farm on Brown's Run, in Washington Township, known as the Gabriel Hays farm. Jacob married Susannah Hays, sister of Benjamin Hays; settled on Straight Creek, on the farm now owned by Huston Rhoten, where his wife died; he afterward married Sarah Carbery, daughter of John Carbery, and died August 10, 1825; at the time of his death, was one of the Township Trustees; his widow afterward married Josiah Wolcott. Thomas married Marie Brady, daughter of McCord Brady, and settled on the farm now owned by Simon P. Berry, where he lived until his death. Gabriel married Elizabeth Pindell, daughter of John Pindell; settled on the farm now owned by J. M. Pindell, and there died. Samuel married Sarah McCollister, and settled on

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the farm above named, which he sold to his brother Gabriel, and moved to Washington Township. Michael married Jane Brady, daughter of McCord Brady, and settled on the farm on which Huston Rhoten now lives, where he died. Davis married Mary Springer, daughter of Uriah Springer, and remained on the home farm for some years, when he sold to George Biehn and moved to Illinois.

Joseph Abbott was born May 29, 1739, and his wife, Esther Abbott, September 17, 1746, and there were born to them eight children, as follows: Mary, born September 7, 1767; Chloe, February 5, 1769; John, November 22, 1770; Rebecca, November 22, 1774; Eunice, September 11, 1777; Silas, June 28, 1779; Jane, November 28, 1781; and Joseph, June 2, 1784. Joseph Abbott, Sr., moved from New Jersey to Virginia; served in the Continental army during the Revolution, and, shortly after the war, in company with Greer Brown (who had also been a soldier), came to Straight Creek and located 1,000 acres of Virginia Military land, in one body, each taking 500 acres. This land lies in the south central part of Franklin Township, on both sides of Straight Creek, and embraces some of the best land in Brown County. Mr. Abbott went back to Virginia and worked at his trade (being a millwright) for some years, then moved to Kentucky, and, about 1804, came back to Straight Creek (where his son John already was) with the rest of the family (except Eunice, who had married a Mr. Lake, and moved to Northern Ohio), and settled where John E. Brown now lives, where he remained until his death. He is buried in what is known as the Abbott Graveyard.

John Abbott was born in New Jersey November 22, 1770; went, when a boy, with his parents to Virginia; there he learned the trade of millwright with his father, and, after he became of age, for helping him build a mill in Virginia, his father gave him 250 acres of the land he had located on Straight Creek. He came and picked out the land about 1792, and returned to Virginia, and went with his father to Kentucky, where he remained until about 1800, when he came back to Straight Creek, built a cabin on his land, and for four years lived here by himself. March 1, 1804, he married Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Experience Reynolds, who came and settled in what is now Jackson Township about 1802. The cabin which John Abbott first built, and in which he raised his family, is still standing. When he built the brick house (about 1836), he moved the cabin back, as it stood in front of the new one. John and Hannah (Reynolds) Abbott had borne to them eleven children, viz.: Lewis, December 1, 1804; Amanda, May 28, 1806; Eliza, September 15, 1807; Charles, July 15, 1809; Esther, March 20, 1811; Roxie, June 9, 1813; George, May 30, 1815; Elias, December 9, 1817; John M., February 6, 1820; Elizabeth, March 9, 1822; and Lucy J., June 29, 1827. Lewis married Deborah Jennings; lived one year at his father's mill, on Straight Creek, and moved to his father-in-law's farm, on Camp Run, in Pleasant Township, where he lived until his death, some years ago. Eliza married David D. Brown, son of John Brown and grandson of Greer Brown, and lived on Straight Creek for a number of years, then moved to Clark Township, near Hamersville, where she still lives; her husband died a few years ago. Charles married Sarah Brown, sister of David D. Brown, in 1830; moved to the mill, where he lived until 1838, when he bought and moved to the farm in Pleasant Township where he still resides; his wife dying in 1856, in September, 1864, he married Mrs. Frances Earhart, nee Winter. Esther married Thomas Silman; they moved to Eagle Township, where they lived for several years, and, while there, he built the mill at Fincastle, and afterward moved to McLain County, Ill., where his wife died; he went from there to Kansas, and lived but a short time. Roxie married James, son of John Brown, and moved to Cincinnati, where they lived for

some years; she died about 1837 or 1838. George married Melinda, daughter of Michael Pindell; lived a year on the Pindell farm, and moved to Eagle Township, where he still lives. Elias inherited the home farm on Straight Creek, where he lived until his death, January 7, 1881; he never married. John M. married Lettie, daughter of David Newman; settled on Straight Creek, where Joel Martin now lives, where he lived for five or six years, and went to Indiana in 1850, where he still lives; his wife died several years since. Elizabeth married Caleb Shreves; lived for a year or two on the Richard Hewitt farm, then moved to near Russellville, where she died a year or two afterward. Lucy J. married J. F. Abbott, son of Joseph Abbott; they lived on Straight Creek, part of the time on the home farm, then bought of J. M. Abbott and lived there some years, where she died. Her husband sold this farm to Joel Martin, and is now living in Clermont County.

Silas Abbott, son of Joseph and Esther Abbott, and brother of John Abbott, married Lettie, daughter of Greer Brown, and settled where Abraham Berry now lives, between Straight Creek and West Fork, where he lived until his death. His wife lived there for some years afterward, when she died. Jane, sister of Silas, married Joseph Reynolds; moved to a farm near Carlisle, where they lived until their death.

Joseph, youngest son of Joseph and Esther Abbott, married Rhoda Masterson in Bracken County, Ky.; lived on the home farm on Straight Creek (now owned by John E. Brown) until his death. His widow lived there for several years afterward, and died in Missouri while on a visit to her children.

Greer Brown came with Joseph Abbott, after the Revolutionary war, and located his claim with him on the waters of Straight Creek, and came and settled on the farm where William Flaugher now lives, where he died, and was buried in the Abbott Burying-Ground. His wife died in Kentucky. Lettie, daughter of Greer Brown, married Silas Abbott, and Ann, sister to Lettie, married David, son of Joseph Newman, and lived at the home place, where they died.

James Dunn came from Virginia about 1800, and settled on the west bank of Straight Creek, about one mile below the present site of Arnheim. Henry Dunn, son of James Dunn, was born in Monongalia County, Va., January 6, 1779 He married Nancy Pindell, and came to Franklin Township at the same time as his father, and settled on land now owned by Adam Bauer, opposite where Christian Bauer now lives. After the formation of Franklin Township, the first election was held at his house. He lived here until the spring of 1832, when he sold out and moved to Illinois with ox teams, but, not being satisfied, he returned in September of the same year, and bought of Dennis Springer, of Virginia, 533 acres of land in Washington Township (the present village of Brownstown being on a part of it). The land was divided into tracts, and prices fixed on each tract. He paid $1.25 per acre for the whole. His son Rolla took one tract (116 acres) at 75 cents per acre, and Levi 112 acres at the same price. His wife dying, he married the widow of V. D. Carbery, and they lived there during the rest of their lives. There were born to Henry and Nancy (Pindell) Dunn twelve children, viz.: Roanna, Maria, Wilson, Rolla, Levi, Sarah, Elizabeth, Pindell, Nancy, Henry and Jane. Roanna married Henry Straight, and they moved to Illinois, and there died. Maria married Gardner Curtis, and they lived on east side of Straight Creek, and, about 1832, joined the Mormons and went to Nauvoo, after the Mormon war at that place, they came back to Ohio, then went to Utah, and are both now dead. Wilson Dunn married Rachel Parker, and lived in Georgetown and worked for Thomas Jennings (being a tanner) in the old Grant Tannery. He went from there to Illinois, where he now lives. Rolla, married Paulina Lucas; lived in Wash-

ington Township; laid out Brownstown, and, some years ago, moved to Illinois, where he now lives. Levi was born in 1813, and went with his father to Illinois in 1832, driving two yoke of oxen to a wagon; while there, he enlisted in Capt. Payne's company, in the Black Hawk war; he was with the command for a day or two, but his father, wishing to come back to Ohio, induced a man named Brown to take his place, and he was allowed to return. A short time afterward, Brown, while out with a team, was killed by the Indians, who took the horses and escaped. In 1834, Levi married Margaret Lucas; bought 112 acres of land of his father (where Robert Dunn now lives) and cleared up this farm, where he lived until 1856, when he bought where he now resides (288 acres), of George Bohrer, and has lived there ever since; his wife died while in Washington Township, and he married Mrs. Rebecca Kratzer. About 1833, he hewed a set of house-logs for Jesse R. Grant, the house being for Mr. Grant's sister, Mrs. Margaret Marshall, and was built in Georgetown, where Andrew Armstrong now lives; he boarded with Mrs. Marshall, who, at that time, lived in what is known as German Row. About 1836, he took the job of hewing for J. R. Grant the timbers for lining the jail then about to be erected, boarding with Noah Ellis, who lived about a mile north of Georgetown, on the farm now owned by F. M. Tracy; before he completed the job, however, he cut his foot badly, and had to give it up; he was taken home on a horse, loaned for the purpose by the late Gen. Thomas L. Hamer. Eli married Mary Parker; moved to Iowa in 1856, where they still live. Sarah married William M. Straight, and moved to Iowa in 1856. Elizabeth married Stephen Parker (brother of Rachel and Mary); lived in Jackson Township until the death of her husband; she afterward married Allen Hendrixson, and they are still living in this township, on the Ripley & Arnheim Turnpike. Pindell married Ann Owens, and lived at Brownstown for some years, where his wife died; he afterward married Catherine Padgett, and now lives in Warren County, but is about to move to Colorado, where he has two sons. Nancy married Uriah Lowderback, and moved to Brazil, Ind., where they now live. Henry married Lydia, daughter of Aaron Purdum, and lived on a farm in Washington Township; his wife died, and he married Amelia Lowderback and moved to Sardinia, where he formed a partnership with the late James McIntyre in merchandising, and died about 1876. Jane married James Prine, and is now living in Eagle Township, near South Fincastle.

Ferrel Dunn, son of James Dunn, settled on Straight Creek, just above his father, on the farm where Conrad Kattein now lives.

Benjamin Hays settled on the farm on the opposite side of the creek, which is also owned by Conrad Kattein.

Rev. Charles B. Smith, or, as he is more familiarly spoken of by those who remember him, "Uncle Charlie Smith," was born in Maryland November 25, 1765, and married his cousin, Lucy Burgess. His father gave him some twenty negroes, and also some three or four hundred acres of land in Kentucky. He, however, did not believe that slavery was right, and acted according to his convictions and gave his negroes their freedom. He did nothing with his land in Kentucky, never going near it, but came to the free territory which now constitutes the proud State of Ohio. Here he settled on the farm just west of Arnheim, known as the James Ball farm, and lived about where George Yockey now lives. (This farm is now divided, Joseph List owning a part of it.) How long he remained here we have not been able to ascertain. James Ball owned and lived on it afterward, and it is probable that he sold to Ball. He bought the farm now owned by Matthias Arn in 1818, fifty acres of Jesse Wood in March, and, in June of the same year, fifty acres of Ezekiel Thorp and Hannah Reed, administrator and administratrix of Luther Reed, deceased

Here he lived until he sold to Balthazer Yecko, in 1831, and removed to New Market, Highland County, and died November 25, 1844. His remains were brought back to the field of his labors, and buried among his congregation, in the old Baptist Churchyard on Straight Creek. His tombstone bears this inscription:

"Sacred to the Memory of
"Charles Burgess Smith,
"Who was Born November the 25th,
"1765,

"and after serving his generation as a Regular Baptist preacher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ for nearly fifty years,

"Died November 25, 1844, aged seventy-nine years."

His widow died in Russellville, at the residence of her son William, about January 1, 1852.

There were born to Charles B. Smith and wife fourteen children, nine of whom lived to grow up—Walter, Mary, William, Lucy, Abraham, Hays, Sarah Ann, George and Charles. William married Patience Lawson in Kentucky, and lived in Russellville for many years, where he kept a store; his wife died February 18, 1848, aged forty-seven years five months and three days, and was buried in the old Baptist Graveyard, by the side of Charles B. Smith; William married again, and, after some years, went to Illinois, where he died. Lucy married Peter Runyon. McCord Brady settled on Straight Creek, opposite the present village of Arnheim. The farm is now divided, part owned by George Snider, part by the Lutheran Church and part by Conrad Kattein.

James Ball came to Ohio from North Carolina in 1808, and settled on the North Fork of White Oak, where he lived for some years. He afterward bought the farm west of Arnheim, part of which is now owned by Joseph List, but at that time it extended to what is Main street of the village. Here he remained until his death, which occurred May 27, 1849, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was one of the leading members of the Straight Creek Baptist society, and took an active part in building the old brick church above Arnheim, in the yard of which he and his wife are buried. His wife lived until August 20, 1855, when she died, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

Joseph Stansberry married Sarah Lavorce in New Jersey, and moved to Virginia, and there were born to them Josiah, John, Thomas, Isaac and Mary. The father died in Virginia, and his widow married Jacob Lucas, and to them were born Asahel and Amelia. The Stansberry family (with the exception of Josiah) and Jacob Lucas, came to Ohio and settled on the east side of Straight Creek. John Stansberry was born November 18, 1792, and came to Franklin Township with his mother and step-father, Jacob Lucas, about 1810. He enlisted in the army in 1812, and was one of the command surrendered to the British by Gen. Hull in August of that year. He came home, and, July 4, 1813, married Rebecca, daughter of George Washburne. She was born February 20, 1794. They built a house and went to housekeeping on the east side of the creek, on her father's farm, and there lived for several years, and then moved to the farm on Wardlow's Run, where they resided until the death of Mr. Stansberry, January 3, 1880. His widow is still living, with her son, E. A. Stansberry, in Scott Township, near White Oak Valley. Thomas Stansberry came at the same time and married Margaret Lowderback. He lived and died on his farm on West Fork. (The farm is now owned by Christian Kieffer.) Isaac Stansberry, born December 15, 1799, came with his brothers, and, in August, 1817, married Anna Harris, who was born March 7, 1799. They settled on a farm owned by Thomas Harris (his father-in-law) on West Fork, and, in a few years, he bought the part east of the creek, and on which

they moved (fifty-two and a half acres), and have ever since lived there. Mary Stansberry came with her mother and brothers. She married Adam Srofe, who bought a farm near Buford, Highland County, where they lived and died. Josiah Stansberry married Elizabeth Sheerer in Virginia, and came to Franklin Township about 1817, and settled where Frederick Stoehr now lives, and afterward moved to the west side of the creek, on part of the land known as the Lewis Ball farm, now owned by Adam Wells, where he died. Asahel Lucas, son of Jacob Lucas, married Jane Lucas, and died about three years ago. His widow is still living. Amelia Lucas married James Brady, and both died in 1876.

Benjamin Wells was born in Wales, and came with his father, Charles Wells, to the United States while they were colonies of Great Britain, and settled in Maryland, and there married Miss Rice, and, in the Revolution, served the colonies on shipboard, and had one hand disabled. After the death of his wife, he went to Virginia and married Mary Aultz, and lived there some years, where their children—Nancy, Jacob, Sallie, Henry and Adam—were born. They came down the river on a raft, and landed at the mouth of Red Oak Creek in 1810; rented of John Mann, near the "Beech Woods," where they lived for about five years, and bought 100 acres of land of John Springer, on the east side of Straight Creek, where they moved the year following. (Part of this land is now owned by M. B. Smith, and part by J. W. Barnes.) After they came to Ohio, Catherine, Jane, Diademia, Elizabeth and Mary were born Nancy was married three times. Her first husband was Hezekiah Lindsey; the second, William Dye, who was killed by a fall from his wagon between Georgetown and Higginsport; and the third was Allen Jones. She moved to Higginsport, and died in 1880. Jacob married Jemima Rice, moved to Indiana and died in 1866. Sallie married Andrew Newman and moved to Illinois. Henry married Elsie Devore and moved to Washington Township, and there died. Adam was born in 1805, and, in 1829, married Elizabeth Rice, who died in 1842, and in 1844 he married Rhoda, youngest daughter of Josiah Stansberry. They are living on West Fork, where they have lived for many years. Catherine married David Rich, and they moved to the farm north of Arnheim now owned by Rudolph Kress, where she died. Jane married Samuel Smith, and lived for some years on the West Fork of Eagle Creek, then moved to Indiana, where her husband died. She and her children came back to Franklin Township, where she married David Day, and, after some years, went to Missouri, and there her second husband died. Diademia married Cecil Shaw, and moved to Russellville, where she died. Elizabeth died when about eighteen years of age, and Mary died when a child.

Terry Womacks was born in Virginia in 1789, and came to Ohio in 1806, and, in 1815, married Roxie, youngest daughter of Joseph Reynolds, who settled in Jackson Township in 1802. They settled on what is known as the Womacks farm, in Franklin Township, and here lived and died. There were born to them William H., Marinda D., Willshire, Wesley, Willis, Peter S., Jefferson, Ulysses G., Ellen, Lemuel and Francis M. William H. married Elizabeth Doty, and moved to Ripley, where he lived a short time, and moved to Rock Island County, Ill., where he still lives. Marinda married John Milligan, and moved to Byrd Township, where they are now residing. Willshire married Ellen Inskeep, who died in 1855, and he afterward married Mrs. Roush. They moved to Missouri, and he enlisted in the Confederate army. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge, and died from disease while in the Confederate service; his widow returned to Ohio, and is now living in Adams County. Wesley and Willis died when quite young. Peter S. married Amanda Heaton in 1848, and she died in 1870, and, in 1874, he married Jennie

Hunter. They live near Russellville, on the Russel Shaw farm. Jefferson was accidentally killed by a gun when seventeen. Ulysses G. married a Miss Moore, and lives in Missouri. Lemuel served three years in the Fourth Ohio Independent Cavalry Company during the war of the rebellion, and is now living in Des Moines, Iowa. Francis M. married Miss Rees and moved to Iowa, where they were living when last heard from.

Since 1825, there has been added a large German element to the population of Franklin Township, who, with their descendants, form a large proportion of the present inhabitants.

George Bohrer, born in Germany, came to this township in 1826, and bought of Hugh Meharry about five hundred acres of land, including the farm on which Levi Dunn now lives, and afterward bought the rest of the survey (1,500 acres). He also bought the Mosely Survey (850 acres), and between 800 and 900 acres of the Fox Survey, but lost about two hundred acres of the latter, as he missed one heir, who afterward sold his interest to Luther Reed. He built the house where Levi Dunn lives, Basil Waters, then of Georgetown, building the brick work, and Samuel Tucker doing the carpenter work. He built a horse mill on the run below his house, for grinding corn and wheat; also put up a still-house, and, on the farm now owned by his son Jacob, he built a steam saw-mill. In 1856, he sold out and moved to Illinois; bought a farm near Bloomington, but afterward gave it to his son Lewis and moved into the city, where he died in December, 1879.

Frederic Faul came with George Bohrer, and lived on the farm now owned by Frederic Stoehr.

About 1828, Michael Ziegler, Philip Faul and George Klœckner came with their families and about 1830, Frederic Neu, Jacob Arn, John Kautz, with their families, Mrs. Kautz, with her sons George and Sebastian, and three daughters.

George A. Kress, John A. Kress, Phillip Miller, Balthazer Yecko, George Bohl and Peter Schatzman, with their families, settled in the township about 1831. Peter Biery and John Lauth, with their families, the same year; also Jacob Gross, with Valentine Dahl and family, Conrad Bauer and family, Lewis Weaver and Francis Hauck.

In 1832, Christian Wahl and Adam Bahl, with their families. Succeeding these came Frederic Gwinner, Joseph Weber, John J. Stephen, Christian Reisinger, George Biehn, Charles Hanselman, Matthias Arn, John Weisbrodt, Christopher Steinmann, Lewis Braun, Frederic Henges, John Ferdinand, Frederic Handman, Jacob Hook, Christian Kieffer and many others.

Frederic Gwinner came about 1833, and started a brewery on Straight Creek. He sold out to Conrad Kattein, who, for many years, manufactured the well-known Arnheim beer, which had a reputation far and wide. About three years ago, Kattein sold to his son Lewis, who built a brewery in the village of Arnheim, put in an engine and added a pair of buhrs for grinding corn. The brewery is not now in operation.

ARNHEIM.

Arnheim, the only village in the township, was laid out on land owned by Jacob Arn, for whom the village was named (Arn's Home), by John D. White, County Surveyor, November 4, 1837, John A. Kress and Frederick Handman being chain-carriers. On July 5, 1838, the addition to Arnheim comprising that portion north of and including Jackson street was laid out; Josiah Wolcott and Elijah Lindsey, chain-carriers. The harvest before, Thomas Lindsey cradled a crop of wheat for Mr. Arn on the site of the village. Francis Feike came from Austria and started a tan-yard where Kautz's store

now is about 1831. He bought the land of James Ball (whose daughter he married), and, in a few years, sold to John Lauth and went to Cincinnati. He afterward went to Sardinia, where he established a tan-yard. Hill D. Stayton had a tan-yard on Sycamore Run about the same time, and for some years afterward.

Lewis Ball started a store where G. C. Reisinger now lives, and Wilson Ball one where the stable of Frederic Kautz now stands. William Cappe built where Charles Miller lives, and kept hotel, groceries and liquors. After Arnheim was laid out, Frederic Handman bought the lot and built the house where John J. Bohrer lives. Jacob S. Campbell built a log house opposite Kautz's store, and a black smith shop north of his house. He was the first Postmaster of the village. Augustus Straight built the house on the hill where Martin List now lives (where Lewis Braun lived for many years), and Miller Straight built the house where Conrad Hagins lives; he also kept a drinking saloon, but soon sold out. Frederick Henges built the house now owned by Stephen Bohrer, at the corner of Water street and the Sardinia road, and John Ferdinand the one where his widow now lives. Dr. Joseph T. Richardson built where Henry Bohl lives, and sold it to members of the German Reformed Church for a parsonage, and built where E. A. Lindsey lives, and there resided for several years. He was the first physician who settled in Arnheim, and was a member of the Fifty-third General Assembly, 1858–60, elected on the Democratic ticket. He sold his property to John Haas and moved to Higginsport. John Haas built an addition to the house for a store, and lived here until his death. E. A. Lindsey then bought the property, where he still lives, and keeps a general variety store, and is Postmaster. John Lauth sold to A. C. H. Cotterill, who kept a store and whisky saloon; he afterward bought the house where Charles Miller now lives, kept store there for several years, sold out and went to New Hope. Lewis Ball sold his store to Messrs. Allen & Davis, Davis building the house where John Mueller now lives. They remained in partnership until the death of Allen, after which W. C. Davis continued the business, and, when Campbell left Arnheim, was appointed Postmaster. He sold out, and Frederick Handman opened a store in the same building, and bought the John Lauth property, remodeled it, building an addition for a dwelling, where he lived and kept store for many years, doing a large business. He was Postmaster and Notary Public. In 1873, he made an assignment, and shortly moved to Kentucky, and died in Germany while on a visit.

In 1875, Frederic Kautz and P. W. Gross started a store at Handman's old stand, under the firm name of Kautz & Gross, and, after about three years, Gross retired, and the business is still carried on by Kautz. Thomas Lindsey bought out A. C. H. Cotterill; lived there for nine years, keeping groceries and liquors, and sold to R. B. Dunn, who continued the business for several years. He was also appointed Postmaster, and, when he left Arnheim, G. C. Reisenger became his successor, and was Postmaster until 1881, when he resigned, and E. A. Lindsey was appointed. There are at present in Arnheim two stores, one blacksmith shop, one wagon shop, one cabinet-maker and undertaker, one tailor, one house carpenter, one carpenter and plasterer, one hotel and saloon, one brewery (but not in operation), one tobacco warehouse (owned by E. A. Lindsey, but O. B. Moore, of Sardinia, is now there prizing tobacco), one Catholic Church, and schoolhouse of Subdistrict No. 5, the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches being just outside of the village. The population by the census of 1880 was ninety-eight.

MILLS.

What is known as the Abbott Mill, now owned by James Martin, was, until 1853, in Franklin Township. The first mill was built at a very early day,

by Jesse Thompson, and, after his death, his sons, James and Samuel, operated it for some years, and sold to John Abbott, who afterward built the present mill, some fifty or more years ago.

George Schultz built a mill on Straight Creek, on the farm now owned by the writer, not far from 1820, but it did little good; when the creek was low, there would not be sufficient water come into the mill-race, and when it was high, the water would back up on the wheel, there not being sufficient fall just below the mill; some parts of this one were used in the present Abbott Mill.

Jacob Newman built a log horse mill on the farm now owned by Allen Hendrixson, every one taking a grist furnishing the horses and doing his own grinding. Wheat was ground the same as corn, and sifted by hand. Charles Abbott says he once stayed two days and one night at this mill, going home occasionally for something to eat, and feed for his horses, not daring to take them away, for by so doing he would lose his turn. Thomas Harris bought this mill, moved it to his farm on West Fork, and, after his death, James Dennis bought and operated it for several years.

John Carbery also built a mill above the present site of Arnheim, on Sycamore Run.

George Bohrer built a mill with tread-wheel. In dry times, this mill was kept going day and night. He sold it to Frederic Haudman, who moved it to Arnheim, and changed it so the horses were hitched to levers. It was used occasionally for grinding corn as late as 1865. There are three steam saw-mills now owned in the township, two stationary and one portable.

In 1832, George Bohrer built a steam saw-mill on the farm now owned by Jacob Bohrer. He sold half of his interest to Samuel G. Moore, and, about 1836 or 1847, they moved it to where Inskeep's Mill now stands. Moore sold his half to Lemuel Postlewaite, and, in 1845, Job and Fountain Inskeep bought Postlewaite's interest, and ran the mill, in company with Bohrer, until 1847, when they bought his half. They ran it in company until 1867, when Job bought his brother's interest. In 1872, he put in a spoke-lathe, felloe-benders, planer, etc., and in 1881 he put in a new engine, boiler and circular saws, and has a pair of French buhrs on which to grind corn.

Tracy's steam saw-mill, in the northeastern part of the township, was built by Daniel Markley about 1853. He sold to M. D. Barngrover about 1870. In 1874, Barngrover sold to Tracy & Waters, and, about 1879, Waters sold his interest to Martin Tracy, and afterward Ira Tracy sold his interest to his son Frank. It is now owned by Martin and Frank Tracy, but is rented by Randolph Waters, who is now running it. There is a pair of buhrs in this mill on which corn is ground every Tuesday and Friday.

G. C. Reisinger & Co. have a large portable steam saw-mill in the township. It was purchased new in 1881, and is owned by G. C. Reisinger, Lewis Kattein and Adam and Jacob Bohrer.

CHURCHES.*

The first church built in the township, and probably in the county, was the Straight Creek Baptist Church, built of round logs at a very early day, on Straight Creek, just above the present village of Arnheim, on ground given by James Prickett. This society was organized by Rev. Charles B. Smith, who preached at the cabins of the settlers and in the woods until the log church was built. As the church became old and the members more numerous, they built (not far from 1820) the brick church which is now in ruins. The water for making the brick was hauled in an ox-cart by William Long, now of Eagle Township, when a small boy, and the brick made by Woodbeck Low, the clay

*The sketch of St. Mary's Catholic Church will be found in the general history of the county.

F. M. Wardlow

being tramped by oxen; the pits where this was done still remain in the churchyard. We have tried to find some record of the members of this church and the date of its organization, and, although we've searched most diligently in six townships, the search has been unavailing. Stout Drake, who died in Pleasant Township some four years since, was for many years Secretary, and had the records, but we find no trace of them since his death.

Lutheran Church.—This church was organized in 1832, by Rev. Gerhardt. The members bought three-quarters of an acre of ground of Louis Weaver, and on it erected a log building. Among the members were Peter Schatzman, George Bohl, Peter Biery, Michael Ziegler, Phillip Faul, Frederic Neu, Adam Bohl, Louis Weaver, Valentine Bauer, Jacob Arn, John Kautz and Sebastian Kautz. In 1846, a division occurred in the church, and some eleven or welve families withdrew and organized the German Reformed Church. The present brick church was built A. D. 1852, Henry Kress doing the brick work and plastering.

German Reformed Church.—This church was organized in 1845, by Rev. F. Wahl. Among the members at that time were Jacob Gross, George P. Biery, Christopher Steinmann, Valentine Schaeffer, Peter Bauer, Adam Bauer, Adam Bohl, Frederic Ringeiser, Peter Mattell, Jacob Bohrer and Francis Hauck. They built the church A. D. 1847, on half an acre of ground bought of James Ball, and united with the German Reformed Synod of Ohio, which now belongs to the Cincinnati Classes of the Central Ohio Synod. The same pastor is in charge of this congregation and the one at Higginsport.

The late L. S. Van Anda, then of Sardinia, built the church, and it was plastered by P. R. Kinkead.

West Fork Church.—This society was first organized September 17, 1842, by Elder N. Dawson, on Middle Run, in Washington Township, at the house of Charles Thompson, where Charles C. Miller now lives, with fourteen members. June 27, 1846, "the church met at the new meeting-house on West Fork." December 25, 1854, a division occurred, part of the members continuing as the church of Christ at West Fork (or, as it is known in the proceedings, at Republican), and part uniting with the society at Immanuel's Chapel, in Jackson Township.

The church went down in 1862. In 1864, it was re-organized, with seventeen members, and continued as such organization until, under the charge of Elder W. H. Robinson. In 1867, it joined the Christian Union Conference, and has since been known as the Christian Union Church. There has been no regular service since 1879.

CEMETERIES.

There are six burying-grounds in the township—the Catholic Cemetery, where the old Catholic Church was built; one at each of the others; the old Straight Creek Baptist, the Lutheran, the German Reformed, and the West Fork, or Christian Union Churches, and the one on the farm owned by Benjamin Wardlow, known as the Abbott Burying-Ground. The latter, and those at the old Baptist and West Fork Churches, are public burying-grounds, and in them are buried most of the pioneers of the township. Here "the multitude comes, like the flower or the weed, that withers away to let others succeed." In the others, only the families of those connected with the respective churches are buried.

SCHOOLS.

Franklin Township for many years was divided into six school districts, but the house of Subdistrict No. 4 burned down in the winter of 1872–73, and in the spring that subdistrict was divided, and at the present time there are seven subdistricts in the township. All the schoolhouses in the township

are frame, with the exception of the one in Arnheim (Subdistrict No. 5), which is of brick. The latter and the one in Subdistrict No. 2 are old houses; the others have been built since the spring of 1873. The negroes in the western part of the township are, for school purposes, attached to Scott Township, in which the schoolhouse is situated.

FRANKLIN GRANGE.

Franklin Grange, of the Patrons of Husbandry, was organized January 2, 1874, the charter members being E. T. Reed, M. G. Ziegler, C. F. Schatzman, Joseph Schatzman, J. T. Schatzman, Allen Hendrixson, W. M. Hendrixson, L. M. Wolcott, Levi Myers, Joseph Lucas, Daily Kratzer, Jacob Miller, Louisa Wolcott, M. A. Hendrixson, Elvira Reed and Mary Miller. The same year, they built a neat and commodious hall, with a storeroom in the first story, on the Ripley & Arnheim Turnpike, on ground bought of Joseph Lucas. At the present time, the officers are: C. F. Schatzman, Master; Levi Myers, Overseer; B. W. Gordon, Lecturer; W. M. Hendrixson, Steward; William Bauer, Assistant Steward; Allen Hendrixson, Chaplain; Joseph Schatzman, Treasurer; M. A. Hendrixson, Secretary; M. B. Smith, Gate-Keeper; Luella Schatzman, Ceres; Mary Miller, Pomona; Abigail Smith, Flora; and Louisa Wolcott, Lady Assistant Steward.

The Georgetown & Sardinia Railroad, now in course of construction, passes through the western part of the township across its entire width. The Ripley & Arnheim Turnpike is the only macadamized road in the township. This enters it at the south central part, and extends in a northerly direction, to Arnheim, three-fourths of the distance across the township.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

In the Township Clerk's books there is no account of the election held at the house of Henry Dunn in January, 1823, but we find that John McBeath, Jacob Pindell and John Lindsey were elected Trustees, and Hezekiah Lindsey, Township Clerk. March 3, 1823, the Trustees met and agreed that the next election for township officers should be held at the house of Jacob Springer, on the first Monday of April next. At this meeting, they selected for Grand Jurors, Phillip Lindsey, Enoch Laycock, Henry Dunn and David Thorp; for Petit Jurors, Gabriel Pindell, James Jacobs and Andrew Moore; and laid off four road districts. On April 26, the additional part of the township was divided into two districts, making Shotpouch Run the dividing line. At this meeting, the schoolhouse near John Lindsey's was selected for holding the elections for the township. This schoolhouse stood about where West Fork Church now stands. The Supervisors for the several road districts were John Fowler, Richard Hewitt, Ezekiel Roddy, John Bunner, James McFadden and Lemuel Monahan. On Monday, March 1, 1824, at a meeting of the Trustees, they settled with the Supervisors, James McFadden reporting that all hands in his district had worked, but made no charge for his services; the others were each allowed $1.50 for their services, except Ezekiel Roddy, John Bunner and Richard Hewitt; they reported that all hands had worked in their respective districts except one day in each; this was deducted from their allowance, and an order for 50 cents each drawn.

In 1825, township officers were: Trustees, John Brown, Benjamin Smith and Jacob Pindell; Constables, H. Lindsey, Joseph Newman and James McFadden; Lister, H. Lindsey; Overseers of Poor, G. Anderson and Isaac Stansberry; Fence Viewers, James Lucas and Henry Prickett; Supervisors, D. Reynolds, G. Anderson, William Brown, Richard Hewitt, Sr., G. Pindell, J. Herron, Joel Martin and William Lindsey. "October 11, Uriah Springer sworn to office of Trustee to fill vacancy caused by death of J. Pindell."

1826—Trustees, John Lindsey, William Brown and Uriah Springer; Clerk, H. Lindsey; Lister, H. Lindsey; Constables, James Lindsey, E. C. Sellenberger and James Prickett; Overseers of Poor, E. Roddy and Seth Flowers; Supervisors, James Prickett, Sr., Michael Pindell, Davis Pindell, Hiram Higgins, Silas Abbott, Enoch Laycock, John Rich, John T. Wills, Ezra Pool and Jacob Kratzer; Fence Viewers, John Clark and Dudley Prickett.

1827—Trustees, Uriah Springer, Lawrence Rose and William Brown; Constables, James Robins, James Lindsey and Thomas Grogan; Clerk, H. Lindsey; Treasurer, Joseph Rich; Supervisors, J. Pitzer, L. Remely, T. Silman, D. Reynolds, J. Woods, D. Newman, J. Carbery, R. Bunner and D. Johns; Overseers of Poor, P. Lindsey and Martin Gatts.

1828—Trustees, John Lindsey, U. Springer and E. C. Sellenberger; Constables, Henry Straight, T. Silman and James McFadden; Treasurer, Nicholas Smith; Overseers of Poor, Martin Gatts and Everett D. Smith; Fence Viewers, Josiah Carbery and S. Pindell; Supervisors, John Forsythe, D. D. Brown, John T. Wills, John Fields, Asahel Lucas, Silas Abbott and Henry Young.

1829—Trustees, John Lindsey, Uriah Springer and William Brown; Clerk, Michael Pindell; Treasurer, Benjamin Hays; Supervisors, Josiah Lucas, Samuel Pindell, Enoch Laycock, Thomas Pindell, Jr., Ferrel Dunn, John Lafabre, Joseph Abbott and James Gilman; Fence Viewers, Augustus Straight and Williaw Evans; Overseers of Poor, James Ball and Phillip Lindsey; Treasurer, Terry Womacks.

1830—Trustees, Uriah Springer, John Lindsey and Terry Womacks; Clerk, Greer Abbott; Constables, Henry Straight and Isaiah Lucas; Overseers of Poor, Uriah Springer and John Brown; Supervisors, John Brady, V. D. Carbery, David M. Pindell, Henry Young, Ferrel Dunn, Richard Brown, William Masterson and Peter Runyon; Treasurer, Gabriel Pindell; Fence Viewers, Henry Straight and Silas Abbott.

1831—Trustees, Terry Womacks, Uriah Springer and John Lindsey; Clerk, Greer Abbott; Constables, Thompson Lindsey and Isaiah Carbery; Overseers of Poor, Basil McLefresh and John Lafabre; Supervisors, Robert Morrow, Robert Elder, Eli Hewitt, George Reynolds, David Rogers, Augustus Straight, Joseph Long and James Ball; Treasurer, Gabriel Pindell.

1832—Trustees, John Lindsey, Terry Womacks and Uriah Springer; Clerk, Samuel Work; Constables, Thomas Lindsey and Lemuel Rachford; Treasurer, Gabriel Pindell; Supervisors, Basil McLefresh, Charles Abbott, Asahel Lucas, Issac Bunner, James Pindell, Uriah Springer, V. D. Carbery and Terry Womacks; Overseers of Poor, John Bunner and David Newman; Fence Viewers, John Lafabre, David Rogers and Nathaniel C. Heaton.

The dates of Commissions of Justices of the Peace for Franklin Township for the above time are as follows: Uriah Springer, May 13, 1822; John Lindsey, January 13, 1823; Joseph Newman, January 13, 1823; Uriah Springer, April 20, 1825; Lawrence Rose, January 7, 1826; John Lindsey, January 7, 1826; Marin Gatts, January 14, 1828; John Lindsey, January 12, 1829; John Lindsey, December 31, 1831; Uriah Springer, April 13, 1832. This is the last record of this kind until 1853, and, with the exception of Township Clerk, we find no record of the officers until 1858.

Justices of the Peace since 1853, with dates of commission, are as follows: Thompson Lindsey, May 2, 1853; Samuel Myers, June 16, 1854; William C. Davis, April 28, 1856; James T. Erwin, October 28, 1858; Joseph Newman, April 12, 1859; James T. Erwin October 21, 1861; W. S. Campbell, April 23, 1862; Jacob Hanselman, May 11, 1864; Joseph Ward, November 17, 1864; Jacob Hanselman, April 15, 1867; Joseph Ward, October 12, 1867; H. L. Vance, April 12, 1870; Joseph List, October 18, 1870; J. T. Erwin,

April 15, 1871; Joseph List, April 18, 1873; J. T. Erwin, April 8, 1874; G. C. Reisinger, October 21, 1876; James T. Erwin, April 17, 1877; G. C. Reisinger, October 27, 1879; and Isaac Waters, April 17, 1880; G. C. Reisinger, re-elected October 10, 1882.

We find that the following persons were Township Clerk prior to 1868, viz.: John H. Hallam, in 1838, 1838 and 1840; William Myers, in1 841 and 1842; C. W. Reed, in 1843, 1844 and 1845; Thompson Lindsey, in 1852 and 1853; J. R. Lindsey, in 1854, 1855 and 1856; W. H. Wells, in 1857; W. C. Davis, in 1858, 1859 and 1860; R. B. Dunn, in 1861; W. H. Wells, in 1862; W. S. Campbell, in 1863; E. T. Reed, in 1864; D. W. Sharp, in 1865; R. B. Dunn, in 1866 and 1867. From this lime, the records have been more fully kept. The township officers since 1867 have been:

1868—Trustees, M. A. Courts, A. J. Jacobs and Job Inskeep; Clerk, G. C. Reisinger; Treasurer, Joseph List; Assessor, Enoch E. Roney; Constable, Valentine Kaufman; Supervisors, Joseph Schatzman, G. W. Hanselman, A. J. Jacobs, A. Lucas, Adam Bauer, Phillip Kautz and Isaac Waters.

1869—Trustees, M. A. Courts, Joseph Schatzman and Huston Rhoten; Treasurer, Joseph List; Assessor, E. E. Roney; Constable, J. W. Morrow; Clerk, G. C. Reisinger; Supervisors, Reason Schatzman, G. W. West, A. Shaw, L. Bier, W. A. Waterman, Jacob Weber, C. Arn, Phillip Kautz and Isaac Waters.

1870—Trustees, M. A. Courts, Huston Rhoten and Joseph Schatzman; Treasurer, Joseph List; Clerk, G. C. Reisinger; Assessor, E. E. Roney; Constable, J. W. Morrow; Supervisors, Jonathan Hanselman, W. M. Hendrixson, William Hanselman, L. Bier, John Wells, Jacob Weber, Jacob Bohrer, Grant Lowderback and Christian Keller.

1871—Trustees, M. A. Courts, Huston Rhoten and Joseph Schatzman; Treasurer, Peter Bohrer; Clerk, G. C. Reisinger; Assessor, M. G. Ziegler; Constable, J. W. Morrow; Supervisors, A. Shaub, Phillip Dunn, Ed Inskeep, C. Sullivan, Charles Elschlager, John Weisbradt, Jacob Bohrer, John Davis and H. A. Palmer.

1872—Trustees, M. A. Courts, Huston Rhoten and Joseph Schatzman; Treasurer, Peter Bohrer; Clerk, G. C. Reisinger; Assessor, M. G. Ziegler; Constable, Stephen Myers; Supervisors, Stephen Myers, L. M. Wolcott, S. P. Berry, Harvey Wills, Henry Weber, A. Wells, A. Bauer, William Shaub and C. Keller.

1873—Trustees, Joseph Schatzman, M. A. Courts and Huston Rhoten; Treasurer, Peter Bohrer; Clerk, G. C. Reisinger; Assessor, L. M. Wolcott; Constable, Stephen Myers; Superintendent Free Turnpike, Allen Hendrixson; Supervisors, Jacob Miller, W. M. Hendrixson, W. W. Young, L. Bier, A. Wells, G. Hauck, F. Hanselman, William Shaub and James T. Erwin.

1874—Trustees, M. A. Courts, Huston Rhoten and Joseph Schatzman; Clerk, G. C. Reisinger; Assessor, L. M. Wolcott; Treasurer, P. Bohrer; Constable, J. W. Morrow; Supervisors, L. Bier, Hugh Wardlow, Rudolph Kress, S. P. Berry, William Ramsey, Peter Forthoffer, Isaac Waters, Adam Wells, Adam Bauer and Levi Myers.

1875—Trustees, M. A. Courts, Huston Rhoten and Joseph Schatzman; Clerk, G. C. Reisinger; Treasurer, Peter Bohrer; Assessor, W. H. Wells; Constable, J. W. Morrow; Supervisors, Stephen Myers, Hugh Wardlow, W. W. Young, L. Bier, Joseph List, Jacob Bohrer, Rudolph Kress and Fred Yochem.

1876—Trustees, G. W. Laycock, A. J. Jacobs and Phillip Stephen; Clerk, G. C. Reisinger; Trensurer, S. P. Berry; Assessor, H. F. Pindell; Constable, Stephen Myers; Supervisors, Jacob Miller, G. C. Mannon, William Hansel-

man, Levi Jacobs, John Wells, Jacob Weber, C. F. Hanselman, J. P. Kautz and Phillip Stephen.

1877—Trustees, Phillip Stephen, A. J. Jacobs and G. W. Laycock; Treasurer, S. P. Berry; Clerk, Joseph List; Assessor, H. F. Pindell; Constable, William Shaub; Supervisors, Jacob Miller, Ira Hendrixson, S. P. Berry, L. Bier, John Wells, George Snider, C. F. Hanselman, R. Kress and P. Faul.

1878—Trustees, A. J. Jacobs, Phillip Stephen and Milford Lowderback; Treasurer, S. P. Berry; Clerk, Joseph List; Assessor, Samuel Kautz; Constable, J. W. Morrow; Supervisors, Peter Shaub, Ira Hendrixson, James Sullivan, John Wells, Frederick Kautz, F. W. Hanselman, Peter Berry and Phillip Stephen

1879—Trustees, H. F. Pindell, Phillip Stephen and Joseph Schatzman; Clerk, M. B. Smith; Treasurer, S. P. Berry; Assessor, C. F. Schatzman; Constable, J. W. Morrow: Supervisors, Phillip Dunn, F. W. Hanselman, M. A. Courts, Henry Bohl, Christian Bauer, H. F. Pindell, Phillip Stephen, Peter Shaub and John Wells.

1880—Trustees, Phillip Stephen, H. F. Pindell, Joseph Schatzman; Treasurer, H. F. Pindell; Clerk, Joseph List; Assessor, C. F. Schatzman; Constable, Joseph Weber; Supervisors, Peter Faul, W. W. Young, Peter Berry, Peter Shaub, A. J. Jacobs, Amos Bunner, George W. Hendrixson, C. F. Schatzman and H. F. Pindell.

1881—Trustees, H. F. Pindell, Phillip Stephen and F. W. Hanselman; Clerk, Joseph List; Treasurer, H. F. Pindell; Assessor, Samuel Kautz; Constable, Joseph Weber; Supervisors, J. T. Schatzman, Isaac W. Dunn, W. W. Young, A. D. Ellis, Amos Bunner, Jacob Arn, William Bauer, Peter Berry and Phillip Schweighart.

1882—Trustees, H. F. Pindell, Phillip Stephen and F. W. Hanselman; Clerk, Joseph List; Treasurer, H. F. Pindell; Assessor, Samuel Kautz; Constable, Joseph Weber; Supervisors, J. T. Schatzman, W. M. Hendrixson, W. W. Young, A. D. Ellis, Charles Elschlager, George F. Yockey, William Bauer, Phillip Kautz and Phillip Stephen.

Politically, Franklin Township is strongly Democratic, but in local elections there is no party spirit manifested; but in county, State and Presidential elections, although the people are strictly divided by party lines, good feeling and harmony generally prevail. Some of the votes cast in the township have been as follows:

1824—For Governor, Allen Trimble, 22; Jeremiah Morrow, 99; President, Jackson, 65; Adams, 4; Clay, 7.

1826—For Governor, Alexander Campbell, 51; Trimble, 44; John Bigger, 8; Benjamin Tappin, 1.

1828—Governor, John W. Campbell, 143; Allen Trimble, 1.

1830—Governor, Duncan McArthur, 11; Robert Lucas, 87.

1844—Governor, David Tod, 158; William Bebb, 13; Samuel Lewis, 2.

1876—President, S. J. Tilden, 227; R. B. Hayes, 43.

1877—Governor, R. M. Bishop, 166; William H. West, 31.

1880—Secretary of State, Lang, 225; Townsend, 34.

1880—President, W. S. Hancock, 230; J. A. Garfield, 44.

1881—Governor, J. W. Bookwalter, 168; Charles Foster, 33.

1882—Secretary of State, James W. Newman, 216; Charles Townsend, 27.

POPULATION.

The census returns show that Franklin Township had a less number of inhabitants in 1880 than in 1870, as follows: Population in 1870, 1,225; in 1880, 1,195; showing a loss of sixty in the ten years.

CHAPTER VIII.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

BY C. C. DONLEY.

PIKE contains about twenty-three square miles, or 14,720 acres; its extreme length from east to west is eight and three-quarter miles; extreme width, about three and one-fourth miles. It is in the western part of the county, occupying the middle position in the western tier of townships. It is bounded on the north by Sterling and Green Townships and Highland County, on the east by Washington and Scott, on the south by Scott and Clark, on the west by Clermont County. The boundary lines were established in 1823, the survey being made by John McBeth. This was originally a part of Clark Township. Its topography is not very marked, as the land is mostly level or rolling. White Oak Creek on the eastern boundary causes some broken land in that portion, and Sterling Creek, crossing the township from north to south, a short distance east of the center, is bounded by low hills; some slight depressions are in the western part, through which small streams take their meandering courses.

Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief pursuits of the people; wool growing receives considerable attention. The principal agricultural products are wheat, rye, corn, oats, potatoes and tobacco. Many varieties of timber which have been planted by nature grow on our soil, the principal of which are oaks, beech, maple, elm, ash, gum, dogwood, locust and hickory.

The township is drained by the branches of White Oak Creek and the East Fork of the Little Miami River. Although the locality is not adapted to fruit-growing to any desirable extent, yet enough is generally gathered to supply the home demand.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Less than half a century ago, most of Pike Township was a dense wilderness; blazed roads and bridle paths constituted the principal thoroughfares for public travel; churches, commodious school buildings, cozy dwellings, roomy barns and easy vehicles were only pictured in the fancy of the sturdy pioneers of the forest; but subsequent energy and perseverance have caused the forests to give way to beautiful meadows, vast fields of growing grain and rich pasturage. The rude huts have given place to more comfortable dwellings and spacious barns. Temples have taken the place of private dwellings for religious homage; the old-time log schoolhouses, with slab benches without backs or desks, have ceased to be the dread of the youthful mind in his intellectual pursuits; the meandering tracks without their guides, and with but few evidences of civilization, have been straightened and improved until we have a system of roads over which a traveler may pass with the satisfaction of knowing from whence he came and whither he is going.

A large portion of this section of the county is almost level, and before the forests were broken the land was covered with water almost the year round, but the ever patient and persevering tiller of the soil has demonstrated the fact that this element cannot stop the wheels of agricultural development. In early times, this level portion was considered as almost worthless property, but since the clearing and draining of the land has been accomplished to a great extent,

this has proved one of the most productive portions of the township. Many of the water courses have been enlarged by the regulation of the ditch law, and improvement in this line is still going on, and in time the swampy section will have a network of ditches which will carry away the surplus water before it can have time to damage the crops. One of the first and most noted drains thus established and improved is that known as the head-waters of one of the branches of Clover Creek.

The spirit of improving the public highways still moves on. In the summer of 1881, the citizens near the central part of the township improved the road, beginning at the top of the hill south of the residence of James Blair, and completing to the bridge across Sterling Creek at Blair's Crossing. This was done by grading the road, bridging and covering with gravel, and is said to be one of the best jobs of public road improvements by individual donations in the county. The Mount Orab & Georgetown Free Turnpike passes from north to south through the township, and was built in 1867–68 on the two-mile system. Artus Pepper, who lived on the road at that time, was the principal contractor.

Through the northeastern part of the township passes the Cincinnati & Eastern Railway. The only mill built in the township was erected by Christian Drum in 1856, in the hamlet now known as Gorgonia. The chief articles of commerce manufactured and sold at this mill were lumber and chair material. It has ceased to be used as a mill, the machinery being out of order and the building being old and almost ready to fall.

New Harmony, a small village in the northwestern part of the township, was laid out by E. B. Whorton in 1847, and probably at this day the population does not exceed 100 persons. David Wade kept a store here in 1848. Delos Laughlan was engaged in store business in 1850; after Laughlan, Luther Lyons and Test & Heming were in the goods business; later, Colthar & Long; McLain & Reynolds succeeded by Calvin Owens. Louis Thompson is at present in the mercantile business in the place; also small grocery stores by Maggie Thompson and Daniel Frazee. Jared E. Winter and Daniel Long are blacksmiths at this point.

Locust Ridge, another hamlet containing probably less than threescore inhabitants, is located to the southwestern part of the township. The first buildings were erected in the place probably in 1835. Adam Earheart was among the first who was in the mercantile business at this point. Henry H. Jones was for twenty years in the goods business here. Andrew Earheart was also in business here for several years previous to his death in 1860. Alonzo Earheart sold goods here for several years. The only merchants of the place at the present time are Jones & Vaughan, partners in general store. Dr. W. H. Langstaff lives at this place, and is the only physician living in the township. The blacksmiths are Charles M. Zollers and Robert Duncanson; boot and shoe manufacturer, John Vandelph; marble works, Charles Hancock.

Surryville consists of a store and post office, kept by C. C. Donley; blacksmith and repair shops of Wilber O. Robinson; church, school building and a few dwellings.

White Oak, a station on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railway, consists of a store and post office, kept by Perry Hoss; blacksmith shop by Mr. Stump, and several dwellings.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Henry Moyer, Sr., born in 1767, came to Brown County, Ohio, in the year 1816; lived on the land now owned by his sons and heirs in the western part of the township, near Locust Ridge, making that his residence until his death in 1829, aged sixty-two years. Henry was father of John and George F. Moyer,

pioneer boys of the township whose names appear further on. He was a native of Chester County, Penn. The father of Henry came with him to Ohio; died in earlier days, and of his history not much can be gathered except he was a native of Germany.

Thomas Foster came to the township prior to the arrival of Henry Moyer and lived at that time on the farm which is now occupied by Wesley Thompson; he died in Williamsburg, Clermont Co., Ohio, about 1878.

William Thompson came from Greenbrier County, Va., in pioneer days, and settled on the farm now owned by Elijah McGohan. William was the father of Alexander, Isaac, James, John, William, Andrew and Felix, who were well known by many of the present citizens of Brown County as worthy and good men.

Charles Hunt was among the earliest who sought the unbroken forests of this part of the State. Of him, tradition can give but little account, as none of his posterity are here to give us the genealogy of the Hunt family. He lived on the farm now owned and occupied by George F. Moyer.

Jonathan Hunt was among the first comers to this section, and located on the farm which is now the home of Adam Earhart. His history, like that of Charles Hunt, is obscured in the mist of the past.

Jasper Shotwell flourished in the days in which it tried men's hearts to cope with the inhabitants of the dense forests, and resided subsequent to the settlement of Charles Hunt on the Moyer farm.

James McIntire lived in 1830 on the farm now owned and occupied by Theodore Knabe.

George F. Moyer, one of the eldest pioneers now living in the township, was born in Chester County, Penn., January 10, 1810; came with his father, Henry, and settled on the Moyer land, and has been a resident of the township ever since. He recollects distinctly the howl of the wolf, the wail of the wild cat, the fleet-footed deer and flocks of wild turkeys. He used to attend the musters of militia on the Allen farm (now Blair's farm).

John Moyer, born in Chester County, Penn., June 24, 1805, came to Ohio with his father, Henry, in 1816, and was a resident until his death, which occurred in 1880. His son, William H. Moyer, is a citizen of the township at this time.

Elijah Winter was born in Virginia in 1798, came here in 1817, and first lived in the vicinity of Locust Ridge, but during the latter part of his life, lived on the land now owned by Henry Seirs, near the New Harmony Cemetery; he died in 1844. Jared, James and William, sons of Elijah, have long been residents of the township. James died on his farm in 1876. The estate after his death was purchased by W. H. Holmes, of Maysville, Ky., and is now the home of his family. Jared and William are still living here, the latter a farmer by occupation, and the former a blacksmith, residing in New Harmony. During the year 1869, he was subjected to the misfortune of losing his dwelling and its contents by fire.

John Earhart, born October 11, 1777, in the State of Pennsylvania, came here in the spring of 1815, and purchased the farm on which he ever afterward lived. located southwest of Locust Ridge, now the property of George F. Moyer, and present residence of Lydia Thompson. Although he spent much of his time on his farm tilling the soil, he was a cooper by trade, and timber being plenty and of little value until manufactured into implements of utility, the profits of his labor were such as to enable him to live comfortably and happily. He died in February, 1851, and was laid to rest in the little family graveyard on the farm. His sons—Adam, David, John and William—are still living, Adam and William being present residents of the township. The former was born in

Isaac Waters

Lancaster County, Penn.; came with his father to Ohio when a boy not yet four years old, and lived at home until he married and moved on the farm on which he now lives; he also purchased part of the homestead of his father, which joined his first purchase. He is in his seventy-first year, and has always made farming his occupation. William was born five years after his father settled at the old home He, like his father, is a cooper, but does not work much at his trade of late.

Vincent Applegate was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1795; came here in 1836, and settled on the land now in possession of his heirs on the Williamsburg & New Hope road. He was among the first settlers in that portion of the township, and one who had a full realization of the inconveniences and disadvantages of settling in the woods, and having to clear and improve his lands, and at the same time provide a competence for a large family. He served as Justice of the Peace six years. His wife, originally Anna Lemon, whom he married in 1824, was a native of Maryland, born in 1808. Vincent died in the fall of 1869; Anna survived him twelve years, and died in the spring of 1881 at the old home. They had four sons and three daughters, namely, Milton, Frank, Mahlon, Newton, Amanda, Cordelia and Eliza. Eliza, Cordelia and Milton are dead; the rest, though living, are non residents.

John Allen was probably the first man who settled in the eastern part of the township. He located on the farm now in the possession of Jerome Allen in 1810; was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., October 15, 1785. He was Colonel of the militia, which mustered on his farm in pioneer days. He lived in the township several years; the latter part of his life he spent in Georgetown, Ohio, where he died in 1879. He served in the capacity of Justice of the Peace for several years. He had three sons and four daughters —Sanford (who was probably the first white person born in the township), William, John, Eliza, Melinda, Rhoda and Nancy.

Vincent Brown was born in Kentucky in 1786; came to this township in 1801, and was married soon after his arrival here to Martha Ann Allen, thus being the first marriage ceremony performed in the township. He resided for a number of years on the old Brown homestead, now in possession of the heirs of Elliott Brown, prior to his death, January 7, 1853. Martha A., wife of Vincent Brown, was born in Kentucky in 1793, and died at the old homestead October 17, 1857.

James Young, born in 1811 in Bracken County, Ky., settled in 1856 on the land now occupied by his heirs in the southeastern part of the township; he was a lawyer by profession. Mary Young, wife of James, and daughter of Vincent Brown, was born in this township April 6, 1814, and is still living on the home property.

John B. Stump, born in 1796 in Hampshire County, W. Va., came here in 1828, and settled in the eastern part of the township on the farm now occupied by his son James, and lived there until his death in September, 1877. Mary C., his wife, is still living at the old home.

Joseph Keethler, born in October, 1780, was a native of the glades of Pennsylvania; came to Brown County, Ohio, in 1810, and located on the farm which was long the home of Christopher Day, Sr., and remained there about ten years, removing thence to Green Township, where he died.

James Brown, a native of Kentucky, born in 1795, came to this township in 1812; was married in 1814, and built a cabin on the land where George W. Watson now lives, and began to clear away the timber in order that the arrows from the eternal quiver of the sun might smite the earth and cause vegetation to spring forth for his subsistence. He lived in the township until 1855, when his career ended, and his remains were deposited in the Hendrickson Grave-

yard. His wife, Mary, in her eighty-fifth year, still lives in the township with her daughter, Maria Higgins, and is the oldest of the early pioneers of the central part of the township who are now living. Well can she recollect when the wolves and bears and deer were as plentiful throughout the township as the timid hare which gambols over the meadows now.

Henry Gates was the first who settled where James Liming now lives, and out of a family of ten, six died in 1848 with the cholera, three of whom lay dead in the house at the same time.

One Gennings occupied the land where Hampton Wardlow now lives for several years from 1812, being the first settler who built there.

Abram Fiscus in 1812 lived on the land now owned by Perry T. Dunn, being the first who occupied the premises.

Nicholas Peddicord first settled on the land where Reuben Wilson now lives, and was for several years thereafter a resident of the township.

Isaiah Wells, born in Wales in 1777, came to Pike Township in 1826, and built him a cabin on the land he purchased near New Harmony. The house stood on the land now owned by John Simpkins. He, like the other early settlers, located in the timber, and began to clear off the land, on the products of which he depended for subsistence. He continued a laborer on his farm until 1842, when he departed this life, and was taken to his last resting place in the New Harmony Cemetery. His sons, James and Daniel, came with their father, and the latter is still living on part of the old homestead, and drinking in the quiet enjoyment of rural life; he is now in his sixty-seventh year.

During the same year came Daniel Newberry, who purchased a farm on the New Harmony & Williamsburg road, on which he built a cabin, and commenced to exercise his strength and ingenuity by making less forest in the vicinity of his new home. He labored on his farm during the summer, and in the winter season was employed in going from house to house making shoes for the different families in the neighborhood. He continued to perform the duties devolving upon him until the year 1851, when he died from the effects of a stroke of paralysis at the age of eighty-five. Smallwood, son of Daniel Newberry, is still living on the old home place, and, although seventy-one years of age, he is still engaged in tilling the soil.

William Lewis Kinner was born August 14, 1759, in Westmoreland County, Va.; his real name was William Lewis, but at the age of six years he was kidnaped while playing near the coast, and carried away by a seaman. He was taught by his new friend, whose name was Kinner, to call himself William L. Kinner, which name he adopted. He was married to Nancy Becham in 1784, and emigrated to Adams County, Ohio, in 1796; thence to Ross County in 1800; from there to Clermont County, and finally to Brown County on the 23d day of February, 1815. He settled on the farm now owned by Elizabeth Strain, and there lived until his death, which was only a few years later.

Richard L. Kinner, son of W. L. Kinner, was born in Highland County, Ohio, December 23, 1805; came with his father in 1815 to Brown County, and has lived in sight of the place where his father first settled ever since. Although in his seventy-seventh year, he has a very correct recollection of the early events of his life.

James Hughs, a native of England, settled near Augusta, Ky., but soon left the State and came to Ohio. He married Sarah Cochran in 1819, and in 1823 purchased the farm on which William Hancock now lives, near the Pleasant Hill Schoolhouse, and there resided until his death in 1856.

William Hughs, son of James Hughs, born in 1822, came with his father, and has lived in the township ever since; now lives on his farm near where his father died.

James D. Higgins was among the earlier settlers, having come to the township in 1818. He taught a school the first year he was here on the Allen farm. He was a native of North Carolina, and was married in 1822 to Nancy Fiscus. He settled on the farm now the property of Elizabeth Strain; died in 1837, and his remains were interred in the old Allen Graveyard, on the land now owned by Charlotte Carr. Nancy survived him many years, and died in 1877. They had nine children—Robert, Mary, Dow, Sarah, William, Andrew, Nancy, John and James, all of whom are still living, five being residents of the township.

James Allen was born October 20, 1806, in Pennsylvania; was married in 1827; came to this township in 1837, and settled on the farm which is now the property of his son Jerome. He served for sixteen years as Justice of the Peace; died on his farm in 1858, and was buried in the Hendrickson grounds in Scott Township. The children of James were Milton, Martha, Robert, one child which died in infancy and Jerome.

John Allen, Jr., lived in the township several years from 1830; settled on the land now the property of Robert Boyd (part of the Blair farm)

Nicholas Allen was a resident in 1846, and occupied the property now owned by James Blair.

Smith J. Cowdrey, a native of Connecticut, was among the first settlers in the northwestern part of the township. He was born in 1785; went from his native State to New York; thence to Indiana; from there to Kentucky, where he was married in 1817 to Mary Brush (originally Beatty), and during the same year came to Pike Township, and settled on the farm now owned by Matthew Dyer. He lived in the township most of the time thereafter until his death; he died in 1860 at the age of seventy-five, and he was taken to his final resting-place near New Harmony. Although twenty-two years have elapsed since Mr. Cowdrey's death, his wife is still living among her children here; she is now in her ninety-second year, but has a vigorous mind and good recollection of early events. Her first rememberance of Ohio was when she was but four years old, living with her uncle, Gen. Lytle, where Williamsburg now stands, in Clermont County. In the year 1795, one Snider killed an Indian belonging to one of the neighboring tribes. The red men sought revenge, and came to the settlement, which stood on the present town plat of Williamsburg, and made known their intentions to have the scalp of the pale face who did the deed or spare none; but Lytle, fully awake to the value of strategy, so common to frontier life, gave them a feast of good things, many presents, and promised that the life of the offender should pay the forfeit, which quieted the savages, and they returned to their wigwams without further hostile demonstrations. William, James, Clara (now Brooks), Joseph, Achsah, Mary and Olive are the children of Smith and Mary Cowdrey; the first three are residents. The third and fourth generations being very numerous, give them a large posterity among us.

Daniel Kain is reputed to have been the first white man who settled in the western part of the township, none of whose posterity are here to narrate anything interesting concerning him and his pioneer home, only that he was a settler on the land now in possession of W. H. Holmes, adjoining New Harmony, and came here about 1811 or 1812.

Ramus Raper lived also on part of the Kain land during the first settlements.

Thomas E. McLain came here as early as 1834, and purchased the land now belonging to David Wilson in the northern part of the township. He was born in the county on the old homestead in Sterling Township, which is now the property of his brother, Archibald, and was married in 1833 to Mary

A. Hiles; he lived on the farm which he purchased here until his death, which occurred in 1863.

William P. Taylor, a native of Ireland, was born in 1808; came to Pike Township in 1845, and settled on the farm now owned by Daniel Long, after which he purchased the farm now owned by John Day. He was a cooper and manufacturer of chair stuff in connection with farming. He died in 1855 at his last-mentioned home, and was laid to rest in the burial-grounds at New Harmony. There were four sons and two daughters—Robert, John, James, William, Mary and Sarah. Robert only is a present resident.

In 1845, Reuben Wilson, Sr., came, and purchased a farm and built a house thereon in the midst of the thick forest. The house which he built is now the home of Elizabeth Buchanan. He was a native of Vermont; was born in 1795, and lived in the township until 1848, in which year he died of the cholera.

Huchins Allen was an early settler, locating on the land now owned by Andrew Higgins.

Samuel Wardlow was one of the early settlers in the eastern part of the township, when all the modes of egress and ingress were to follow blazed roads through the woods for miles. He, like most of the other pioneers, lives no more to watch the march of civilization and improvement.

Jonathan Church came to his present farm as early as 1840.

Isaac Penny was among the early settlers, and was the first person who lived on the farm where Lafayette now lives. He has been dead several years.

David H. Carpenter, born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1816, settled on the farm on which he now lives in 1847, on the Georgetown & Mount Orab pike.

Daniel Keethler, born in the township August 24, 1812, has always lived here, and now resides on his farm in the northern part of the township. He at present keeps his bed, being the victim of a stroke of paralysis.

Gideon Lowe, born in 1810 in Clermont County, Ohio, came to this township and located on the farm where he now lives in 1853.

James D. Day, born January 11, 1818, on Straight Creek, Brown Co., Ohio, came with his father and setlted in this township in 1824, and has since resided here. By occupation he is a farmer and stone mason.

Robert L. Alexander, born in Virginia in 1805, came to his present home in 1850, and has lived here ever since.

James Fry, Sr., was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in October, 1806; came from there to Clermont County, Ohio, in 1812, and from thence to Pike Township, locating on his present farm in 1848.

Alexander Holten, a native of Virginia, came in 1812, and located on the land now the property of Robert Boyd, where the old orchard used to stand, being part of the old Blair farm.

John Brown was the first who settled on the land where Elliot Brown spent the latter part of his life.

RELIGIOUS.

Tradition gives John Srofe and Joshua Archer the praise of being the first whose voices were heard proclaiming "the glad tidings of great joy" to the hardy pioneers of the eastern part of Pike Township. They held services at private houses along Sterling Creek, and the first house built exclusively for religious exercises was erected on the land now owned by William Hughs, south of his residence and west of the county road. Those who worshiped here were of the New Light persuasion. Peter Shick, Sr., and George Vandament were the pastors in those days.

In the western part of the township, services were held at the residences

of John Earhart and others as early as 1824, by Rev. Beck, a Protestant Methodist.

Otho Parrell, a minister in the Christian Church, was among the early expounders of the Scriptures; he left the township and moved to Illinois in 1858.

In 1827, services were held at the residence of Isaiah Wells, near New Harmony. Hector Sanford was the first preacher in that locality, and a Methodist Protestant in belief. David Hannah and Sanford Evans were among the pioneer preachers in the northwestern part of the township, and the first church built in that section was on the land now belonging to Caroline Long. It was known as the Providence Meeting-House, and was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church organization in 1841. In 1846, a frame church was built in the graveyard by the Methodist Protestant society. Jonathan Flood preached the dedicatory sermon. The members of the original society were Isaiah Wells, Joseph Brower, James Wells, Elias Newberry, Daniel Wells, John Philipps, William Taylor, Smith J. Cowdrey and the wife of each.

The Methodist Episcopal society built a frame church in town in 1853, but it has ceased to be used, and the house and lot have been sold.

In 1856, the Methodist Protestant society erected the present church building in New Harmony.

Shiloh Methodist Episcopal Church Society was organized in 1853 by Revs. Bennett and Gossard, and held its meetings first in a cabin which stood near the present residence of Eliza Rush; during the next year, a schoolhouse being built on the present site, the society was permitted to use that and the subsequent building until 1877, when the Shiloh Chapel was erected, and the organization with its paraphernalia moved to a more spacious and lasting home. Shiloh Chapel was built at a cost of $1,400, Joseph Doughty having the contract.

The dedication services were conducted by Rev. Boyer, and were held in November of the same year in which the house was built.

The only pioneer members still connected with the society are Elizabeth J. Donley and Sarah Stuart (now Ogden), the rest having either withdrawn, moved away or died. The ministers who have had charge of the flock at this point are Revs. Wheat, Wolf, Philipps, Morrow, Middleton, Bodkin, Zink, Schultz, Green, Jackson, Armstrong, James, Head, Calhoon, Stokes, Callender, Goudey, Boltin, Nine, Gregg, Smith, Euel, Boyer, Eastman, Ross, McColm, McLaughlan, Edmondson and Fee.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in the township was by James Higgins in 1818, on the farm of Jerome W. Allen (present possessor), between where his residence stands and Sterling Creek. The pupils of that school were Sanford Allen, Rhoda Allen, Malinda Allen (children of John), Nancy, Andrew and Thomas Fiscus (children of John Fiscus), Mary and Rhoda Brown (daughters of Vincent), William and Louis Keethler (sons of Joseph). The next was taught in a schoolhouse on the same farm, north of his residence, in 1820; the next in a cabin on the land now belonging to Robert Higgins, in the field opposite the residence of Chambers Brown, in 1821.

The wages in those days were from $5 to $10 per month, paid by the patrons.

The first school taught in the vicinity of Locust Ridge was kept in a vacant cabin on the Jasper Shotwell farm by John Dooly; the first building erected exclusively for school purposes was on the farm of Theodore Knabe. Subsequent to that was a frame building on the old site, opposite the present

one; afterward two brick buildings were erected on the same grounds at different times, and when in time it became necessary to change to a new site, on account of the unfitness of the old one, the present building was erected south of the old one on the land purchased of Adam Earhart.

In 1834, Thomas Anderson taught a school in a house which stood on the land where Robert Taylor now lives, back from the road in what was then a hazel thicket. This seems to have been the first school taught in the New Harmony District. Subsequent to this, school was kept in the old Providence Church, and in 1842 a log building was erected on a site purchased off the Bolar farm near the residence of Daniel Wells. In 1865, a frame building was erected on the same site, and in 1881 a lot was purchased in town, and the present building erected.

Cade McGouldric was the first who taught in the Shiloh District. The session was held in an old log schoolhouse which stood on the land now owned by James W. Donley, in the year 1846. In 1853, J. W. Donley deeded to the district a site off the southeast corner of his land, to be held as long as it is used for schoolhouse lot, and the second building was erected thereon, and in 1866 the present house was built on the same ground.

The first school building in the district, known as Areopagus, stood on the land belonging to the heirs of Martin Bavis, a few rods east of where the present house stands; the building, like the rest of those built in pioneers days, was a log structure. Fairview District originally used a log building, which stood south of the present one, near Shawnee Run.

The first School Board in the township met April 18, 1853, at the Pleasant Hill Schoolhouse. Elliott Brown was elected Chairman, and William Neff, Clerk. The other members were Nelson Applegate, John B. Stump, Gideon Lowe, William Sammons, James W. Donley and James M. Winter.

The resident teachers of the township are Joseph Young, Absalom B. Brooks, Nannie Donley, V. B. Young, Rufus Johnson, Harvey Hoss and Charles C. Donley.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Lodge No. 618, I. O. O. F., at Locust Ridge, was established August 5, 1875. The Noble Grand who first presided was John W. McMahan; charter members, J. W. McMahan, Samuel S. Brooks, Samuel J. Meeker, Charles M. Zollers, Dr. W. H. Langstaff, William H. Jones, J. H. Campbell, Benjamin F. Applegate, Charles Ousler, Edward Duncanson, Absalom B. Brooks and William S. Emmons. Lodge rooms in second story over Jones & Vaughn's store.

New Harmony Lodge No. 435, F. & A. M., was established October 20, 1869, in the town of New Harmony, H. S. Reynolds, First Master; charter members, H. S. Reynolds, G. Patton, D. C. Wells, James W. Winter, J. E. Winter, D. Wilson, L. T. Mattox, W. A. Colthar. William Sammons, L. T. Earhart, W. T. Winter. Lodge room second story over Louis Thompson's store.

Pike Grange, No. 448, was organized in 1874, First Master, Robert Duncanson. The charter members were Robert Duncanson, Sylvanus and Ellen Patten, William and Levanche Chatterton, Clay and Ellen Patton, Newton and Marinda Jacobs, James and Lorinda Cowdrey, Alexander and Martha Henning, Shannon and Nancy Alexander, John and Alonzo Colthar, William Ogden, William Mayer, George Earhart and David Wilson. Sessions are held in the school building in Subdistrict No. 5.

POST OFFICES.

Pike Township contains four post offices. New Harmony, the oldest, was established in 1850. Mails were carried from Williamsburg, in Clermont County, to this place. The first Postmaster was Delos Laughlin, and in 1856

the route was extended through Locust Ridge and Clover Valley to New Hope, Locust Ridge being the second in order established, and H. H. Jones being the first Postmaster at that place. The other two points, one in Clark, the other in Scott Township, did not long continue on the route, after which Locust Ridge became the terminus until 1874, when the route was again extended to Surryville, William Surry being the first Postmaster at that point.

White Oak, on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railway, was the fourth and last, established in 1878, in the extreme northeastern part of the township, George Dunn having charge thereof. Originally the route to Locust Ridge from Williamsburg had only a weekly mail, then in time two mails, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and in 1880 changed to three mails each week—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. White Oak has a daily mail.

New Harmony Cemetery contained originally one acre, deeded in 1845 to the Protestant Church, and one-half an acre was added in 1866. This continued in the possession of the church until 1880, when it was deeded to the Trustees of the township, who purchased two acres more, making three and one-half acres. The first who was laid to rest here was a small child of James Wells, in 1832.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The docket of John Allen (Uncle Jack) is the earliest record preserved relative to the office of Justice of the Peace. On this docket are transcripts (in 1824) of cases from the dockets of Francis Meyers and William White, late Justices, showing that Meyers and White, if they are of the township, were the earliest we have any exact account of in this capacity. On Allen's docket is a transcript from the docket of James D. Higgins in 1828, showing him to have been in office prior to that time. Allen held the office for several terms, probably until 1838. Nicholas Srofe held the office from 1838 to 1844; Samuel Wardlow, from 1842 to 1848; William Thompson, from 1842 to 1845; James Allen, from 1843 to 1858; Adam Earhart, from 1845 to 1851; John B. Stump, from 1851 to 1860; Jared E. Winter, from 1854 to 1857; F. B. Goll, from 1858 to 1861; V. C. Brown, from 1858 to 1861; Vincent Applegate, six years, dates not of record; also Isaac Dean, whose record we have not; James L. Irvin, from 1861 to 1866; Abraham Boler, from 1861 to 1864; Thomas E. McLain, from 1862 part of term, died in office; J. E. Derril, from 1867 to 1870; Henry H. Jones, from 1864 to 1879; Robert A. Higgins, from 1870 to 1879; F. S. Stevens, from 1879 to 1882. V. C. Brown, elected in 1879, one of the present Justices; Absalom B. Brooks, elected in 1882, one of the present Justices.

SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR.

During the civil war which agitated our nation from 1861 to 1865, our citizens responded to the calls of the Government promptly, leaving their homes in squads, hastening to the scene of action until the last year of the rebellion, when there were less than half a dozen men subject to military duty remaining on their farms. Their wives and children had to take their places on the farms, feeling that the cause for which the husband and father fought was as sacred as their homes. The hard-fought battles of Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Stone River, Murfreesboro, Vicksburg, the siege of Corinth, Chickamauga, Franklin and Nashville and many others found them contending with the foe, and protecting the tattered banners which represented the principles for which our Revolutionary fathers had pledged their lives, their property and their sacred honor. Andersonville, Belle Isle, Camp Ford and other prison pens of the South were not without the presence of some of our brave and true. Sherman was not without some of them in his famous "march to the sea." And when the contest was over, and the returning braves came marching home,

comrades there were who with them went, but homeward with them never came. They had sealed the pledge of eternal fidelity by sacrificing their lives to protect their country's honor.

Jordan Brooks, private, Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served nine months.

Abel Frazee, Fourth Independent Company, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, private; served two years and nine months.

Warren Carr, Company I, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; served three months; also Company A, Fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer service, two years and ten months.

Timothy Srofe, Fourth Independent Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, private; time of service, nine months.

William H. Russell, Fourth Independent Company of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; served nine months.

Benjamin G. Kimball, Company A, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served eight months; discharged for disability.

Benjamin F. Young, private, Company G, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; served three years.

Charles M. Pask, private, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; discharged for disability—palpitation of the heart.

Allen Thompson, private, Fourth Independent Company Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; time of service, nine months.

Capt. William H. Langstaff, commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company —, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 1, 1864, by John Brough, Governor of Ohio; October 10, 1864, commissioned First Lieutenant of Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on June 1, 1865, by request of his company, and meritorious conduct at the battle of Franklin and during the Hood campaign, was promoted to Captain of his company.

Robert H. Duncanson, private, Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; time of service, nine months.

Frederic S. Stevens, private in Company E, Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served four months; also Company I, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry three years, and was veteranized; was a prisoner six months and fifteen days at Camp Ford, Tex.; rank, Sergeant.

John M. Colthar, private, Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; time of service, one year.

James Srofe, private, Company D, Seventieth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry; time of service, three years and seven months.

George Wilson, a private in Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; time of service, nine months.

William F. Rush, Company G, Twenty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry; served eight months and six days; rank, private.

Andrew F. Higgins, a private in Fourth Independent Company of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; served one year.

James Liming, Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served nine months; a private.

John C. Kimball, rank, Corporal, Company A, Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, served three years and three and one-half months.

Thomas B. Young, Company H, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; time of service, one year and seven months; a private.

Noah Kinner, private, Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served nine months.

Otho P. Stephenson, Second Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, private, Company M; time of service, three years and four months.

Christian Single.

Alexander Fox, private, Company A, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served three years and six months.

Charles W. Hancock, Company B, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served three months; and Company L, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; eighteen months, a private; also One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio National Guards, 100 days; Corporal.

Byard H. Church, Company A, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; time of service, three years and four months; private.

James F. Church, private, Company A, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; served three years and four months.

George W. Church, Company A, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; private; time of service, three years and four months.

Leondus Morue Church, private, Company A, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; served three years and four months.

Jonathan Church, private, Company A, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; served three years and four months.

William H. Moyer, Company F, Seventh Ohio National Guards; served 100 days; rank, a private. Also Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; time of service, nine months; rank, Sergeant.

Lafayette Penny, Company E, Eleventh Independent Volunteer Infantry; rank, a private; served three years; lost a limb in a skirmish at New Middleton, Tenn.

Granville Patten, Company B, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served six months, and regiment consolidated with Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he seved six months; whole time, one year; private.

Sylvanus A. Patten, Company B, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; time, one year; last six months served in Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

George W. Richards, Company H, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; veteranized; time of service, three years and ten months; high private.

Henry Carter, private, Company G One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment; served eight months.

Thomas F. Young, private, Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; time of service, ten months.

John Robins, Company G, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; a private; served three years, and was a prisoner six months at Camp Ford, Tex.

Perry Hoss, Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; a private; was a prisoner at Cohawba and Selma, Ala., three and one-half months; time of service, ten months.

Orange D. Louderback, Company D, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; private; served three years three and one-half months; also in the United States service, Company I, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; time, three months.

Jacob Wardlow, Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; time, ten months; rank, a private.

Enoch A. Wisby, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; a private; served one year and three months.

Henry H. Jones, Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; nine months; was Assistant Commissary.

Lieut. Levett T. Earhart, Company A, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; enlisted as a private, and was regularly promoted for good conduct to the rank of First Lieutenant; entire time of service, three years and five months.

Benjamin Earhart, Company A, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; time of service, three years; rank, a private.

Andrew Fry, Company K, One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio National

Guards; 100 days; also Company E, Fortieth Ohio National Guards, two years; a private.

William Augustus Day, Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served nine months; a private.

Martin V. Bavis, Company B, Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; time of service, ten months; rank, a private.

Francis M. Alexander, Fifth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry; sixteen months; a private.

Isaac Penny, Jr., Company H, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; private; died in the hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 16, 1863.

O. P. Straight, Company A, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; rank, Sergeant; was a prisoner on Belle Isle, Va., in 1862; served three years.

Frank M. Straight, Company A, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; private; was wounded at Coffeeville, Miss.; served three years.

Charles L. Straight, Company F, Merrill's Cavalry; served one year; rank, a private.

Elijah McGohan, Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; private; served ten months.

William R. Chatterton, Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; 100 days; rank, a private.

William Hancock, Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; rank, private; served ten months.

John Hancock, Company F, Merrill's Cavalry; served one year; rank, a private.

Henry J. Hancock, Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; a private; time of service, ten months.

Jeremiah Stuart, Company B, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; time of service, three years; rank, a private.

David Hancock, Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; rank, a private; time of service, ten months.

Taylor Montgomery, Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; private; was a prisoner, taken in a skirmish near Columbia, Tenn.

Henry J. Long, Corporal, Company I, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; time, one year; also Company A, Thirty-fourth Zouave Ohio Volunteer Infantry; eighteen months; was a prisoner at Andersonville almost a year.

James B. Coudrey, Company B, Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; ten months; a private.

Samuel Davidson, Company G, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; private; time of service, eight months.

Calvin Meeker, Company D, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; a private; time of service, two years and ten months; was a prisoner at Andersonville two months.

David Wilson, Company B, Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served ten months; a private.

James W. Donley, Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; private under Capt. Johnson; time of service, ten months.

John Neal, Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; private under Capt. Johnson; served ten months.

Reuben Wilson, Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; private under Capt. Langstaff; served ten months.

Alexander E. Henning, Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; a private under Capt. Langstaff; served ten months.

Vincent C. Brown, member of Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; rank, private; time of service, six months.

Harvy Kennett, Companies I and K, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; private; time of service, four years and seven months.

Alonzo Earhart, member of Fourth Independent Cavalry under Capt. Foster; rank, private; time, one year; also Company G, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; a private, and served one year.

Smith Long, a private in Company B, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; one year.

John Higgins, Company K, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; time, one year.

Erasmus Boyd, a private, Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served one year.

David E. White, a Sergeant in Company K, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry under Capt. Sloan; served three years; also was a Sergeant in Company C, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; time of service, one year and two months.

James L. Irvin, private in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served thirteen months.

Louis Windsor, private in Company B, Forty-eighth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry; served five years.

Smith Newberry, Company B, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; time of service, five years.

William Evans, a private in Company B, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served three years.

Henry Wells, Company B, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; rank, a private; enlisted for three years, but died in the service.

John Fry, Company G, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; a private; out eight months.

William T. Winter, Company B, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; regiment consolidated into the Eighty-third; served one year; rank, a private.

Abram Winter, Company B, Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; enlisted for three years; died in hospital at Carthage, Tenn., before the completion of the first year's service.

Steven Winter, Company B, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was killed at the battle of Shiloh; rank, a private; enlisted for three years.

John Winter, private, record not known.

John Tatman, One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio National Guard; private; 100 days.

Robert Fry, Company E, Fortieth Ohio National Guards; time, two years; a private.

James Higgins was a member of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; rank, a private; served three years.

William Thompson, Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; rank, a private; served ten months.

Andrew J. Thompson, Fourth Independent Cavalry under Capt. Forster; rank, a private; prisoner at Andersonville nine months; served three years. Andrew was the only person present when Gen. McPherson was killed at the battle in front of Atlanta. He (Thompson) was captured here. He is now and has been for nine years Superintendent of the Brown County Infirmary.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the officers of the township since 1840, which is as far back as the records have been preserved:

1840--Trustees. Samuel Wardlow and Vincent Brown; Clerk, Abram Fiscus; Treasurer. Aaron E. Day.

1841—Trustees, Daniel White, Samuel Jones, Adam Earhart; Clerk, Nicholas Pedicord; Treasurer, John Allen.

1842—Trustees, Elijah Winter, Daniel White, Luman Kimberly; Clerk, Nicholas Pedicord; Assessor, James Allen; Treasurer, John Allen.

1843—Trustees, Aaron E. Day, Isaac Thompson, Louis Vance; Clerk, John Fiscus; Assessor, James Allen; Treasurer, John Allen.

1844—Trustees, David Brannen, James Allen, Samuel Jones; Clerk, Aaron Day; Assessor, Felix Thompson; Treasurer, John Allen.

1845—Trustees, Samuel Wardlow, James Stills, William Taylor; Clerk, Robert Higgins; Assessor, Thomas E. Brown; Treasurer, Daniel Keethler.

1846—Trustees, William Taylor, David Brannon, James Brown; Clerk, T. B. Mahan; Assessor, Felix Thompson; Treasurer, Daniel Keethler.

1847—Trustees, James Brown, David Brannen, James Winter; Clerk, Robert Higgins; Assessor, Felix Thompson; Treasurer, John Allen.

1848—Trustees, James Allen, James Winter, John Stump; Clerk, James Day; Assessor, Robert Higgins; Treasurer, John Allen.

1849—Trustees, James Allen, William Thompson, John Stump; Clerk, James Day; Assessor, Robert Higgins; Treasurer, Hiram Day.

1850—Trustees, John Stump, Daniel Keethler, William Thompson; Clerk, William Whorton; Assessor, John Allen; Treasurer, Hiram Day.

1851—Trustees—James Allen, N. P. Applegate, James Brown; Clerk, William Neff; Assessor, Robert Higgins; Treasurer, Thomas Brown.

1852—Trustees, N. P. Applegate, James Allen, James Brown; Clerk, Delos Laughlin; Assessor, Adam Earhart; Treasurer, Thomas E. Brown.

1853—Trustees, N. P. Applegate, James Allen, James Brown; Clerk, William Neff; Assessor, Robert Higgins; Treasurer, Thomas E. Brown.

1854—Trustees, James Brown, William Thompson, John Thompson; Clerk, Milton Allen; Assessor, Robert Higgins; Treasurer, Thomas Brown.

1855—Trustees, John Thompson, Thomas E. McLain, Vincent Robins; Clerk, William Sammons; Assessor, John Lawson; Treasurer, Adam Earhart.

1856—Trustees, Thomas McLain, Vincent Robins, John Moyer; Clerk, Henry Jones; Assessor, Adam Earhart.

1857—Trustees, John Moyer, Vincent Robins, John Moyer; Clerk, Chambers Brown; Assessor, Thomas E. Brown; Treasurer, James Allen.

1858—Trustees, John Moyer, Alexander Thompson, Sanford Stratton; Clerk, Henry Jones; Assessor, Jarred Winter; Treasurer, James Allen.

1859—Trustees, Sanford Stratton, Alexander Thompson, Granville Patten; Clerk, Henry Jones; Assessor, Willliam B. Cowdrey; Treasurer, Adam Earhart.

1860—Trustees, Granville Patten, Alexander Thompson, Sanford Stratton; Clerk, Henry Jones; Assessor, Chambers Brown; Treasurer, Adam Earhart.

1861—Trustees, Granville Patten, Daniel Keethler, John Moyer; Clerk, Henry H. Jones; Assessor, Alexander Thompson; Treasurer, Thomas McLain.

1862—Trustees, James L. Irwin, Granville Patten, John Moyer; Clerk, John R. C. Brown; Assessor, C. W. Dougherty; Treasurer, Daniel Keethler.

1863—Trustees, Alexander Thompson, Sanford Stratten, S. Wardlow; Clerk, H. H. Jones; Treasurer, Daniel Keethler; Assesssor, J. B. Langstaff.

1864—Trustees, S. Stratton, J. E. Winter, Ira B. Dunn; Clerk, V. C. Brown; Treasurer, D. Keethler; Assessor, Alexander Thompson.

1865—Trustees, S. Stratton, J. E. Winter, I. B. Dunn; Clerk, Raphael Sapp; Treasurer, D. Keethler; Assessor, Alexander Thompson.

1866—Trustees, S. Wardlow, H. Carter, A. Jacobs; Clerk, V. C. Brown; Treasurer, D. Keethler; Assessor, A. F. Higgins.

1867—Trustees, I. B. Dunn, Alfred Jacobs, Henry Carter; Clerk, V. C. Brown; Treasurer, Gideon Lowe; Assessor. Alexander Thompson.

1868—Trustees, A. Jacobs, I. B. Dunn, Elmore Dean; Clerk, V. C. Brown; Treasurer, G. Lowe; Assessor, Alexander Thompson.

1869—Trustees, John B. Langstaff, Elmore Dean, Perry Hoss; Clerk, V. C. Brown; Treasurer, Hiram S. Day; Assessor, Henry Jones.

1870—Trustees, William B. Cowdrey, Elmore Dean, Robert A. Brown; Clerk, Albert M. Day; Treasurer, Gideon Lowe; Assessor, Albert N. Brown.

1871—Trustees, Robert A. Brown, William B. Cowdrey, Hiram S. Day; Clerk, Albert M. Day; Treasurer, Daniel Keethler; Assessor, J. E. Winter.

1872—Trustees, David Wilson, J. Wardlow, J. E. Winter; Clerk, Jerome W. Allen; Treasurer, Daniel Keethler; Assessor, Albert Brown.

1873—Records do not show for this year who were the officers.

1874—Trustees, G. M. Blair, J. E. Winter, John M. Colthar; Clerk, Albert M. Day; Treasurer, Perry T. Dunn; Assessor, Samuel Blair.

1875—Trusteee, George M. Blair, George Wilson, John Sidwell; Clerk, Albert M. Day; Treasurer, Perry T. Dunn; Assessor, Samuel Blair.

1876—Records do not show.

1877—Trustees, Robert A. Brown, J. E. Winter, Elijah McGohan; Clerk, Albert M. Day; Treasurer, Perry T. Dunn; Assessor, J. M. Dyer.

1878—Trustees, Elijah McGohan, Elias Bolander, J. E. Winter; Clerk, Albert M. Day; Treasurer, David B. Trout; Assessor, J. M. Dyer.

1879—Trustees, Elias Bolander, George Wilson, Elmore Dean; Clerk, Albert M. Day; Treasurer, David B. Trout; Assessor, Robert Werner.

1880—Trustees, Elmore Dean, G. M. Blair (Thomas Young appointed; Blair resigned), George Wilson; Clerk, Christopher C. Day; Treasurer, Granville Patten; Assessor, William C. Hancock.

1881—Trustees, George Wilson, Elmore Dean, John Sidwell; Clerk, Christopher Day; Treasurer, Frederick Bauer; Assessor, Isaac N. Jacobs.

1882—Present officials: Trustees, G. Wilson, John Sidwell, William Rogers; Clerk, Christopher C. Day; Treasurer, Frederic Bauer; Assessor, Isaac N. Jacobs.

CHAPTER IX.

EAGLE TOWNSHIP.

BY E. B. STIVERS.

EAGLE is one of the original townships of Brown County, and was formed from territory stricken off from Adams County upon the erection of Brown, in 1817.

From the date of its organization until the year 1823, most of the territory now within the boundaries of Jackson Township belonged to Eagle. The present outline of this township is nearly that of a square, and its geographical location is in the extreme northeast corner of the county.

It is bounded on the north by a portion of the east and west line separating Highland County from Brown, while on the east it is limited by a part of the dividing line between Adams and Brown. On the south, it borders on Jackson Township, and on the west it is limited by Washington.

The surface is level in the west, and undulating in the north and south, the only hill land bordering the course of Brush Creek through the township. The soil is generally productive, being, for the greater portion, limestone land, and well adapted to the production of wheat and corn. The flat land in the western part of the township is mostly a compact white clay soil, rich in all the elements of vegetable growth, except organic matter, which is characteristic of the localities known as the black maple swamps. These white clay lands, under their present culture, are not abundantly productive, but will some day, under wise culture, become the most valuable lands of the township.

The township was formerly covered with a dense growth of timber, which differed in kind and quality in the two districts above mentioned. The forest trees of the flat lands are mostly white maple, beech, several species of the oak, elm and hickory, with a dense undergrowth of hazel-brush and grape-vines. This locality is especially noted for a species of wild grapes, called the "Fox grape," from its peculiar odor. The timber of the upland is white oak, black maple, ash, black walnut and some poplar, scattered among which are the smaller growths, dogwood, mulberry and redwood.

The distinct geological formation is the Cincinnati group, the predominant one of the county, the very summit of which series is attained in the northeastern portion of Eagle Township.

The agricultural products of Eagle are the chief sources of wealth of the people. The principal grains are wheat, corn and oats. Tobacco, within the last five years, has become a favorite crop with quite a number of farmers, and the quality as well as the quantity of the yield is not discouraging to those who properly cultivate and handle the crop. A few individuals are engaged in stock-raising and trading in a general way, but the greater portion of the inhabitants depend upon the products of the soil for a livelihood.

The township is well drained by Brush Creek and its tributaries, with the exception, perhaps, of a part of the western portion; but those lands are now being tiled and drained by artificial means, which is enhancing their value a great deal.

The political complexion of the township is and always has been Democratic. With 1,250 inhabitants, Eagle has a voting population of 300, 128 of whom are Republicans, and the remainder Democrats. Twenty-seven of the Republican voters are colored.

Most of the heads of families are descendants of the first settlers who began to locate here about 1805. They, as a class, are sober and industrious persons, after whom the rising generation may well example. Besides the three church organizations supported in the village of Fincastle, there are some four or five others located at different points of the township. Several large Sabbath schools are sustained at many of the schoolhouses by energetic Christian persons, and which have a vast influence for good among the people.

The educational advantages of the township are such as are furnished by the common school only, yet they compare favorably, we believe, with the schools of like character throughout the county. New houses have been lately built, and generally furnished with modern improvements in school furniture, and the people are awakening to the importance of devoting more time and money to the advancement of the public schools.

Although none of the noble sons of Eagle have enrolled their names alongside of those emblazoned on the immortal pages of history, yet several have attained a degree of eminence far above the mediocre. They are not wanting in patriotic principles, as has more than once been shown when the country demanded their services. In the war of 1812, the war with Mexico, and in the late rebellion, Eagle had her representatives. In the latter war, more than two-thirds of her voting population enlisted in the cause. Scarcely a family was there that did not send a father or a son to the front, many of whom now sleep beneath Southern skies.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the first families that settled in Eagle Township was that of —— Livingston, who settled on the farm now resided upon by William Rhoten. Here also lived the Darling family. In 1806, William Laycock located here and built a cabin near the spring west of the road. This was the only house on the road at that time between New Market and Ripley, excepting the "old Gardner residence," in what is now Jefferson Township. Laycock, shortly after his coming, built a still-house in the woods directly east of Rhoten's present residence, and dug a ditch from the spring at the house to the still, which furnished him with an ample supply of pure water. Here Capt. Abraham Shepherd halted and refreshed his men with Laycock's brandy, while on the march to Sandusky and Detroit in 1812.

Jonas Sams came from Westmoreland County, Penn., to Kentucky, and thence to Ohio in 1803. Two years later, he settled on the head-waters of Brush Creek, in Eagle Township, on lands now owned by Milton Scott. Sams was an old hunter and Indian fighter, an expert woodsman, thoroughly familiar with frontier life. He was with Col. Crawford at his defeat and capture near the Wyandot village in 1782, and experienced the horrors of that fearful retreat. He says, in an account of that disastrous undertaking, that he and his brother, Jonathan Sams, joined Crawford's men at the Mingo Bottoms, and that, after the defeat of Crawford, he and seven others started for the fort at Wheeling, but that, after a perilous journey of ten days, four of which they were closely pursued by Indians, only he and two of his companions arrived at the point of destination, the others having been killed by their pursuers. The same paper gives the date of his birth as November 18, 1756. Of his own family, one son, Nehemiah Sams, now in his ninetieth year, is still living.

In 1807, Robert Breckenridge, who had previously purchased 1,000 acres of land on the waters of the West Fork of Brush Creek, removed from Bourbon County, Ky., and built a house on said land, near the late residence of James Wilson. Breckenridge was of Irish descent, and was born in Virginia. He was one of the few who took an active part in the early history of Eagle

Township, and he was no less active in the affairs of the county. In 1823, he was one of the Board of Commissioners that contracted for the building of the first court house at Georgetown. He was also for several years one of the Associate Judges of this county. His wife's maiden name was Mary Wright, and they had born to them thirteen children—Alexander, Samuel, William, James, Mary (Mrs. Kincaid, still living), Merrill, Rodney, Lucinda, Eliza, Salina, Margaret, Preston and Anna. John C., a grandson of Robert Breckenridge, resides on a portion of the land formerly owned by him.

The Coulter family settled on the head-waters of the West Fork of Brush Creek about 1809. William Coulter and wife first came. They were of Scotch descent, and emigrated from Pennsylvania to this county. Coulter was a powder-maker by trade, and was quite a welcome comer to the Brush Creek settlement. He was one among those from Eagle Township that served in the war of 1812. Shortly after the war, his father, James Coulter, came to his son's new home, and built a cabin a short distance from his residence, in which he lived alone and taught school for several years. He had several hundred dollars in silver, which he buried somewhere near his home before his death, and which has caused many stones to be turned and holes dug, but as yet "Coulter's piggin of silver" is safe. He had a son, John Coulter, that served in the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1803–04.

John Baker, also a Pennsylvanian, located on the farm owned at present by his son George in the year 1807.

The first settler in the Baker neighborhood was Adam Erwin. He located on the farm adjoining the Baker land on the north in 1804. Erwin built a still-house on the branch near his house, which was in operation as late as 1834. In this neighborhood resided the Records family. Spencer Records, a man of moderate education and considerable genius, built the first water-mill in the township. The Records family were Irish by birth, and came to Eagle Township in 1807.

Abraham Edgington, the first Justice of the Peace for Eagle Township after the erection of Jackson from its territory, lived at that time on the farm now owned by John Stanforth. He located there about 1810 or 1812. Benjamin Gutridge settled on land near Edgington's in 1814. He came from Kentucky.

The Alexanders came to Brush Creek in 1811. There were two brothers, John and Andrew, with their families. They came from near Stanton, Augusta Co., Va. They have numerous descendants now living in and about Fincastle. Andrew Alexander, son of John Alexander, is the oldest man living in Eagle Township. In speaking of early days in Eagle, he said: "My father, John Alexander, came here in 1811. The following year, we moved on the farm now owned by William Burns. We had for neighbors Breckenridge on the east, Cowans, Hughes and Millers, on the creek below us, but none on the west. That year, McCollister was teaching in an old log cabin on the branch running through the farm now owned by J. R. Carey, and he dismissed his school and volunteered in the war. There were a plenty of deer, wild turkeys and other game in this region then, and north of where we lived were favorite hunting-grounds, where my uncle, Andrew, Jonas Sams, the Reynolds boys and Neal Washburne have spent many days." Of the early settlers he said: "Old man Murphy lived then on the Vance farm, afterward on the Widow Cross farm, and he shortly sold to Jacob Marquis, who started a tannery there. Jeremiah Fenton lived on the Fenton farm. The others that I now recollect, and who resided near here, were John Cross, Joseph Edgington, Abraham Edgington, Thomas Heatherly, the Ramseys and John McCanlas," and the others who have been previously named.

J. W. Laycock

Isaac Carey built a house near where J. R. Carey resides, in 1817. He came with his father's family to near Emeral, Adams County, in 1801. He served with his brothers, John and William, in the war of 1812, and, after his return, worked at the old furnaces in Adams County. In 1818, he married Miss Catharine Eyler, and immediately moved in his new home, before named, where he resided until his death, in April, 1866. Isaac Carey was a man of some note in official circles of the township and county. He was elected Justice of the Peace of Eagle Township in 1834, which position he filled for six years; afterward served as one of the Associate Judges of the county until the new Constitution abolished the office and created a Probate Judge instead. Of his family, one son, Dr. S. E. Carey, rose to considerable distinction as a man of business and learnlng. He graduated in the Ohio Medical College in 1844, and afterward became one of its Professors. He afterward helped to found a medical college at Indianapolis, Ind., of which he was some time one of the faculty. He always took an active part in home enterprises, and was one of the leading men in getting the C. & E. R. R. through this county.

John Bradley came to Eagle Township with his father about 1814. Mr. Bradley has seen much of the early history of the township. He resided on his father's farm, known as the Bradley residence, until within a few years, when he located in Winchester, Adams County, where he yet resides. He built the first house in Fincastle for John Frierun, and was instrumental in organizing the Methodist Church at that place. He says he cast one of the four votes polled in Eagle Township for John Quincy Adams for President in 1828. His parents came from Lancaster County, Penn., to Ohio in 1808.

Among those that located in the township from 1812 to 1820, inclusive, may be mentioned William Lurgey, Robison Spears, Samuel Masters, Abijah Moore, the Kettermans, William Denney, John Burris and John Rice.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

No very reliable information can be had concerning the early officers of the township. Probably most of the names of the early Justices of the Peace are given below, but as to the exact date of election and the term served, we can get nothing very satisfactory.

At the time of the division of Eagle Township, Stephen Reynold and James Kindle were acting as Justices. After the division, in 1823, Abraham Edgington was the first Justice of the Peace. Robert Breckenridge served in the same capacity about this time. Among some old papers formerly belonging to Francis Alexander, I found a commission from Allen Trimble, then Governor of Ohio, to Alexander, empowering him to act as a Justice of the Peace in and for Eagle Township. The date of this commission is the 8th day of June, 1829.

In 1834, Isaac Carey was elected a Justice of the township. Eli Goldsbury and Adams Morrow served in the same capacity following Carey.

William Laycock was one of the Justices, probably at the time of Alexander's election.

Daniel McLaughlin and Zeb Ketterman, about 1840.

Eli Goldsbury, from 1841 to 1845.

Robert Dunn, from —— to 1855.

L. S. Martin, from 1859 to 1871.

J. C. Breckenridge, from 1871 to 1880.

J. H. Brown, from 1880 to 188–.

Adams Morrow, from 1853 to 1856.

P. E. Hare, from 1856 to 1871.

A. R. Skinner, from 1871 to 1877.

Nelson Long, from 1877 to 188–.

1848—Clerk, John McColgin; Trustees, Jesse Cross, Joseph Heaton, Benjamin Gutridge; Treasurer, Abraham Edgington; Constable, William Bruce.

1849—Clerk, Peter Wamacks; Trustees, James Cowan, Jesse Cross and Benjamin Gutridge; Treasurer, Adams Morrow; Constables, John Hare and Oliver Edgington; Justice of the Peace, Daniel McLaughlin.

1850—Trustees, Jesse Cross, Daniel McLaughlin, James Cowan; Treasurer, Adams Morrow; Constable, William Bruce (appointed); Clerk, P. S. Wamacks.

1851—Clerk, P. S. Wamacks; Trustees, Henry Eyler, Daniel McLaughlin, James Cowan; Constable, W. E. Bruce.

1852—Clerk, S. N. Records; Treasurer, Adams Morrow; Constable, Joseph Edie; Trustee, Zebadee Ketterman; Justice of the Peace, Chris Holmes.

1853—Clerk, S. N. Records; Treasurer, Adams Morrow; Trustees, Isaac Carey, William Tomb, Daniel Hare; Assessor, Francis Alexander; Constable, Z. Ketterman.

1854—Clerk, J. H. Bradford; Treasurer, Adams Morrow; Assessor, Daniel McLaughlin; Constable, Wilson Maddox; Trustees, Jesse Cross, Jeremiah Wilson, Daniel Denny.

1855—Clerk, S. S. Cowan; Assessor, Jesse Cross; Trustees, S. N. Records, Hugh Miller; Constable, C. N. Page; Justices of the Peace, Adams Morrow, Robert Dunn.

1856—Clerk, James Wilson; Treasurer, J. C. Breckenridge; Assessor, Lilly Stivers; Constables, E. A. Sellmon (Milton Scott, appointed); Trustees, Jesse Cross, Beasley Stivers, J. N. Records.

1857—Clerk, James Wilson; Assessor, Lilley Stivers; Treasurer, John F. Searight; Constable, J. B. Hill.

1858—Clerk, James Wilson; Assessor, Jesse Cross; Treasurer, J. F. Searight; Constable, J. B. Hill; Trustees, L. W. Brouse, J. R. Hare, A. R. Skinner.

1859—Clerk, R. B. McClanahan; Assessor, Jesse Cross; Treasurer, J. F. Searight; Constable, John Demaris; Trustees, Henry Eyler, George Cornelius, Lewis Brouse.

1860—Clerk, Z. B. Winters; Assessor, Lilley Stivers; Treasurer, J. F. Searight; Constable, John Demaris; Trustees, H. Eyler, William Borden, George Cornelius.

1861—Clerk, Z. B. Winters; Assessor, Jesse Cross; Treasurer, William Alexander; Constable, N. P. Long; Trustees, William Borden, J. Reese, G. W. Cornelius.

1862—Clerk, Z. B. Winters; Assessor, Jesse Cross; Treasurer, William Alexander; Constable, John Demaris; Justices of the Peace, Lewis Martin and P. E. Hare.

1863—Clerk, Z. B. Winters; Treasurer, William Alexander; Constable, John Demeris; Trustees, Hugh Miller, W. A. Borden, Henry Eyler.

1864—Clerk, Z. B. Winters; Assessor, John Heaton; Treasurer, Jesse Cross; Constable, D. L. Robbins; Trustees, Kindle Bowen, W. M. Robbins, L. W. Brouse.

1865—Clerk, Z. B. Winters; Treasurer, Jesse Cross; Assessor, John Heaton; Constable, D. L. Robbins; Trustees, G. W. Shaw, J. R. Hare, L. W Brouse.

1866—Clerk, Z. B. Winters; Treasurer, John Alexander; Assessor, Beasley Stivers; Constable, D. L. Robbins; Trustees, L. W. Brouse, C. C. Eyler, G. W. Shaw.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

September 24, 1819, Jonathan Sams and Elizabeth Bratten, by Noah Sprenger.

Be it remembered that in this day, I the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for Brown County, Ohio, joined Henry Edgington and Margaret Beard, both of Eagle Township, and county aforesaid, in the solemn bonds of matrimony.

This the 5th day of August, 1819.

STEPHEN REYNOLDS, *Justice of the Peace.*

April 17, 1820, Robert Kincade and Mary Breckenridge, by Robert Moore, Justice of the Peace.

July 2, 1820, John Selmon and Hannah Reynolds, by Robert Moore, Justice of the Peace.

January 4, 1819—This day a license is issued to join George Reynolds and Hannah and Middleswart together in the bonds of matrimony according to law.

ABRAHAM SHEPHERD, *Clerk.*

September 9, 1819—This day a license issued to join Nehemiah Sams and Sally Bratten together in the bonds of matrimony according to law.

MILLS.

The early settlers of that portion of Brown (then Adams) County comprised within the present limits of Eagle Township experienced not a little inconvenience from a want of mills suitable for preparing their corn and wheat for food.

The old-time hand-mill, with its oddly constructed buhr-stones, was, indeed, quite an improvement, in a labor-saving point of view, over the clumsy pestle and mortar, yet the laboriousness of that process of preparing meal was necessarily very great. There were some three or four of the above-mentioned hand-mills in as many different settlements within the boundaries of this township when Reynolds' mill was put in operation. It was driven by horse-power, and was said to be the second of the kind erected within the present limits of Brown County, the other having been built a short time previous at Levanna, on he Ohio River. Joseph Reynolds came to Limestone (Maysville), Ky., from New York State in 1799, and, in the spring of 1800, purchased 1,250 acres of land in what is now Jackson (formerly Eagle) Township, and began clearing out a farm the same season. In 1804–05, having a large family himself, and other settlers having arrived in the vicinity, the hand-mill was found to be inadequate for the grinding of the grain of the settlement, and, after some bother in getting suitable buhrs, the horse-mill was put in operation. This supplied the wants of the people on Red Oak and Eagle Creeks, as well as those of his own immediate neighborhood, then known as the "Yankee Settlement." This mill stood on a slight elevation, a few rods east of the residence of Eli Long, Esq. The farm now owned by Long was formerly the old Reynolds homestead. Here Joseph Reynolds settled in 1800.

Previous to the year 1809, there were no mills other than the above mentioned nearer the settlement on Brush Creek in this township, than one on Cherry Fork, in Adams County; Patterson's, near what is now Hillsboro, in Highland County, and Sutton's Mill, near Decatur, within the present limits of Brown County.

About the year 1809, Spencer Records erected a small water-mill on Brush Creek, at a point about two miles below the present village of Fincastle. This was the first mill of the kind in the township. It was of the pattern known as the "tub-wheel," had but one pair of buhr-stones, and, although so very insignificant in its construction, yet, in those days, it was considered an important improvement in the settlement. It is said that Records dressed the buhr-stones from a kind of quartz found in the Sunfish Hills, Adams County, and brought them to the above-named place.

In the year 1812, Robert Breckenridge, who had lately removed from Kentucky to a large tract of land lying on the waters of Brush Creek, in Eagle Township, built a saw and grist mill on the creek, above the site of Records, and about one mile below the town of Fincastle. This was also driven by water-power, being a decided improvement on Records' little "tub-wheel," and was for a time the best mill in the vicinity. It was finally torn down, however, on account of the great labor and expense of keeping the dam repaired, the situation not being suitable for a mill of the kind, and the buhr-stones and other fixtures were removed to Breckenridge's residence, north of the creek, where he had a horse-mill constructed from them.

The term "horse-mill" was applied to that kind of mills which were driven by horse-power. The were constructed of heavy timbers, posts and cross-ties, so framed together as to support a large upright shaft or cylinder, which rested its lower extremity in a socket, and which was connected above with a set of cog-wheels, that, in turn, gave motion to the buhr-stones. The frame-work of the mill was large enough to allow the extension of a sweep or lever some ten or twelve feet long from the upright central shaft; to the lever or sweep, one or more horses were hitched, and, while a boy below vigorously applied the lash to keep up power, the "jolly miller" stood on a platform above, and manipulated the hopper and his pipe with one hand, and the old-fashioned bolting-chest with the other.

Of these horse-mills there were several in the township. Among the first built was the Kincaid Mill. It was built in 1815, by Samuel Kincaid, on his farm near Brush Creek. Later, quite a good one was built by Jacob Borris, near his residence, in the northeastern portion of the township. This mill was afterward removed to Fincastle, and the frame of it is still standing on a lot near Dr. Carey's residence.

After the removal of Breckenridge's mill from the creek to his home, John McCormick, an old soldier of the Revolution, who came from Pennsylvania to Adams County, Ohio, about the year 1812, rebuilt and greatly improved the Records Mill. In addition to the water-power, a tread-wheel, or tramp-wheel, as it is usually termed, was attached to the machinery, so that, in times of drouths and low water, the mill would not have to remain idle. There was a saw-mill connected with the grist-mill also. The McCormick Mill was for many years one of the better class of mills throughout that region. It passed under the management of various parties, and assumed almost as many different names, the last of which was the Cameron Mill.

It was torn down several years ago.

The Shreaves Mill, situated on White Oak Creek, where it cuts the northwest portion of the township, was of some local notoriety from 1845 to 1860. About the last-named date, the "Swamp Fox," a large saw-mill that had been built in 1848, on the Sardinia & Fincastle road, about two miles from the former place, for the purpose of sawing material for the plank road then under construction from Williamsburg, Clermont County, to Fincastle, Brown County, had corn and wheat buhr-stones attached to its machinery, and did considerable grinding for several years. This mill stood near the line between Washington and Eagle Townships, on the Cress farm. Greene Rose put the first saw in this mill.

The first steam-mill in the township was built at Fincastle, by Thomas Selmon and J. T. Brown, in 1843–44. This was replaced with the present one, by D. M. Sayers and S. W. Swain, in 1868. It is a two and one-half story frame, furnished with modern improvements in machinery, and has the reputation of making an excellent grade of flour. It is under the control of William Peddicord, Esq., and is known as the Eagle Mill.

SCHOOLS.

The educational advantages of this region in the days of our forefathers were very limited indeed. Comparatively few they were who possessed the ability to instruct in even the rudiments of those branches of learning essential to an English education. The schoolhouses were necessarily rude in construction and furniture. The duration of the school term was not more than sixteen weeks—usually but thirteen, as the boys and girls could not be spared from the duties of farm work longer than that time; and, as that was in the winter season, when the few bad roads were at their worst, and taking into consideration, also, that many families lived two and some three miles distant from the school house, we are surprised at the advance in learning these hardy boys and girls made.

But the master was a character suited to the times and surroundings. He thoroughly believed in all—whatever their abilities or desires—walking in the pathway of knowledge, and, having physical powers at least on a par with his mental capacity, he usually carried out his theory to the letter, as many a youth could testify with "streaming eyes and striped back."

The first schoolhouse in the township, from what we can learn from the oldest living inhabitants, stood on the farm belonging at present to Joshua Carey. It was situated on the "branch," just below his house, and was of course not a very costly structure. Andrew Alexander, who recollects this house, says it was simply a poor kind of log cabin, as were all the houses in those days, built of round logs, and covered with clapboards held in position by weight-poles. The fire-place occupied one end of the structure, and a huge door the other. Light was admitted through an opening made in the side of the building by cutting out one or more logs and fitting in a frame of cross-sticks, covered with greased paper, as glass was not a procurable commodity then. The floor was laid with puncheons hewn on the school-grounds, while the seats were split from saplings and supported by pins driven into them. Along the side of the house occupied by the window was a large slab, or puncheon, supported on pins driven into the wall, and which served as a writing-desk for the entire school. The branches taught were reading, spelling, arithmetic and writing, the master furnishing each pupil with suitable quill pens The first teacher in this school was Samuel McCollister. Some of the scholars who attended here were the Alexanders. John Miller, Hugh Miller, David Cowan, James Cowan, Dumfield Rhodes, John Murphy, Abe and Reuben Laycock and Polly Rhoades. John Records also taught this school.

The second schoolhouse stood on brush Creek, on the Breckenridge farm; Francis Alexander and John Mahan, teachers. The third house was on the farm owned by Andrew Alexander, and later known as the John McClelahan farm; Josiah Records and Francis Alexander, teachers. The date of these houses is from 1807 to 1818.

Another of the earlier schoolhouses was situated on the farm of Abraham Edgington, now known as the McVay farm. The Bakers, Edgingtons, Breckenridges, Kirkpatricks and Gutridges attended school here. John Helms was the first teacher. And still another one stood on the hill, just east of the present residence of James and Jesse Cross, north of Fincastle. School was held here for several years. The above earlier schools were all supported by subscription. The person desiring to teach would circulate a subscription paper in the neighborhood, taking as pay wheat, corn, flax, or anything in way of barter, when money could not be had, and, if he could get subscriptions sufficient to realize $8 or $10 per month, he would open a school. The tuition was from $1.50 to $2 per scholar for a term of thirteen weeks. No examinations of teachers were held, and any one might teach who could "read, write and

cipher." After the formation of school districts and election of local Directors, subscriptions were secured by them. About 1830, some public funds were added to the subscription. Until 1840, even schoolhouses were built by subscription. In 1852, township districts were divided into subdistricts, the tuition funds raised by taxation, and schools put on a better and more liberal basis.

About 1820, a schoolhouse was built in the northwestern portion of the township, near the present residence of William Borden, and known as the Ketterman Schoolhouse. In 1834, the first schoolhouse was erected on the present site of Fincastle. Saily McNeely and a Miss Wylie were among the first teachers. The house was built of hewn logs, covered with an oak-shingle roof, and stood on the lot now occupied by the Christian Church. The first frame school building in the township was built in Fincastle in 1847. It stood on the lot lying in the southeast angle, formed at the crossing of School and Cooper streets. This was occupied until 1881, when the present building, in the south end of town. and fronting the Hillsboro & Ripley Turnpike, was erected.

THE SUB-SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The sub-school districts in Eagle Township number eight in all. District No. 1 is located in the northeastern portion of the township, near the residence of John Dunn. The house Is a frame, in good repair and is known as the McVay Schoolhouse. The district enumorates—white males, 31; females, 18; total, 49; no colored pupils. Wages paid last school year, $30 per month for first quarter; $33.33⅓ for second quarter.

District No. 2 includes the town of Fincastle and vicinity. The house has been lately erected, and is furuished with patent desks and other improvements. The district enumerates—white males, 28; females, 38; colored, 1; total, 67. Wages paid, $25 per month for first quarter; $30 per month for second quarter. Nine months school, including summer term.

District No. 3 is located in the southeastern portion of the township. The house is on Peter Roselot's farm, and is in good repair. The district enumerates—males, 27; females. 26; colored, 2; total, 55. Wages paid last school year, $33.33⅓ per month.

District No. 4 is in the southwestern portion of the township. The house has been lately rebuilt and newly furnished. The enumeration of this district is—white males, 27; females. 18; total, 45. No colored pupils. Wages paid last school year, $35 per month.

District No. 5 is in the northwestern part of the township, and is one of the largest. The house is situated at the crossing of the Fincastle & Sardinia and Arnheim & Mowrytown roads, and is widely known as the Borden Schoolhouse. The district enumerates—males, 28; females, 27; total, 55. Wages paid last school year, $33.33⅓ per month.

District No. 6 is the colored school of the township. The district includes most of the territory known as "The Settlement," and, although somewhat extensive in scope, is comparatively meager in point of numbers. The enumeration is—males, 24; females, 19; total, 43. Wages, $33.33⅓ per month.

District No. 7 is one of the fractional districts of the township, including a portion of Highland County. It lies in the northwest portion, and is known as "Dixie." The district in this township enumerates—males, 13; females, 12. Draws from Highland County—males, 17; females, 15. Total number of pupils in the district, 57. Wages paid in 1881–82, $35 per month.

District No. 8 is the largest district in the township, and is located in the southern portion. The house was built in 1879. and is in good repair. It is

situated near the residence of H. L. Vance, and is known as the South Fincastle Schoolhouse. The enumeration in 1881 was—males, 35; females, 41; total, 76. Wages paid teacher, $35 per month.

Eagle Township has sent forth many excellent teachers "to rear the tender thoughts" and "teach the young idea how to shoot." Among the present resident teachers may be mentioned M. L. Abbott, Waldo Hare, Lizzie Elliott, Carrie Laney, A. N. Overstake, C. B. Stratton, Amos Eyler, Elzaphin Sayers, the Misses Fenton and T. M. Hare.

CHURCHES.

United Brethren Church.—Meetings for worship were held at private houses until about 1820, when the United Brethren Association erected a log house near the present site of the Borden Schoolhouse. The building was used both for church and school purposes, and was generally known as the Ketterman Schoolhouse. The association met regularly at the schoolhouse at this point until within the last year, when, through the activity and liberality of some of the members, a new and commodious frame church has been erected. It stands near the school building, on a lot given by John Euvard, one of the oldest living members of the church at this place.

The first minister in charge of the church here was Rev. Bessie. Following him, Revs. Toppin, Harrison and Davis ministered to the spiritual welfare of the organization. Rev. George Hempleton is the minister in charge at present.

Some of the more active members of the church, those who have labored zealously for the growth of the society, are John Euvard, William Parish, T. A. Borden, John McFadden, William Scott and William McFadden.

Crum Chapel.—This church was organized by a body of Methodists in 1855. The church lot was donated by John Denny. The house is a frame, and is situated near Denny's residence, in the eastern portion of the township. Dedicated by Elder Crum.

Christian Chapel.—Elsewhere mention is made of the organization of the Christian Church in this township. The first church, as there stated, was built in 1842. This was a frame building, of very poor accommodations. In 1867, the members felt that a more commodious house was absolutely necessary for their accommodation, and accordingly their present neat and comfortable brick chapel was completed. Elder J. P. Daughtery delivered the dedicatory sermon, in the presence of a large audience, in September (we believe) of above given year. There were present on this occasion quite a number of noted ministers of the church, prominent among whom was Elder Mathew Gardner. The church was first organized at Fincastle, by Alexander McClain, a man of fair talents and of some notoriety forty years ago. Of the early members, Thomas Selmon, John Alexander, Sr., William Marsh and David Selmon may be named.

The Disciples' Church at Fincastle, as has been stated, was built in 1851. The minister in charge at that time was Rev. Daniel Dillon. Isaac Carey and family, Andrew and Spencer Records and their families, were among earliest members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, built at Fincastle in 1841, and which is still in use, was dedicated by Presiding Elder W. H. Raper. J. W. Clark and Rev. Steward had charge of this organization in its infancy. Robert Shepherd, John McKnight, John Manker. David Denny and Orin Basset, early members.

There was at one time an Associate Reformed Church at Fincastle.

The Baptist Church (colored).—In 1818, a large tract of land was pur-

chased in the western part of Eagle Township, by the agents of Samuel Gist, for homes for his slaves in Virginia, whom he had lately freed. Shortly after their coming here, a Baptist association was formed, and, soon after, a church was built, which is still standing. It is a log building, and stands near the C. & E. R. R., about one mile west of South Fincastle Station. Rev. Charles Smith took a prominent part in helping organize the church, baptizing fifty persons in one day. Most of the persons who settled these lands became members of this organization. Their names, with an account of the settlement, are given elsewhere.

The Methodist Episcopal Church (*colored*) was built some years after the Baptist Church. The present building is a very comfortable frame, situated on the Fincastle & Sardinia road, a short distance from Five Points Station, on C. & E. Ry.

CEMETERIES.

"All that tread
The globe are but a handful, to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom."

"The majestic and courtly roads which monarchs pass over, the way that the men of letters tread, the path the warrior traverses, the short and simple annals of the poor, all lead to the same place, all terminate, however varied in their routes, in that one enormous house which is appointed for all living."

However great the privations and self-denials of our pioneer forefathers, however successful in the conquest of their undertakings, they, like "all that tread the globe," have to meet one common enemy—Death, who conquers all.

The Aerl Cemetery.—The above "hallowed spot" is the oldest place of burial in the township. It is situated in the northeastern portion of the township, on the farm owned by the widow of James Wilson, lately deceased, and formerly known as the Aerl farm, originally a part of the Breckinridge purchase. It lies just a few rods east of the old Breckinridge home, which is still standing, and contains something over one acre of ground. It is in a state of neglect at present, although some fresh-made mounds met our eyes, the walks and many of the graves being overgrown with weeds and briars.

It was made a place of burial as early as the year 1809, Elias Boatman being the first person interred there. Shortly following, two women, named Davis and Miller respectively, were buried near Boatman, and from that time until the present it has been a place of public interment.

In looking through this "city of the dead," with its quaint old headstones, blackened by the storms of many winters, we find recorded thereon the names of many who took an active part in the pioneer history of Eagle Township.

The following are a few of them:

Adam Erwin, died March 30, 1844, aged eighty years eight months and twenty-seven days. Nancy, his wife, died in 1860, aged eighty-three years.

Jeremiah Fenton, died November 19, 1863, in his eighty-fifth year. Susan, his wife, died March 8, 1828, aged forty-seven years.

Stephen Carey, died February 29, 1832, in his sixty-seventh year.

Joseph Eyler, died July 29, 1839, in his eightieth year. Mary Ann, his wife, died March 13, 1841, in her seventy-fifth year.

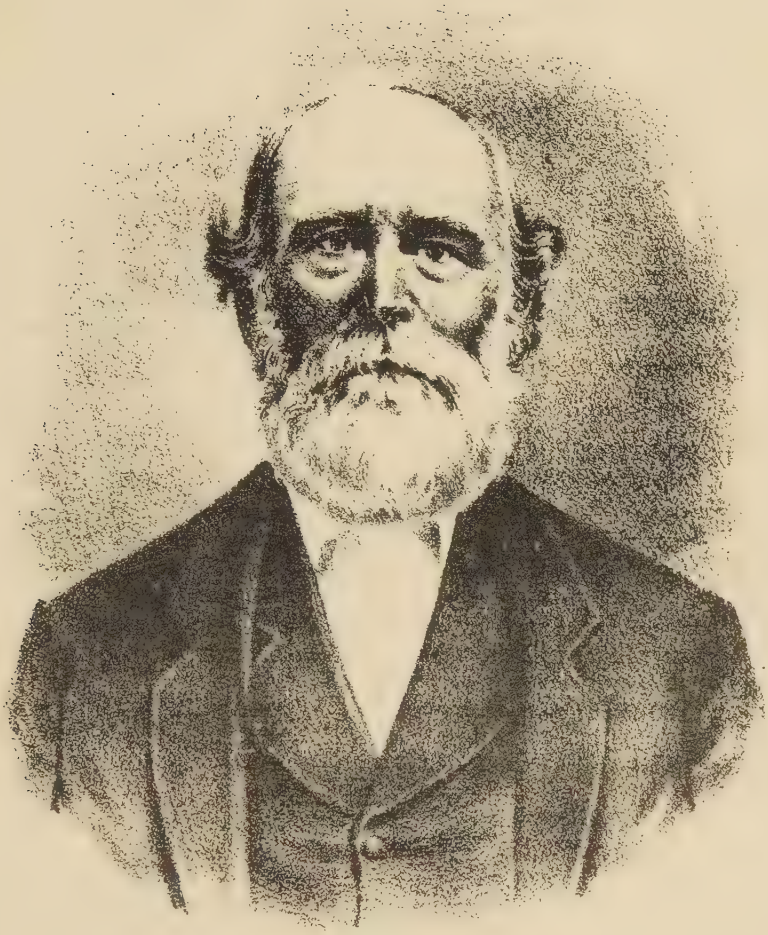
Solomon McVay died March 3, 1875, in his ninetieth year.

Elder Charles Payne died May 24, 1857, aged eighty-five years.

William Butlar, born in 1771, near Boston, England, died November, 1875.

William Lurguy, died in 1862, in his eighty-ninth year.

John Alexander, died March 3, 1832, in his seventy-seventh year. Jannett, his wife, died September 19, 1836, in her seventieth year.



John R. Crosby.

John Records, died October, 1872, aged eighty years.

Abraham Edgington, died August 2, 1848, aged sixty eight years three months and two days.

Isaac Aerl died February 23, 1851, in his sixty-ninth year.

Patrick McLaughlin died August 19, 1848, aged seventy-four years five months and seven days.

John Cuss, died April 11, 1849, in his eighty-fourth year.

Dr. John Buchannan, died March 30, 1859, in his forty-second year.

Samuel King Stivers, died August 7, 1864, in his seventy-eighth year. Mary Creed Stivers, wife of above, died January 3, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.

Among those buried here who heroically sacrificed their lives in the struggle to maintain the Union, and whose resting-place should never be forgotten while the stars and stripes protect our homes, are Capt. La Fayette Hare, John Edgington, Jesse Breckenridge, William Breckenridge, Corwin Bell, John Sayers, Richard Cowan, Lawrence Smith, Amos Rees, Samuel Pursel, William Black, Thomas Wilson, William Tigart, Nelson Records and John Hare.

THE FINCASTLE CEMETERY.

As early as the year 1864, from a want of family lots in the old Aerl Cemetery, it was urgently demanded that a new burial-place be selected in a suitable and convenient part of the township. But it was not until the year 1866 that the present beautiful site occupied by the Fincastle Burying-Grounds was determined upon. The grounds occupy the northwestern corner of what was once the Fincastle Fair Grounds, and a more beautiful spot for the final resting-place of the dead could not have been found in the township.

The cemetery is surrounded by a substantial stone fence, and from the arrangement of the walks and shrubbery, presents a very neat appearance to the passer-by.

The first interment in this cemetery was the remains of Dr. Samuel Laney. His grave is just to the left of the gate fronting the Ripley & Hillsboro Turnpike. And strange to say, his was the only grave in the cemetery for more than one year after his interment. In thinking of this, we are reminded of the words of Prentice:

"Thou sleepest here, all, all alone!
No other grave is near thine own.
'Tis well, 'tis well; but oh, such fate
Seems very, very desolate."

The Burris Cemetery is a family graveyard, and is situated on the farm of John Burris, in the northeastern portion of the township.

The colored people in "the settlement," in the western part of the township, have burial-grounds near the Baptist and Methodist churches.

ROADS.

The roads of this, like those of other portions of the West, at the time of first settlement, were mere paths traced by the deer, elk, buffalo and other wild animals, with an occasional well-beaten trail found by the Indians. One of these latter trails was formerly well defined in its course across Eagle Township, and was widely known as

YORK'S TRACE.

It crossed near the Stivers settlement, south through the James Wilson farm, thence near the old salt wells, on Eagle Creek, in Jackson Township, through to Logan's Gap, on the Ohio River. Tradition tells us that an old hunter and trapper named York, "blazed" the trees along this once Indian

trail, whence it became known as York's Trace. Some of his bear-traps were still standing in the vicinity as late as 1818.

THE HILLSBORO & RIPLEY TURNPIKE.

This was surveyed about 1836 by Williams Bros., of Cincinnati, and Samuel K. Stivers. The general direction of this road is along the course of the old road that connected the above-named places, and which was the first public highway through this section. Although the necessary funds were raised by the people of Eagle Township to complete this turnpike through it, yet, by some "crookedness," or misapplication of the money, the people in this and Jackson Township, also those in White Oak and Concord Townships, in Highland County, were "left in the mud."

As proof of the wrong done the citizens of Eagle Township in the construction of the above-named turnpike, we give the following list of names of residents of the township, with amount subscribed and paid by each:

Joseph Heaton, $250; J. N. Records, $300; J. McKnight, $300; Tom Selmon, $250; Adams Morrow, $300; Moore Edgington, $200; Isaac Carey, $300; James Cowan, $200; David Cowan, $50; Joe Massie, $50; Brice Edgington, $50; Andrew Alexander, $50; John Alexander, $50; Charles Welsh, $50; Jesse Cross, $150; S. King Stivers, $300.

THE PLANK ROAD.

The plank road that was to connect Williamsburg, Clermont County, and Fincastle, of Brown County, was the next road scheme following the Hillsboro & Ripley pike, by which the people were again induced to subscribe liberally, and, as usual, were "left in the mire."

About the year 1850, some very prominent men of the county took up the plausible theory of building plank roads throughout the county, instead of turnpikes, as the former could be built much cheaper than the latter and were quite durable. And as that seemed a novel way of utilizing the extensive forests of this region, of course the people readily fell in with the plans of the agitators.

The proposed plan was to extend the plank road then under construction from Batavia to Williamsburg, Clermont County, from the latter point via Mt. Oreb and Sardinia, to Fincastle, of this township and county. This was an idea. Fincastle would be the terminus of the road, and having already the funds paid for the proposed turnpike aforementioned, the town would rapidly increase in wealth and population. Dr. Carey, believing in the wisdom of the scheme, urged the appointment of meetings for the discussion of the subject. Meetings were held. The people became enthusiastic over plank roads. They subscribed liberally to further its progress; the road-bed was graded; timber felled and sawed into planks, a few of which were laid between Sardinia and Fincastle; they (the planks, of course) curled and warped up in the sun, the trees ceased falling, the mills stopped for want of logs and—the plank road disappeared in the mud.

THE HILLSBORO & RIPLEY PIKE.

The Hillsboro & Ripley pike deserved attention again. Plank roads were not profitable investments. Besides, the wrong done the fathers in the matter of the turnpike deserved righting by the sons. The gap in the pike through this township should be completed. This subject was agitated frequently from 1850 to 1878. Then the proper plan for constructing the road was advocated, namely, the people interested in the road to raise 20 per cent of its estimated cost, the remainder to be raised on taxable property of the

county, and secured by interest-bearing bonds. This ignored "stock companies," and was liberal enough in its general tenor.

Through the energy of the members of the State Legislature from this county, a special act to authorize the Commissioners of Brown County, Ohio, to construct a free turnpike road from the terminus of the Ripley & Hillsboro Turnpike to Highland County line, was passed April 17, 1878. Immediately after the passage of this act, the following paper was circulated among the people by several of the leading citizens:

We, the undersigned, agree to pay the amount set opposite our respective names, at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Commissioners of Brown County, Ohio, to aid in constructing a free turnpike road, beginning at the Highland County line on the farm of Peter Overstake, and running on or near the line of the Ripley & Hillsboro State road; provided, and it is hereby understood and agreed, that all subscriptions made hereto *in work*, shall be paid at the time and rate fixed by said County Commissioners.

The subscriptions in work amounted to $500, and in cash to $1,700. The subscriptions being presented to the Board of County Commissioners, and the act of the Legislature relating to the turnpike, the board, on the 15th day of June, 1878, resolved to improve the road. Dr. S. E. Carey, James F. Cross and S. Y. Hamilton gave bond to the sum of $5,000 to secure the payment of the subscriptions, and in due time the road was completed.

THE CINCINNATI & EASTERN RAILWAY.

The Cincinnati & Eastern Railway was put in operation in 1877, the first train passing over the road through Eagle Township August 7 of that year.

The road is intended to connect the coal fields of Jackson County, Ohio, with the city of Cincinnati. It was first to extend only to Winchester, Adams County, but is at present building rapidly east of that point toward its destination. The people of Eagle Township labored energetically and subscribed liberally to the funds for grading the above road.

South Fincastle Station was created upon the completing of the road through the township, and William Peddicord was appointed first station agent.

THE "COLORED SETTLEMENT."

The colored settlement in Eagle Township was made in 1818, by a number of the former slaves of Samuel Gist, a wealthy banker, resident of London, England, and an extensive land-owner and slaveholder in the United States.

It is not known that Gist ever visited his plantation here, or that he ever saw a single slave that cultivated his lands, but all was left to the management of resident agents appointed by him. These lands lay in the counties of Hanover, Amherst, Goslin and Henrico, Va., and included some of the finest plantations in the "Old Dominion."

In 1808, desiring to make ample provision for the future happiness of those who had so abundantly filled his coffers by their servitude, Gist made a will, the intent of which was certainly benevolent, but which has been most wretchedly executed. This document, of fifty-eight closely written pages, is a study within itself. It begins: "This is the last will and testament of me, Samuel Gist, of Gower street, in the parish of St. Giles, in the city of London, of the county of Middlesex, England."

After bequeathing various valuable estates and large sums of money to his only daughter, he designates what property and sums of money shall fall to the numerous persons who have been in his employ, and most explicitly does he provide for his slaves in Virginia, who numbered nearly one thousand souls!

Relative to them, the will provides that at his death, his "slaves in Virginia shall be set free." That his lands there shall be sold, and comfortable

homes in a free State be purchased for them with the proceeds. That the revenue from his plantations the last year of his life be applied in building schoolhouses and churches for their accommodation. That all money coming to him in Virginia be set aside for the employment of ministers and teachers to instruct them. That "care be taken to make them as comfortable and happy as possible."

In 1815, Samuel Gist died, and Wickham, of Richmond, Va. (in conjunction with his father-in-law, Page), who had been appointed Gist's agent, proceeded to execute his will. Accordingly, through parties in Hillsboro, Ohio, 1,122 acres of land near Georgetown, and 1,200 acres west of Fincastle, in Eagle Township, were purchased for homes for these slaves. These lands were covered with thickets of undergrowth and sloughs of stagnant water, and were almost valueless at that time for any purpose other than pasturage. Here in June, 1818, came nearly 900 persons, a part of whom located on the Georgetown lands, the remainder on the Fincastle purchase. Their "comfortable homes" lay in the wild region about them; the education they received was in the stern school of adversity. As a matter of course, they did not prosper. Some who were able returned to Virginia. Others built rude huts and began clearing away the forest. What little money they had was soon spent. Scheming white men planned to get their personal property. They became involved in numerous law suits among themselves, and so from various causes they were reduced almost to pauperism. In later years, their lands have been sold, so that at present but few families remain as relics of this once large settlement. Among the first families that settled in this township were the following persons, most of whom had families:

Jacob Cumberland, George Cumberland, Samuel Hudson, Gabriel York, James Gist, Gabriel Johnson, Joseph Locust, James Cluff, —— Davis, Sol Garrison, —— Parsons, —— Williams, Glascow Ellis and Tom Fox. "Old Sam Hudson," as he was familiarly known, was an odd character, and many anecdotes are yet related of him. At one time, he was sent to the State Prison at Columbus for making unlawful use of another man's horse, and it so happened that a white man named Demitt accompanied him for a like offense. Upon being interrogated as to his occupation, Sam answered, "Preacher ob de Gospel!" Turning to Demitt, the officer asked, "What's your occupation?" "I clerk for Sam," was the shrewd reply.

Richard Cumberland ("Blind Dick"), Meredith Cumberland, Taylor Davis, Moses Cumberland, Ephraim Johnson and Winston Cumberland were also born in Virginia.

FINCASTLE.

Fincastle is the oldest town in Eagle Township, having been laid out by John Alexander, Sr., in the year 1835. The town was platted by Col. S. K. Stivers, and named by him after Fincastle, Va.

The first house in the town was built for John Frierson, on Lot No. 6, by John Bradley in 1835. Frierson shortly afterward opened a dry goods and notion store in the building. It is still standing, and was for many years the office of Dr. S. E. Carey. Dr. Samuel McElhaney was the first resident physician, he having located in the village in the spring of 1838.

A hotel was opened by William Parish in tha fall of 1837, and about the same date Jesse Edgington and G. W. McClellan commenced smithing and horse-shoeing in the town. The M. E. Church was erected in 1841 and the New Light, or Christian, in 1842. The steam saw and grist mill was built by Selmon & Brown in 1844, and thus it was the town of Fincastle began that existence which it has maintained without any serious changes until the present day.

The only industrial scheme of any note ever in operation in the village was the carriage and wagon shop opened by John Alexander, in 1858, and continued until a few years ago.

Cooper shops of some local note were operated rather extensively from 1850 to 1865 by William Bell, Lilly Stivers and Joseph E. Winters.

Thomas Selmon operated a tress-hoop factory for several years. He began operations here in 1837, and for eight or ten years employed forty or fifty workmen.

The village at present contains about 125 inhabitants. There is one hotel, the Cottage House, opened by the present proprietress, Mrs. J. E. Winters, in the year 1840.

Two of the three churches have been mentioned above. The other one is the Disciples, or what is better known, "Campbellite" Church, organized in 1851.

The town supports two dry goods and grocery stores, one of which is owned by W. T. Hicks, the other by Winters & Hare.

The one blacksmith shop is owned at present by E. W. Sanders. William Bell still continues the old cooper shop. The steam grist and flour mill has been noticed under the proper head. Dr. Jesse Baird is the resident physician. John Phist carries on a boot and shoe shop.

The merchants who have been located here since 1837 are Moore Edgington, who built the second house in town; Brice Edgington, John Thompson, Adams Morrow, Manker & Son, John and Joseph Eyler, Milton Robins, John Erwin, Leroy Marshall, R. H. Hilling, D. M. Sayers, Peddicord Bros., Richard Ewan, Gilbert & Williamson, J. F. Searight, John Alexander and the present ones, given above.

Physicians—Drs. Carey, Rogers, Field, Viers, Buchanan, Pettijohn, Heaton, Shelton, Beheymer, Wilkins and Page.

Inn-keepers—Adams Morrow, in the spring of 1838; Louis Van Winkle, Milton Robins, Milton Scott, James Thompson and D. M. Sayers, from 1840 to 1867.

THE FINCASTLE FAIRS.

In September, 1855, a meeting of the leading citizens of Fincastle and vicinity was held and arrangements perfected to hold an exhibition of the better grades of live stock of the locality. Fincastle was selected as the place for holding it, and the display was made in the streets of the village. The result of this was so gratifying to the projectors of the scheme, that it was determined to repeat the exhibition the following year. This was done. The Christian Church was used for the display of the floral department, and the stock was exhibited in the meadow north of Mrs. Hare's residence. The following year, the stock ring was formed in the field north of where the old Associate Reformed Church stood.

These fairs, which were held but one day each, proved a source of both pleasure and profit; so much so, indeed, that a joint-stock company was formed among the citizens, and measures taken to secure suitable grounds for holding the next annual exhibition. A beautiful woodland north of Fincastle was leased, and the grounds put in proper condition for the coming season.

P. E. Hare was elected President of the association; D. M. Sayers, Vice President; Dr. S. E. Carey, Treasurer, and John Duffey, Secretary. The first fair was held on these grounds in 1858. This and those of the years 1859 and 1860 were largely attended, and continued five days each. Extensive preparations were making for the season of 1861, but the breaking-out of the rebellion frustrated the undertaking, and so ended the Fincastle A. & M. Association. The grounds were sold in 1866, and the Fincastle Cemetery now occupies the northwest portion of them.

VANCEBURG.

The little village of Vanceburg, or South Fincastle* Station and Post Office, was laid out by H. L. P. Vance, County Surveyor, on the farm of H. L. Vance, June 15, 1879.

The village is situated on the Cincinnati & Easiern Railway, at the crossing of the Hillsboro & Ripley Turnpike, two miles south of Fincastle.

The streets north and south are Pike, Oak, High and Vine. Cross streets are Broadway, Gum and Maple. The town plat contains eight acres.

Jonathan Burris purchased the first lot, on the corner of Broadway and Pike, on which he erected storeroom and dwelling. J. H. Brown purchased Lot No. 2, and erected storeroom and dwelling in 1880. W. M. Brown purchased Lot No. 12 about the same date, and erected wareroom and dwelling.

Thus began the village of Vanceburg, which, in the course of three years, has gained in a business point of view what Fincastle has been nearly fifty in acquiring. So much for a railroad.

The town at present contains two dry goods stores, owned by F. M. Plank and J. H. Brown, respectively; one blacksmith shop, Fred Hienche, proprietor; one drug store, Lee Erwin, proprietor, and one saloon; also telegraph office, railway depot, express office and post office. William Peddicord was first Postmaster and station agent. John Haines was the first blacksmith, and W. M. Brown one of the first merchants.

BERNARD.

This is a railroad station and post office on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railway, about two miles west of Vanceburg. The place is better known as Five Points, so named from the intersection of that number of roads at this place. The village contains two dry goods stores, one blacksmith shop and a few dwellings. The African M. E. Church is near this point.

JOHN MORGAN'S RAID.

On the 7th of July, 1863, the successful rebel raider, John Morgan, with about 2,500 men, crossed the Ohio River at Brandenburg, over into Indiana, and after sacking Corydon and Salem, turned his line of pillage up the river. This threw the river towns into consternation. Ripley, in this county, from the strong Union sentiment that prevailed there, had long feared an attack, and now waited with "fear and trembling" for Morgan's coming. The militia of the interior towns and surrounding country were given notice to be ready at a moment's warning to go to her rescue. On the 14th of the month, the alarm was given that Morgan was approaching, and to hasten with all speed to Ripley. They went, but no Morgan came to Ripley. No; while the brave militiamen of old Eagle were waiting with clenched fists and drawn clubs for Morgan at Ripley, he and his raiders were spreading terror and consternation in their own dear homes. Such great excitement never prevailed here as at that time. The word came that Morgan was at Sardinia, destroying everything before him. Women would frantically seize bed-clothes or some piece of house furniture and run pell-mell for the woods, corn-fields, and one very well remembered old lady actually buried her parlor mirror. What men were at home were engaged in secreting their horses, and some were so thoughtful as to secrete themselves. One very prominent Unionist cheered the raiders with "Hurrah for Vallandigham!" So passed the ever memorable 24th of July, 1863.

The main body of Morgan's men passed through Eagle Township along the

*The railroad station was named "South Fincastle" by the railroad company, hence the village is *generally* so called.

road leading from Sardinia to Winchester. They took a few horses, but further than that did no serious damages. The next day, Hobson's men came along in hot pursuit of Morgan, but nevertheless took time to scour the surrounding county to take the better horses that had been brought in from "the brush."

TORNADO OF 1860.

On the 21st of May, 1860, occurred one of the most frightful storms that ever swept over this region within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. The storm came from the southwest, and struck Fincastle about 4 o'clock and continued to rage without ceasing for one hour. There had been no indications of a storm that day further than an unusual calmness of the atmosphere, and people were taken by surprise at their work, many quite a distance from shelter. No lives were lost in this vicinity, but houses and barns were blown down and many persons escaped death as by a miracle. Many orchards were totally destroyed, and great damage was done the forests, particularly the maple groves.

ANCIENT REMAINS.

In the mounds and ancient fortifications which are scattered over that vast scope of country stretching from the Appalachian system to the base of the Rocky Mountains, the territory occupied within the limits of Ohio is the most prolific. It is stated by good authority that no fewer than 10,000 mounds and 1,500 inclosures or circumvallations of earth and stone are within its borders.

The origin of these ancient remains has been a problem of no small moment to the archæologist, but all agree that they are the work of a race of people pre-historic to even the ancestors of the Indians.

The purpose for which these mounds and other works were erected is also problematic It is inferred from the outline and general structure of some of the inclosures that they were works of defense. A noted one of this character is "Fort Ancient," in Warren County, yet we are not to suppose that all the inclosures of the various forms, structure and sizes were used for that purpose.

The mounds seem to have been erected as the funeral piles of the dead. In proof of this, it is found upon making excavations from the sides to the center of a tumulus that human skeletons still in a degree of preservation exist therein, while unmistakable traces of human remains are found within a few feet of the surface. These facts have led to the supposition that many of the tumuli were generations in forming. The theory is that a mound was formed by a succession of burials, commencing with a layer first upon the ground, with a small tumulus of a few feet over the first body; then the next at its side raised to an equal height, and so on till the base was of proper dimensions. Then, by a succession of burials on this base, a second layer would be formed, and in like manner layer after layer may have been added, until after the lapse of a few generations the mound would be completed.

Some of the tumuli are supposed to have been altars used in the religious rites of those who erected them. Others again, from their situation, are thought by some to have been used as watch-towers. But for whatever purpose they may have been erected, they stand to-day durable records of a race of people, all other races of whom have long since perished.

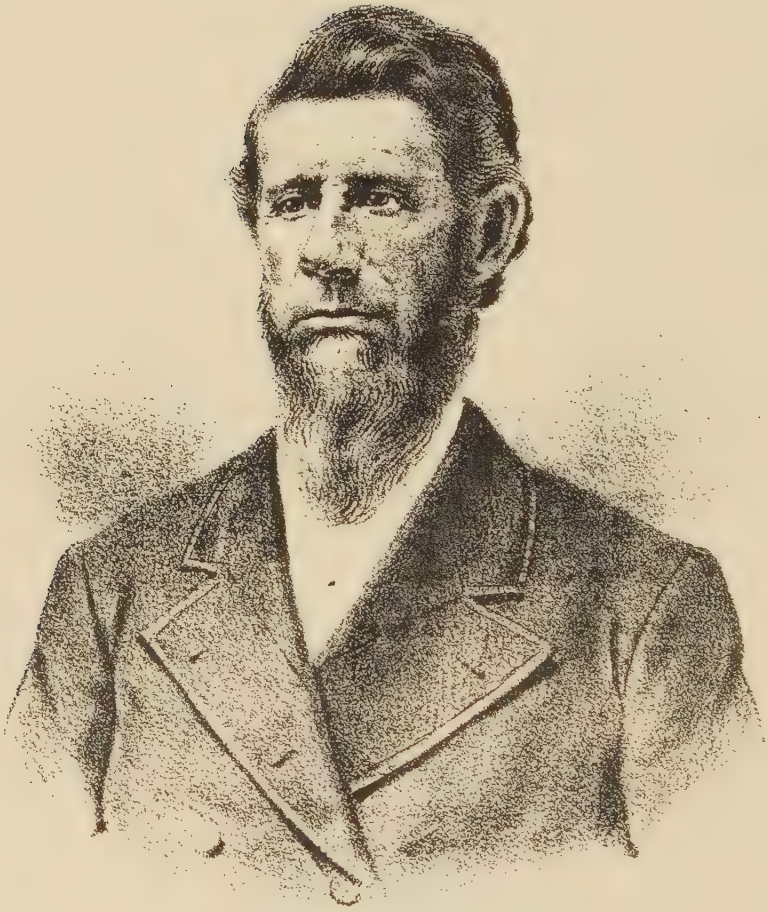
A tumulus about which there has been considerable speculation at different times, stands on the James Wilson farm, in the northeastern portion of Eagle Township and something over one mile east of Fincastle. From its situation on the most elevated portion of the table-lands north of Brush Creek, quite an extensive view of the surrounding country can be had from its summit. It is conical shaped, and measures in circumference about its base 103 yards; its

vertical height is about twenty-five feet. Its summit is covered with locust and coffee-nut trees, some of which are over two feet in diameter. Several borings have been made from the summit down in a vertical line, but as yet nothing worth mentioning has been discovered within it. On the north of this mound, and but a few rods from it, are several bowl-shaped excavations, while to the west a few hundred yards is another tumulus, but much smaller than the above described one.

In the field southeast of the large mound is a ring about twelve feet wide and two hundred and twenty-five yards in circumference. This was formerly two or three feet in height, but from being plowed over many years, is now nearly on a level with the surrounding surface, yet it is clearly discernible from the color of the clay of which it is formed. In the woods south of this is another figure of an elliptical form, and quite well defined.

Mr. Levi Williams found on his farm, in the extreme northwest corner of the township, in 1871, a relic that attracted the attention of a great many persons, although some of the more incredulous supposed it to be the production of Mr. Williams, he being a very clever artisan in stone.

The relic referred to was nothing more or less than an effigy pipe, having the form of a human being in a crouching position, with the elbows clasped against the sides of the chest, hands and forearms resting on the knees. The image has considerable obscure ornamentation on its different parts, and is considered modern, the work of the red man. It is formed from free stone, is about fifteen inches in longest diameter and four or five inches in the shortest. It is now in the collection of H. H. Hill, of Cincinnati, Ohio.



Alva Moon.

CHAPTER X.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

BY W. P. WILLIAMS.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP is situated in the eastern part of the county, the second township from the eastern boundary and third from the northern boundary of the county. It is bounded on the east by Byrd Township, on south by Union Township, on the west by Pleasant Township, and on the north by Franklin and Jackson Townships. From the organization of the county until June, 1853, what is now Jefferson Township was a part of Byrd Township, when a survey was made and the present limits established. We have appended the official action of the township authorities in the matter of the organization, as taken from the township records:

"A large number of the citizens of Byrd Township, Brown Co., Ohio, believing that it would be not only for the convenience of a large majority of the citizens of said township, but that, justice and mercy demanding that our citizens should be released from the hard task of wading in mud through rain, and standing on beech roots, on election days, it was absolutely necessary that a new township should be formed, had meetings called, consulted together in regard to the matter, and finally concluded to take the necessary steps for the accomplishment of the aforesaid object. Accordingly, notices were posted in three public places within the limits of the proposed new township, of which the following is a copy:

NOTICE.

There will be presented to the Commissioners of Brown County, Ohio, at their next June meeting, a petition praying for a new township to be composed of the surplus territory over the constitutional limits of Byrd, Jackson, Franklin and Pleasant Townships, to be called Jefferson, beginning on the limits of Byrd and Jackson Townships where Eagle Creek crosses the line of Jackson and Byrd above Cosslett's Mill, thence to the Union Township line at such point as will leave the statutory limits in Byrd; thence with said Union line to the line of Pleasant on Straight Creek, including that part of Pleasant lying on the east side of Straight Creek; thence with the Pleasant line or up said creek to the Franklin Township line; thence northeast to the Franklin and Jackson Township line, so far as by running a southeast line to the beginning, to include territory for the proposed Township of Jefferson.

May 7, 1853.

In pursuance of the above notice, a petition was presented to the Commissioners of Brown County, at their June meeting, praying for the establishment of a new township, as described in the notice. Whereupon, a survey was granted by the Commissioners, and, when Byrd Township was surveyed, it was found to contain territory sufficient for the constitutional limits of two townships, so that no territory was required from any of the three townships of Jackson, Franklin or Pleasant. So the Commissioners granted the new township, which consisted merely of a portion of Byrd Township, and gave it the name of Jefferson Township.

For the purpose of organizing the new township, the Commissioners caused the following notice to be posted in different parts of said township:

NOTICE.

To the Electors of Jefferson Township, Brown County, Ohio:

You are hereby notified to meet at the tavern of John C. Davis, at the cross-roads in said township, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1853, between the hours of 6 o'clock and

ten o'clock A. M. of said day, and then and there proceed to elect one Township Clerk. three Trustees, and one Treasurer for said Township of Jefferson.

S. MOORE and
JOHN WRIGHT,
Commissioners.

July 27, 1853.

At the election as above ordered W. B. Logan, Michael Benner and James Glaze were elected Trustees; John Glaze, Treasurer; and J. N. Salisbury, Clerk.

Running through the township from north to south by a zigzag course is a ridge, or water-shed, dividing the township about equally. Water flowing east of this is carried into Eagle Creek, and that flowing west of it joins the waters of Straight Creek. Near this ridge, some of the land is somewhat marshy and flat, but not too much so for agricultural purposes. On these lands considerable timothy grass is grown. After passing the grass lands, the country is diversified by hills and narrow valleys along small streams, which have their origin in the low lands adjacent to the water-shed.

The soil, especially along the streams, is generally fertile, producing fine crops of oats, corn, wheat and tobacco.

The area of timber is considerably reduced. The demand might be said to exceed the supply, many farmers having to go into adjoining townships for rails with which to inclose their farms. The principal kinds of timber in the low lands are beech, with a sprinkling of oak on the hills, and along the streams the timber is walnut, ash, oak, linn and sugar.

Thus far, manufacturing has received but little attention, excepting of a local character. The principal streams are Eagle Creek on the eastern, and Straight Creek on the western boundaries of the township. Eagle Creek rises in the adjoining county of Adams, and flows a short distance through Jackson Township, thence into Jefferson, sometimes forming the boundary line, and then flowing inside of the boundary, and finally out again, before finally reaching the southern boundary line. Straight Creek, on the west, flows a short distance along the western line, and then passes off into Pleasant Township.

ROADS.

The original roads were laid out regardless of section lines or the cardinal points of the compass, but, since the opening-up of the county, the roads as first laid out, have been almost extinguished. The present roads are comparatively straight.

The first turnpike road built in the township, and the first in the county, was commenced in 1839, under a charter granted by the State, the State paying one-half the cost of construction. The remaining half was paid by citizens along the line taking stock. It is a double-track road, well and substantially built, constructed by Brooks & Crayton, the latter having been appointed by the State to superintend the building of the road. In the charter it was called the Ripley & Hillsboro Turnpike Road. It began at Ripley, and, running in a northern direction through Union Township, continued through Jefferson, dividing the latter almost equally, and about three-fourths of a mile into Jackson Township, where it stopped. Nothing more was done to it until 1870, when it was finished through Jackson Township, under a State law taxing the county for the construction of turnpikes. The original road was kept up by tolls taken at gates on the road until the year 1870, when it passed from the hands of the company into the control of the County Commissioners. Since then, it has been a free road, and kept in a traveling condition by taxation.

The Russellville & Georgetown Turnpike was built in 1872, under an act of the Legislature authorizing County Commissioners to levy a tax on all lands and property lying and being within two miles of the proposed road. This

road is a single track, well made, mostly of knapped rock and gravel, and is in charge of the County Commissioners, who appoint a Superintendent of Turnpikes to see that the roads are kept in good condition, all expense being paid out of the county treasury.

The Russellville & Winchester Turnpike was built in 1871, under an act of the Legislature authorizing the Commissioners of the county to pay half of the cost of constructing the road, and the remaining half by the citizens on the proposed line of road. This road, like almost all other roads in the county, is a single track, well and compactly built of rock and gravel.

SAW-MILLS.

The first saw-mill in the township was built in 1807, by Abraham Shepherd, on Eagle Creek, and was run by water. He operated this mill until he removed from the county. The first steam saw-mill was built in 1834, in the south part of the township, by Southerland, Mann & Spencer who operated it for a few years. A difference then arose among the proprietors, which could be adjusted only by selling the mill. It was purchased by three brothers named Dunn, who removed it to a point one mile south of Russellville, where it was run for several years. Business gradually failed, and it was finally abandoned. In 1842, a steam saw-mill was built in Russellville by the Miller brothers. It is now operated and owned by Robert Conn.

OFFICERS.

1853—Trustees, Michael Benner, W. B. Logan and James Glaze; Treasurer, John Glaze; Clerk, J. N. Salisbury; Justices, John McMahon and George Brown.

1854—Trustees, M. Benner, W. B. Logan and L. J. Kendal; Clerk, J. N. Salisbury; Treasurer, John Glaze; Constable, W. A. Maffett; Assessor, P. O'Harra.

1855—Trustees, M. Benner, J. Williamson and A. Edwards; Clerk, Alex Wilson; Treasurer, R. Shaw; Constable, J. H. Smith; Assessor, Thomas Mitchell.

1856—Trustees, M. Benner, John Williamson and W. B. Logan; Clerk, Alex Wilson; Treasurer, John Glaze; Constable, J. H. Smith; Assessor, E. Drake: Justices, Thomas Mitchell and Samuel Glaze.

1857—Trustees, M. Benner, W. B. Logan and L. Ramey; Clerk, A. Wilson; Treasurer, John Glaze; Constable, John B. Clifton; Assessor, E. Work.

1858—Trustees, M. Benner, John Hedrick and John Williamson; Clerk, Alex Wilson; Treasurer, Samuel Glaze; Constable, John B. Clifton; Assessor, Enoch Drake.

1859—Trustees, M. Benner, John Hedrick and John Williamson; Clerk, J. F. Baird; Treasurer, J. N. Salisbury; Constable, John B. Clifton; Assessor, E. Drake; Justice, John C. Campbell.

1860—Trustees, W. N. Ramey, John Hedrick and M. Benner; Clerk, W. H. Wilson; Treasurer, J. N. Salisbury; Constable, John B. Clifton; Assessor, George P. Tyler.

1861—Trustees, James Glaze, W. N. Ramey and John Hedrick; Clerk, W. S. Baird; Treasurer, J. N. Salisbury; Constable, J. B. Clifton; Assessor, Enoch Drake.

1862—Trustees, W. N. Ramey, John Williamson and C. B. Woods; Clerk, W. S. Baird; Treasurer, J. N. Salisbury; Constable, John B. Clifton; Assessor, E. Drake; Justices, John C. Campbell and G. W. Woods.

1863—Trustees, J. M. Abbott, George W. Brown and C. B. Woods; Clerk, J. B. Hughey; Treasurer, James E. Brown; Constable, Hugh Evans; Assessor, J. B. Clifton.

1864—Trustees, L. J. Kendle, Samuel Mefford and John Williamson; Clerk, P. S. Wamacks; Treasurer, J. B. Brown; Assessor, W. N. Ramey; Constable, W. S. Baird.

1865—Trustees, John Williamson, S. F. Mefford and L. J. Kendal; Clerk, W. S. Work; Treasurer, John C. Brown; Constable, W. S. Baird; Assessor, James P. Mooney; Justice of the Peace, A. Wilson.

1866—Trustees, Thomas Parry, W. W. Francis and J. P. Cropper; Clerk, W. S. Work; Treasurer, J. C. Brown; Constable W. S. Baird; Assessor, J. P. Mooney; Justice, J. B. Thomas.

1867—Trustees, Thomas Parry, W. W. Francis and J. P. Cropper; Clerk, Samuel Edwards; Treasurer, J. C. Brown; Constable, W. S. Baird; Assessor, J. P. Mooney.

1868—Trustees, W. W. Francis, J. L. Pilson and Robert Mannon; Clerk, Samuel Edwards; Treasurer, W. P. Williams; Constable, Thomas Mooney; Assessor, James B. Porter.

1869—Trustees, Alex Salisbury, Robert Mannon and James Baird; Clerk, L. H. Williams; Treasurer, W. P. Williams; Constable, W. B. Jacobs; Assessor, J. M. Mann.

1873—Trustees, Samuel Williamson, James A. Porter and A. McCormick; Treasurer, W. P. Williams; Clerk, L. H. Williams; Assessor, A. Kendal; Constable, J. C. Drake; Superintendent of Free Turnpikes, W. J Williamson.

1874—Trustees, J. P. Richey, John Brown and S. A. Myers; Treasurer, W. P. Williams; Clerk, Albert Conn; Assessor, L. J. Evans; Constable, H. W. Johnson; Justice, L. H. Williams.

1875—Trustees, J. P. Richey, F. M. Woods and John Brown; Clerk, L. H. Williams; Treasurer, A. M. Williamson; Assessor, S. A. Myers; Constable, W. Ball.

1876—Trustees, W. W. Francis, John Brown and Robert Mannon; Clerk, L. H. Williams; Treasurer, A. M. Williamson; Assessor, John Shotwell; Constable, W. Ball.

1877—Trustees, S. A. Smith, George H. Blair and W. B. Woods; Clerk, Albert Conn; Treasurer, A. M. Williamson; Assessor, John Shotwell; Constable, W. Ball.

1878—Trustees, George H. Blair, S. A. Smith and W. B. Jacobs; Clerk, Albert Conn; Treasurer, A. M. Williamson; Assessor, John Shotwell; Constable, A. B. Woods.

1879—Trustees, George H. Blair, W. B. Jacobs and S. A. Myers; Clerk, H. L. Hedrick; Treasurer, R. T. Baird; Assessor, John M. Blair; Constable, A. B. Woods.

1880—Trustees, James A. Porter, John Shotwell and S. A. Myers; Clerk, George E. Sidwell; Treasurer, J. N. Salisbury; Assessor, A. D. Sidwell; Constable, W. H. Howard.

1881—Trustees, John Shotwell, S. W. Kinkead and James A. Porter; Clerk, George E. Sidwell; Treasurer, J. N. Salisbury; Assessor, A. D. Sidwell; Constable, Wilson Ball.

1882—Trustees, J. P. Richey, J. M. Blair and A. A. McCormick; Clerk, George E. Fennin; Treasurer, J. N. Salisbury; Assessor, R. O. Evans; Constable, R. J. Young.

EARLY SETTLERS.

John Stevenson was born in Pennsylvania in 1787; was married to Miss Sarah Porter in 1808; came to Ohio in 1816; lived in Byrd Township, on what is called Rattlesnake Creek, until 1821, when he purchased a farm of 176 acres on the waters of Eagle Creek, in Jefferson Township, near the north-

east line of the township. There he lived until 1863, when he moved to Russellville. Three children were born to them—Robert, Eliza and James. Robert, in his day, was a physician of considerable note; Eliza was married to Mr. Evans, who died a number of years ago; Mrs. Evans survives him, and has removed with her family to Illinois. James is the sole owner of the farm, and is living in Russellville, in quiet and bachelor-like seclusion. Sarah Stevenson died in 1833, aged forty-nine years. John died in 1866, aged seventy-nine years. Robert is also now dead.

James Edwards, Sr., was born in Aberdeen, Ohio, January, 1800. He lived there the first six years of his life, then moved with his father to Byrd Township, and settled on a farm on Eagle Creek, now owned by Harrison Edwards, a descendant of the Edwards family. In August, 1821, he was married to Nancy Jacobs, and they moved to an adjoining farm. There were born to them thirteen children, all of whom lived to marry. Mr. Edwards was Justice of the Peace for a number of years. His wife died February 26, 1848. In the spring of 1850, he sold his farm and moved to Russellville, where he engaged in tanning for about fifteen years. His health becoming impaired, he then withdrew from business. December 1, 1859, he was married to Miss Rachel Linton, and both are still living.

Thomas Mefford was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1803. He came to Ohio in 1825, and, in July of the same year, married Ellen Hodkins, and settled on a farm in Union Township. Three years later, they came to Russellville, purchasing a forty-acre farm and Town Lot No. 12, on which was a small log house, the second one built in Russellville. They lived in it until 1840, when they erected a two-story brick. Mr. Mefford engaged sometimes in blacksmithing, and occasionally manufactured a rifle, for which there was always a ready sale. He filled various township offices, and was Postmaster for sixteen years. His salary as such was at first $15 per annum. He was in early life interested in horses, and introduced the Morgan stock in this community. Of late years he has been an invalid, but has written a work on the horse and its diseases.

Aaron Wilson was born in Brooke County, Va., in 1791. He was married to Esther Baird, a native of the same county, and, in April, 1815, moved to Byrd Township, and, the following November, to the northeast part of Jefferson, and purchased a farm of 160 acres on the West Fork of Eagle Creek, about one mile east of Russellville. Nine children were born to them—Alexander, Sarah, Nancy, John K., Eliza Jane, William, Milton, Margaret and Alfred—all of whom are yet living except Eliza Jane, William and Sarah. Mr. Wilson sold his farm to his son, Alexander, and went to Peoria County, Ill., where he died in April, 1853. Mrs. Wilson died in August, 1854.

William Baird was born in Virginia; was married to Miss Sarah Moore; came to Ohio in 1814, and settled on the farm now owned by Wilson Pickerill. His children were Margaret, John M., Wilson, Amanda and Caroline.

Benjamin Culter was born in Brooke County, Va.; was married to Miss Parkinson, and came to Ohio about the year 1817, and settled on a farm of 150 acres lying on the road leading from Russellville to Eagle Creek, about midway between them. He raised a large family of children, and lived on this farm until 1833, when he sold it to his brother John, and removed with his family to Illinois, where he died.

John Barrett was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio at an early day with his father, who settled on a farm near New Market, in Highland County, in 1820. John came to Jefferson Township and settled on a farm of 150 acres that his father had purchased and given to him. It now is known at the Schwallie farm. He lived here a short time, and returned to his native neigh-

borhood, there married Miss Morrow, and came with her to his farm in this township. Here he lived until the spring of 1849, when he sold his farm to John Williamson and moved to Iowa. After a few years, he went to Oregon, since which time there is no further trace of him.

George Berry was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio about the year 1817. He lived at Ripley a short time, then moved to Jackson Township. and, in 1822, came to Jefferson Township, and settled on a farm on the West Fork of Eagle Creek. His children were Mary, Margaret, Catherine and Samuel. He died in 1830, his wife surviving him a few years.

Jeremiah Allen was born in Kentucky, and came to Jefferson Township about 1817, purchasing a farm on the West Fork, located partly in Jefferson and partly in Jackson Townships. In 1834, he sold it to Samuel Pickerill and removed to Peoria County, Ill., where he soon after died.

John Sanderson was born in Highland County, Ohio, and married Rebecca Barrett. In 1820, he settled on a farm of 100 acres adjoining Russellville on the east. His children were Thomas, Alexander, James, Mary and Sarah Jane. Mr. Sanderson died in 1834. His widow, in 1839, married David Henderson, who died in 1852, and, soon after, she moved to Illinois.

John C. Henry was born in Kentucky in 1796, and was married, in 1818, to Margaret Baird, who was born in Virginia in 1802. They moved to Union Township, and, in 1828, came to Jefferson, settling on a farm of 110 acres near the southeast corner of the township. The early part of Mr. Henry's life was devoted principally to the cultivation and clearing up of his farm. He obtained a knowledge of law by reading, and his services as an attorney were often in demand in the local trials of this and adjoining townships. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Henry were William B., Nancy Jane, Mary and Elizabeth (twins), and John W. Henry. Mr. Henry died in 1864, aged sixty-eight years. Mrs. Henry still survives, and is the sole owner of the farm.

James Morrow as born and married in Ireland; came to Ohio about the year 1800, and settled on a farm of 100 acres in the southwestern part of the township, now owned by John P. Cropper. They lived on the farm for thirty-five years, when Mrs. Morrow died, and James sold the farm and journeyed into one of the Western Territories. Their children were eight in number—Robert, James, John, Nathan, May, Elizabeth, Nancy and Hannah.

Robert Bowers was born in Pennsylvania; married Miss Sarah Smith; came to Ohio in 1816, and settled on a farm of 150 acres one mile east of Russellville, where he lived until 1830. He then sold his farm and moved to a farm in the northeast corner of the township, where he built a fine brick dwelling house. He soon after moved near Russellville, and again went to a small farm west of the village. Mr. Bowers was twice married. His children were William, James, Martha, Allen, Albert, Rebecca, Margaret and Hannah. His first wife died in 1856. He was married, in 1859, to Elizabeth Menaugh. Mr. Bowers died in 1862, and Elizabeth in 1868.

Samuel Miller was born in Pennsylvania in 1784; was married to Miss Elizabeth Baird, and came to Ohio in the year 1823. He lived for a few years on Straight Creek, Pleasant Township, and, while there, built what was known as the Huggins Mill. Shortly after, he came to Jefferson Township, and settled on a farm of 100 acres, now owned by Joseph Francis. Before leaving his native State, Mr. Miller had learned the art of millwrighting, at which he worked whenever the weather would permit. This made it necessary for Mrs. Miller to assume the duties of landlady, which she did to the satisfaction of every one concerned. Their children were nine—John, James, George, Wylie, Oliphant, Washington, Johnson, Wilson and Allen. Mr. Wilson died in 1854. His wife survived him only seven days.

Levi Laycock was born in Virginia in 1793, and, in 1800, came with his father to Union Township. He was one of the soldiers in 1812 whom Gen. Hull surrendered to the British. In 1816, he married Mary Washburn, and has since resided in this township. He was twice married. His children were Joseph, Ann, Jeremiah, Nicholas, John, Elizabeth, Moses and Zeruah.

Stephen Pangburn was born in Pennsylvania in 1780; came to Ohio about 1800. In a short time, he settled on a farm of fifty acres, now owned by J. B. Clifton. He married Nancy Knox, by whom he had six children—Levi, Jemima, Elizabeth, William, James and Eli. After Mrs. Pangburn's death, he married May Morrow, whose death occurred soon after. For his third consort he chose Sarah Feeby, by who he had two children—Abby and Samuel. Mr. Pangburn lived here about forty years, then removed to the West.

Joseph Washburn was born in Pennsylvania, and came to this township about 1800, settling near the western border, on the farm now owned by William Williamson. His wife was Elizabeth Mann, who bore him four children —Cornelius, Mary, William and Elizabeth. After a period of about thirty-five years, Mr. Washburn removed to Indiana.

James Alexander was born in Pennsylvania; came to Ohio about 1814, and settled on the farm now owned by Alexander Bishforth, one mile south of Russellville. His wife was May Frazee. Their children were seven in number—Ellen, Margaret, James, John, Sarah, Elizabeth and Pathena. In 1835, they sold the farm and moved to Indiana.

Isaac Washburn was born in Pennsylvania, and came to this township about 1800. He purchased about five hundred acres of land, now owned by Wilson Pickerill, Samuel Mefford, and the heirs of Knight McGregor and Mary Wills. He married Miss Rachel Laycock. Their children were Nicholas, George, Phœbe, Moses and William. Mr. Washburn died about 1825.

John Snedaker was born in Virginia in 1770, and was there married to Miss Charity Harris. Emigrating to Ohio, they settled in the east part of the township, near Eagle Creek, on a farm of 200 acres. Mrs. Snedaker died in 1844. Mr. Snedaker, in 1834. Their children were Garrett, Warren, Levina, Anna, Christian, Samuel, John, William, Nancy, Jesse and Noah.

Silas Bartholomew was born in Vermont, and was married in that State to Miss Chloe Fancher. He came to Ohio about 1802, and purchased a farm of 100 acres, situated in the south part of the township, adjoining Union, and now owned by Newton Liggett. Their children were Fancher, Samuel, Chester, Sylvanus, Silas, Chloe Ann and Martha. Mr. Bartholomew was a true type of the Vermont Yankee, somewhat eccentric in his manner of living and doing business, but withal an excellent man. Mrs. Bartholomew also partook somewhat of the eccentricities of her husband. Both lived on the farm until called away by death, the exact date of which we have been unable to obtain.

Valentine Kennett was born in Pennsylvania about 1798, and settled on a farm of 100 acres, which is now owned by the heirs of Moses Moore. The wife of Mr. Kennett was Susan McConnell. Their children were twelve in number—Samuel, James, John, Thomas, Arthur, George, Levi, Valentine, May, Margaret, Elizabeth and Susan. Mr. and Mrs. Kennett both died on this farm, well advanced in life.

Abraham Shepherd was a native of Virginia. He emigrated to Ohio in 1802, and purchased a tract of land on Eagle Creek, near the eastern boundary of the township, which is now occupied by Bowers Woods. He was a man of great energy and perseverance. He had received a liberal education before leaving his native State, and speedily became a man of influence in his neighborhood. Under his guidance, his farm was rapidly improved. In 1815, he

built a grist-mill on Eagle Creek, and on his farm. It was the first mill of any importance in the township. Soon after, he sold the mill and moved to Ripley. He was a member of the State Senate when Brown County was organized. In April, 1818, he received the appointment of Clerk of Brown County, from Joshua Collett, Presiding Judge, and was the first to hold this position. He retained it seven years, and, during his term of office, played a conspicuous part in the political affairs of the county. His love of adventure and pioneer life was great, and he disposed of his possessions here and emigrated to the distant West, where he spent the remainder of his life.

James Work was born in Ireland. About 1797, he settled in Pleasant Township, and, five years later, came to Jefferson, purchasing a farm of 165 acres in the southwest part of the township, now owned by his son George. He married Mary Evans. Their children were Elizabeth, Jemima, Sarah, Rachel, Lucinda, Mary Ann, Joseph, Elijah, William, George and John. Mr. and Mrs. Work lived to a good old age, and died on the farm.

Edward Evans was born in Pennsylvania in 1760, and was married to Miss Jemima Applegate, who was also born in Pennsylvania. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and was with Gen. Washington at Germantown in 1777, and within hearing distance of the battle of Monmouth in 1778, but, being sick, was not permitted to engage in it. Mr. Evans came to Ohio about 1800, and settled on a farm of 109 acres in the southern part of the township, now occupied by Hugh Evans, a descendant of Edward. Their children were thirteen in number—Elijah, William, Joseph, Robert, John, Hugh, James, Mary, Sarah, Isabel, Elizabeth, Rachel and Margaret. Mr. Evans died in 1839, and Mrs. Evans in 1840.

Samuel Harlow was born in Virginia in 1765; was married to Elizabeth Washburn; came to Ohio about 1800, and settled in the south part of the township, on a farm now occupied by Nelson Fuller. Their children were John, Cornelius, Jeremiah, Lewis, Mary and Rebecca. In 1836, he sold his farm and moved to one of the Territories, since which there is no trace of him.

At an early date, a Mr. Boulle settled on a farm on Straight Creek, in the southwest part of the township, where he lived a few years, and died. The farm was then sold, and was purchased by John Mann, and is now occupied by his son Scott.

John W. Campbell was born in Virginia; came to Ohio at a very early day, and settled in the southern part of the county; lived there until 1825, when he came to Jefferson Township, and bought a farm of 250 acres in the southwest part of the township, being the farm now owned by John Chapman. The wife of Mr. Campbell was Miss Ellen Jane Lilley. Mr. Campbell received, before leaving his native State, a liberal education, and, during the first few years of his life in Ohio, he was engaged in the practice of law in Ripley. He was chosen to represent his district in Congress during the administration of Andrew Jackson, and was appointed by him to a Judgeship, and, to discharge the duties of his office, he sold his farm and moved to Columbus.

Jacob Dowers is said to have been the first occupant of the farm now owned by E. M. Drake. Nothing further is known of him.

William Moore, a Virginian, settled early in the southeast part of the township, on the farm W. T. Purden now occupies. He afterward moved West.

Levi Howland was born in Massachusetts in 1782. He emigrated with his father to Kentucky, and, after a residence there of four years, came to Byrd Township. In 1811, Levi was married to Margaret Beem, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1791. They immediately settled in the eastern part of Jefferson, on a little place of twenty-eight acres. Soon after, Mr. Howland was

Robert Harmon

called out in the war of 1812. He was a member of Capt. Abraham Shepherd's company of riflemen, and served forty days. He was very industrious, often working all night, it is said. His children were Sarah, Ulysses, John, Jane, Nancy, Rochester, Margaret, Willis, Levi and George. Mr. Howland died in 1864. His wife still survives, and is now ninety-one years of age.

Thomas Jolly, a Virginian, emigrated to this township about 1800. He married Lucy Gardner. Little else is known of him.

William Thompson came from Pennsylvania, very early, to the southern part of the township, on the farm now owned by the John Donaldson heirs. He married Hannah Evans and had four children—Jefferson, Susan, Elizabeth and Hervey. While serving in the war of 1812, he was killed by the Indians. Mrs. Thompson reared her family in this township, but afterward moved away to parts unknown.

Stephen Porter was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1800, and came to Ohio in 1818. He was married to Rachel Dunlavy in 1821; came to Jefferson Township and bought a farm of 165 acres on the west side of the township, his son James being the owner of the farm at this time. To them ten children were born—Margaret A., Keziah J., Eliza B., Mary G., Harriet A., Martha W., James A., Stephen D., Rachel A. and John B. Stephen D., his son, was Lieutenant in the Fourth Ohio Independent Cavalry, under Capt. John S. Foster; was honorably discharged, and went to Nebraska, where he held the position of Judge of the Court for a term of years. John also served a time in the army, and was honorably discharged. Mr. Porter died in 1862, and Mrs. Porter in 1880.

John McCoy came to Ohio from Kentucky in 1811, and bought a farm of 150 acres one mile southeast of Russellville. He was of Scotch descent, and was married to Isabel Baird. Their children were Alexander, Jane, Eliza, John, James, Sarah and Everetts. John, Sr., also had a brother named George, who came to the farm with him. In 1843, they sold the farm and went to one of the Western States.

Gordon Hopkins was born in Union Township, and came to Jefferson Township as early, perhaps, as 1820, and settled on a farm in the southern part of the township, where he lived for many years, and then moved West.

Benjamin Shreves was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1820; was married to Miss Minerva Heaton, and settled on the farm now owned by W. W. Francis. John and Jonah were two of his children; the names of the other children we have been unable to obtain, Benjamin leaving this farm when they were quite young, and going to the State of Indiana.

Samuel Shreves was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio about 1820. He married Rachel Fowler, and settled near to and west of Russellville, on the farm on which Johnson Miller now lives. Their children were George, Ruth, Nancy, Frank, Andrew and Samuel. Mr. Shreves lived on this farm a number of years, then emigrated to Iowa.

John Mann settled, about 1820, on the farm now owned by John Brown, and, after a number of years, moved to Indiana. His wife was Nellie Glaze.

Charles Pearson came to the township, as nearly as can be ascertained, about 1800, leasing the farm now owned by Samuel Kinkaid. At the expiration of the lease, he removed from the township.

Thomas McAlister emigrated from Ireland in 1798, and settled in the southern part of the township. In a few years, he departed from this neighborhood, and of his subsequent residence nothing is known.

John Lilley came to the township about 1810, purchasing a little place near the southwest corner. He did not remain here long.

Elihu Parker, a Pennsylvanian, settled at a very early period in the southwest part of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Parker both died here. They had no children.

Robert Shaw was born in Jackson Township in 1797; married Miss McGuffey, and came to Jefferson in 1819, settling on a farm in the extreme northeast corner of the township, in the year 1820. He built a large flouring-mill on the waters of Eagle Creek, which crossed his farm, and operated the mill for a number of years, then sold it to two of his neighbors, Matthew Potts and John Coslett. About this time, his wife died, leaving him with a family of ten children. He afterward married Miss Lucinda Stewart, then moved to one of the Western States. His children by his last marriage were twelve in number, which made him, at the time of his death, the father of twenty-two children.

James Black came to Ohio at a very early period, and settled on Eagle Creek, in the east side of the township, on a farm of 100 acres, where he lived to raise a family, and died.

John Jolliff came to Ohio from Virgina at an early period, and settled on the farm in the northwestern part of the township now owned by John D. Mefford.

Justice Brockway was born in New York in 1777, and was married to Miss Thankful Boss, who was born in 1779. They came to Ohio in 1816, and settled on a farm of 200 acres of land just south of and adjoining Russellville. When Mr. Brockway moved to this State, he traveled by land to Pittsburgh, where he shipped his goods and family on a keel-boat, and he journeyed on by land with his team to Jefferson Township, where he arrived in the autumn of 1816. On arriving at his new home, he found his farm of 200 acres an unbroken forest, but the sound of his ax was soon heard, and, in a short time, a small piece of ground was made ready for the pioneer cabin. He opened up a fine farm, and raised a large family of children, twelve in number, and named Serepta, Almariah, Sarah, Lucy, Washington, Mary, Lavina, Justice, Orry, Jesse and Julietta. Mr. Brockway died in 1830, and Mrs. Brockway a number of years later.

Peter Shaw was a native of the State of New York, born in 1779. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth Reynolds, and emigrated to the Northwest Territory, settling in what is now Jackson Township, where he lived a short time, and then purchased a tract of 300 acres of land in what is now Jefferson Township, lying south of and adjoining Russellville. Here he lived for a number of years, and removed to Ripley, and there resided until his death.

Russel Shaw was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1781. He married Johanna Reynolds, and emigrated to the Northwest Territory in 1802, and settled in what afterward became Jackson Township, Brown Co., Ohio. Here he effected a settlement among a little colony that had preceded him a short time, which was known as the Yankee Colony, and lived there fifteen years, and then settled in Jefferson Township, buying 200 acres of land near what is now the northern boundary. The children of this couple were Sylvester, Susan, Anthony, Calvin, Experience, Alfred, Philena, Barnbridge, Cecil, Elizabeth, Greenleaf, Merritt and Eli. The parents died in 1864.

CHURCHES.

The first church in the township was built on John Snedaker's farm, near Eagle Creek, in the east part of the township. It was a small building, 18x21, very unpretentious and rudely finished. The house was built through the united efforts of the different denominations. The Presbyterian denomination, being strongest in the neighborhood, was the principal occupant. The

first preaching was by the Rev. Reuben White, of the Presbyterian persuasion. This church served for a place of worship until the neighboring villages were supplied with better.

The Baptist Church.—The doctrines of the Baptist Church were promulgated and preached in this township as early as 1810 by the Rev. Mr. Smith, who lived in Jackson Township. He preached at farmhouses, principally at that of Elihu Parker, who lived in the southern part of the township. The believers in this faith gradually increased until the year 1828, when they resolved themselves into an organized body to build a house in which to worship, at a meeting held at the house of Elihu Parker. The following were the first members of the organization: Elihu Parker and wife, Enoch Drake and wife, Stout Drake and wife, Jonathan Fuller and wife, Nelson Fuller and wife, William Kirkpatrick and wife, Jerry Green and wife, Joseph Bratton and wife, William Bratton and wife, Adam Bratton and wife, Thomas Pistole and wife, William Derrickson and wife, Daniel Reed and wife, Robert Reed and wife, and Isaac Wilson and wife. A church site was selected on the farm of Porter Shaw, three-fourths of a mile south of Russellville, and a small frame building erected, some of the members subscribing money, some labor and some material. Rev. Aaron Sargent, who lived at Bethel, Clermont County, was the first pastor in charge. He held services once in four weeks, and, at intervening times, preaching was conducted by Bros. Lyon, Morris, Riley, Griswold, Aaron Sargent, Jr., Cook, Wedge and others. The membership increased, but a schism arose in the church, one faction, known as the Ironside Baptists, following the leadership of Rev. Smith, and the other that of Rev. Sargent, who remained in charge till old age rendered him unfit for the work. The effects of the division were ruinous. The membership fell away gradually, many joining other churches. The closing scene in the history of this congregation was the burning of the church, in the spring of 1855, from an unknown cause.

A number of members of the Associate Reformed Church who had settled in this township, with the assistance of a few who lived in Byrd and Union Townships, banded together, and, in 1830, took steps for the erection of a church building, on a lot donated by Eli Collins, a spirited member, then living at Russellville. It was completed the next year.

The first minister employed was James Caskey, who preached one or two days per month. During his absence, the pulpit would sometimes be filled by ministers from other stations. The organization, however, was destined to a short life. Removals, deaths and changing of memberships to other points produced a speedy decline. The house was sold and the proceeds divided among the surviving members. The members in the first organization were Thomas MacCague and wife, Eli Collins and wife, John Barrett and wife, Samuel Kerr and wife, William Wright and wife, Samuel Bayne and wife.

The Presbyterian Church.—The first account we are able to find of a Presbyterian Church organization in Russellville was in 1817. At a meeting of Washington Presbytery, held in Buckskin Meeting-House (now Salem Church), a petition was presented from a people living on Eagle Creek, praying that they be known on the minutes as the Eagle Creek Congregation. The request was granted at this meeting, and James Gilliland appointed to preach one Sabbath and six days at Eagle Creek. At a meeting of the same presbytery in August, 1817, Rev. Gilliland was again appointed to spend eight days in missionary labor, and Mr. Andrew W. Poage was to preach one Sabbath each at White Oak, New Market, Straight Creek and Eagle Creek. There was preaching to the people in this vicinity at various times by Rev. Gilliland and Rev. Reuben White up to April, 1829. At a meeting of the Chillicothe Presbytery held at Ripley April 1, 1829, Rev. J. H. Lockhart, from French Broad Presbytery,

appeared, and was invited to a seat as corresponding member. At a meeting of the Chillicothe Presbytery October 1, 1829, at West Union, he was appointed to perform eighty days' labor in Brown County. At a meeting of the above presbytery in Hillsboro, January 5, 1830, he was received as a member of the presbytery. At this meeting the congregation of Eagle Creek presented a call asking for the pastoral labors of Mr. Lockhart, but, after discussion, it was decided that it could not be presented to Mr. Lockhart, for the reason that the congregation had not made satisfactory statements of the means provided for his support. At a meeting of the presbytery in West Union, April 6, 1830, the call was again presented, but for only half of his time. The call was accepted.

Father Lockhart, as he was familiarly known by all, was born in Rockingham County, Va., December 23, 1799, and removed with his father to East Tennessee at the age of ten. He was educated at Danbridge and Marysville, and, after reading theology privately with Dr. McCampbell, was licensed to preach, and, soon after, was ordained as an evangelist, and engaged in missionary work in the mountains of East Tennessee and North Carolina for two years. Cherishing a desire to breathe the free air of the North, he turned his horse's head toward Ohio, and, after a long and tiresome journey, he reached Ripley, where he met his old friend, Rev. John Rankin, who had preceded him North a few years. After a brief rest, Mr. Lockhart again engaged in home missionary work. All the feeble churches in Brown, Adams and other adjoining counties heard from his lips the Gospel message of salvation. He fixed his headquarters at Russellville, then a small village in the woods. There, without a wife, home or house of worship, and without the promise of money, he began his life work. Soon after accepting the call here, he was married to Miss Margaret McIlvaine. Their children were four in number, two of whom survive—John and Amanda.

In 1829, the members of the Presbyterian Church in Russellville and vicinity resolved to build a house of worship. In the summer of 1830, a brick building, 40x70 feet, was erected on a lot in the east part of Russellville. The cost of the building was supposed to be about $1,100.

Prominent among the members of the church at that time were Aaron Wilson and wife, Benjamin Marshall and wife, John Parker, Edward Francis, Eleanor Ashenhurst, Margaret Scott, Margaret Robinson, Matthew Tomb, Fanny Tomb, Eleanor Inskeep, Robert Bower and wife, John C. Henry and wife, Samuel G. Moore, John Lafabre and wife, Dr. Beasley, John Snedaker and wife, William Evans, Thomas Culter and wife, George McIntire and wife, Hannah Potts, Isabella Howland, George McCoy, Stephen Porter, Samuel Miller and wife, Daniel Williamson, Joseph Orr, Robert Poage and others. The first Clerk of the session was Dr. A. Beasley. Clerks since were S. G. Moore, J. Francis, and present Clerk, Dr. J. N. Salisbury. The house that was built was finished in taste to correspond to the financial condition of the members at that time, and served them for a place of worship until 1870, when it became necessary to repair the old house. But the congregation concluded to build a new house instead, and a beautiful brick building, very substantially constructed and finished, stood in the place of the old house. It cost $9,000, and would be considered a credit to any community. Soon after the new building was erected, Father Lockhart offered his resignation as pastor, which, on account of his advanced age, was accepted, with the condition that he would fill the pulpit when vacant. Rev. Guthrie was then employed to preach one-half of his time. He was succeeded by Rev. John McClung, who ministered to the this people a few years, and then accepted a call from the West. During his pastorate, Rev. Lockhart removed with his family to Ecksmansville, Adams

County, and soon after died, in his eightieth year. The next minister was Rev. Walter Mitchell, who now officiates. The Elders of the church from its organization have been William Evans, Benjamin Marshall, Edward Francis, John Glendonning, Aaron Wilson, Garrett Snedaker, A. Beasley, George McCoy, Samuel G. Moore, Robert Poage, John Culter, Isaac Sutherland, William Griffin, Samuel Miller, James Baird, Joseph Francis, James Blair, J. N. Salisbury, Lawrence Ramey, W. J. Williamson, J. A. Porter, Samuel Kinkaid and A. M. Williamson.

The organization of the Disciple Church was due principally to the labors of Elder Lucas, who preached in Russellville and vicinity as early as 1840. In 1844, measures were adopted for the erection of a church. Thomas Mefford donated a lot for a church building, with the proviso that it should revert to the grantor when no longer used for church purposes. A plain, substantial frame building was erected in 1845, at a cost of about $700. This served as a place of worship until 1869, when it was found that a large amount of repair was needed on the house. It was thought best to build a new house, and the lot once occupied by the Old-School Presbyterian Church was purchased, and a neat and substantial frame building erected on it in 1870. It is neatly and plainly finished on the inside, and preaching is had in it one day in each month. The ministers officiating have been J. B. Lucas, David Thompson, Abram Solle, John Dillon, William Thompson, J. S. West, —— Darah, James West, Joseph S. West.

The doctrines of the Methodist Church were preached in this township as early as 1825, at first in dwelling houses, barns and groves. The pioneer ministers were Revs. Baxter, Clark, Manker, Quinn and others. In 1836, arrangements were completed to build a house of worship, and in 1837, a commodious little brick building was put up on a lot of ground in the north part of Russellville. The prominent members at that time were Lowry McKnight, John Bassett, Asher Wykoff, Emor Stalcup, Harry Sidwell and others. In 1872, a lot was purchased in the northwest part of the town, being the north half of Lots No. 19 and 20, on which was erected a large frame church, which was very tastefully and neatly finished, and furnished with good modern appliances. The church now has an active working membership of about one hundred. The Trustees at the building of the new church were W. Ball, D. C. Culter, Ellis Sidwell, R. W. Pittenger, George Ferris, Charles Boggs, Samuel A. Smith, James Johnson, W. L. Johnson. The ministers who have labored in the church were Revs. Hare, Allen, Gossard, E. H. Field, Tibbetts, McDonald, Zink, Edgar, Kugler, Bolton, Colahan, Witham, Heade, Emeston, Coole, Wilson, Verity, Gregg, Hitzler and many others.

The Old-School Presbyterian Church was built in 1842. The formation of this congregation was the outgrowth of a division in the Presbyterian Church proper of Russellville, from which the following persons withdrew and formed an independent organization called the Old-School: Aaron Wilson and wife, John Lafabre and wife, John C. Henry and wife, Samuel Miller and wife, D. McConnell and wife, William Evans and wife and William Wilson and wife. Their house was built, as all others were in early days, by contributions of lumber, rock, brick, shingles, nails, etc. It was rudely finished, and was occupied as a house of worship only a few years. Rev. James Dunlap was the first and only minister in the church. After a short stay, he removed to another field of labor, and soon after the organization dissolved.

Preaching in the Christian faith was held in this township as early as 1810. The pioneer ministers were Revs. Barton Stone and David Perviance, of Kentucky, who made frequent visits to this locality and held services during summer in groves, and in dwelling-houses through cold weather. Rev. Alexan-

der McClain also labored here. The followers of this faith increased, and at a meeting held June 26, 1827, in a small log house which stood on the same lot the present church occupies, an organization was effected with the following membership: David Kendle and wife, John Stitt and wife, Basil Glaze and wife, Thomas Shreve and wife, Eli Hewitt and wife, John Abbott and wife, David Newman and wife, Mary Butt and Joanna Shaw. Meetings were continued at the homes of members, groves and schoolhouses until 1830, when they built a brick church in Russellville, some of the members furnishing timber, joist, rafters, etc., others furnishing rock for foundation, others shingles, which were made by hand from the trunk of the sturdy oak. The women exchanged rags, eggs, butter and such other articles as they could spare, for nails, which went into the construction of the building. The first seats were made from the trunks of small trees, with large pins for legs. The house was first heated by burning charcoal in two large iron kettles. In a short time, the congregation became able to furnish seats of more modern style; also, stoves took the place of kettles as heaters. In this condition, the house was used up to May, 1860, when a terrible tornado swept over the town, unroofed the church and demolished part of the wall of the house. It was, however, rebuilt and re-roofed in a short time, furnished with new seats, papered, repainted and furnished in good style, and is now one of the neatest churches of the place. The membership at this time is about 260. Rev. Alexander McClain, the first minister in charge, labored here twenty-five years. His successors have been Revs. Henry Phillips, Daugherty, George W. Mefford, Coan, Pangburn, Cook and Walter Mefford.

CEMETERIES.

Some of the cemetery grounds in the township seem not to have been selected from an adaptability for burial purposes, while others are most beautifully located. The cemetery known as the Baird Burial-Grounds was set apart for cemetery purposes by Abram Shepherd at an early day, from the best information we can obtain, about the year 1812. Some time afterward, Mr. Shepherd sold his farm to George Baird, and it has been since known as the Baird Burial-Grounds.

We append a list of those whose remains repose here and who were born prior to 1800:

NAMES.	Born	Died.	Age.
Samuel Benington	1768	1845	77
Robert McNoun	1781	1847	66
Mary Burns	1772	1847	75
John Burns	1763	1850	87
Andrew Frazier	1776	1823	47
Elenor Frazier	1779	1843	64
May Shaw	1794	1837	43

Whole number of interments in the grounds, 115.

In 1831, the Associate Reformed branch of the church built a house near the limits of Russellville, on the east side of the town, and a part of the grounds on which they built their church was set apart as a cemetery. A list of those born prior to 1800 who lie buried here is as follows:

NAMES.	BORN.	DIED.	AGED.	NAMES.	BORN.	DIED.	AGED.
James B. Moore	1800	1868	68	Matilda Moore	1800	1833	33
William Evans	1787	1873	86	George Baird	1776	1838	67
John Smith	1766	1840	74	Jane Baird	1770	1820	50
Sarah Smith	1779	1855	76	John C. Henry	1794	1854	60
Robert Moore	1789	1833	44	Sarah Baird	1797	1873	76
Rhoda Pearson	1778	1835	57	Samuel A. Butt	1790	1870	80
Isaac Bostwick	1787	1855	68	David Kendle	1786	1858	72
May Calahan	1790	1863	73	Theodosia Kendle	1794	1875	81
S. W. Calahan	1792	1860	68	John Clark	1790	1870	80
Henry Ryner	1797	1853	56	Elizabeth Bower	1798	1868	70
Russell Shaw	1781	1864	83	Robert Bower	1781	1862	81
James McMillan	1789	1850	61	Sarah Bower	1788	1856	68
Thomas Butt	1795	1851	56	John Stephenson	1787	1866	79
Thomas Shreve	1785	1854	69	Sarah Stephenson	1784	1833	49
Nancy McElfresh	1784	1850	66	May Fuller	1789	1861	72
Basil McElfresh	1771	1847	76	William Johnson	1796	1871	75
Caleb Shreves	1754	1817	63	May Johnson	1785	1871	86

NOTE.—The number of interments in the grounds, as near as can be ascertained, is 295.

Linwood Cemetery is located one mile east of Russellville, on the Winchester pike, and was surveyed in the spring of 1861. It contains five acres, and was purchased by the township Trustees under an act of the Legislature, authorizing Township Trustees to levy a tax for the purchase and inclosing of a cemetery. The ground was bought of the heirs of Jacob Schwallie for $475. They are inclosed by a beautiful osage orange hedge, and for adaptability and beauty of location are not surpassed by any cemetery grounds in Southern Ohio. This cemetery, besides all others in the township, is under the care of George E. Sidwell, Trustee of Cemeteries, under whose efficient management it is beautifully and neatly kept. The first interment in this township was that of the remains of John A. Kendle, youngest son of Leroy J. and Mary J. Kendle, who was removed from the society of tender and loving parents and a large circle of acquaintances on the morning of his life.

SCHOOLS.

The means provided for the education of the children of the pioneer settlers were very scant and limited, and the first houses used for school purposes were cabins that chanced to be without a dweller. In these houses, home-made chairs and benches made from poles constituted the seats. The first houses, built for the special purpose of school were rude structures of logs, built on a very unpretentious plan. One end of the house was generally occupied by the fire-place, finished inside with slab seats and puncheon floors, with clap-board roof, held in place by weight-poles. The books in use were Webster's Speller, American Preceptor, Murray's and Kirkham's Grammar, Olney's Atlas and Geography. As the population increased in numbers and wealth, the desire for better houses began to develop, the different districts assumed a more desirable shape, and good frame houses took the place of the pioneer log schoolhouse. The wages paid to pioneer teachers were from $10 to $15 per month. The early teachers were Anderson, Vail, Fancher, Cooper, Brown, Spencer, Wilson, Robe, Peacock, McKnight, O'Hara and many others.

The present status of Jefferson Township in respect to common schools is not excelled by any of the surrounding townships. The township is divided into five school districts, besides Russellville, which forms an independent district. In each of the districts is a good and comfortable frame house, furnished with seats of modern manufacture, heated with coal, and well ventilated and furnished with desks, maps and blackboards. The attendance is from twenty-eight to fifty scholars. In each district, a term of from six to eight months is taught

The books in use are McGuffey's Readers, Ray's Arithmetic and Algebra Holbrook and Harvey's Grammar, Eclectic Geographies, McGuffy's Speller and Barnes' United States History. The teachers receive from $28 to $37 per month for winter terms, and $18 to $28 for spring school.

In 1854, the town of Russellville was incorporated. and within its limits is embraced one square mile of territory. In 1855, a two-story brick school building was erected, divided into three departments—Primary, Intermediate and High. The Primary Department is composed of pupils from six to twelve years of age, the Intermediate from twelve to fifteen and the High above the latter age. In the Primary School is taught the alphabet, the first principles of spelling, mental arithmetic, writing and reading to McGuffy's Third Reader. In the Intermediate School, arithmetic, geography, grammar and writing. In the Higher Department, arithmetic, descriptive geography, higher arithmetic, algebra, grammar, physical geography, mathematical geography, United States History, geometry and physiology. There are in this district about 185 pupils. The average wages paid are: In the Primary Department, $26 per month; in the Intermediate, $40, and the Superintendent, $55 per month.

WAR RECORD.

That the men of Jefferson Township bore an honorable part in the great struggle with secession, during the four long, eventful years from 1861 to 1865, and performed deeds of loyalty and heroism, the hotly contested fields of Cheat Mountain, Green Brier, Chickamauga, Stone River, Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and many others bear ample evidence. Among those who slumber in unknown and unmarked graves beside the still waters of the South, lie a number of the sons of Jefferson Township, there to await the reveille of the heroic, when time shall be no more. But the memory of their heroic acts will be cherished in the hearts of a grateful people, who to the latest generation will call them blessed. We give herewith a list of those who entered the service of their country from Jefferson Township, and were honorably discharged by death or expiration of time of enlistment:

Fourth Ohio Independent Cavalry—Martin Hayes, J. N. Cox, Ferris Strait, S. D. Porter, Alfred Glaze, Hugh Evans, Harvey Evans, Peter Mitchell, Leonidas Bayne, John Bayne, George Bayne, Newton Long, Alfred Williamson, Ellis Kennett, Albert Lewis, Joseph Henderson, Edward Credit, Sanford Williams, Lewis Williams, Samuel Edwards, Albert Williamson, Hiram Kendle, Stephen Bohrer, Porter McKee.

Ohio Cavalry—William Ellis, Josiah Edwards, James Shaw, Byers Hughey, Francis Metz, Elymer Drake, William Tucker, Basile Glaze, G. H. Davidson, John L. Davidson, Russell McMannis, Thomas McElfresh, Caleb McElfresh, A. G. Shaw.

Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry—Elymer Shaw, William Wills, John Wills, George Crest, William Lewis.

Fifth Virginia Infantry—S. A. Collins, E. P. Wilkins, J. T. Williams, J. A. Collins, W. P. Williams.

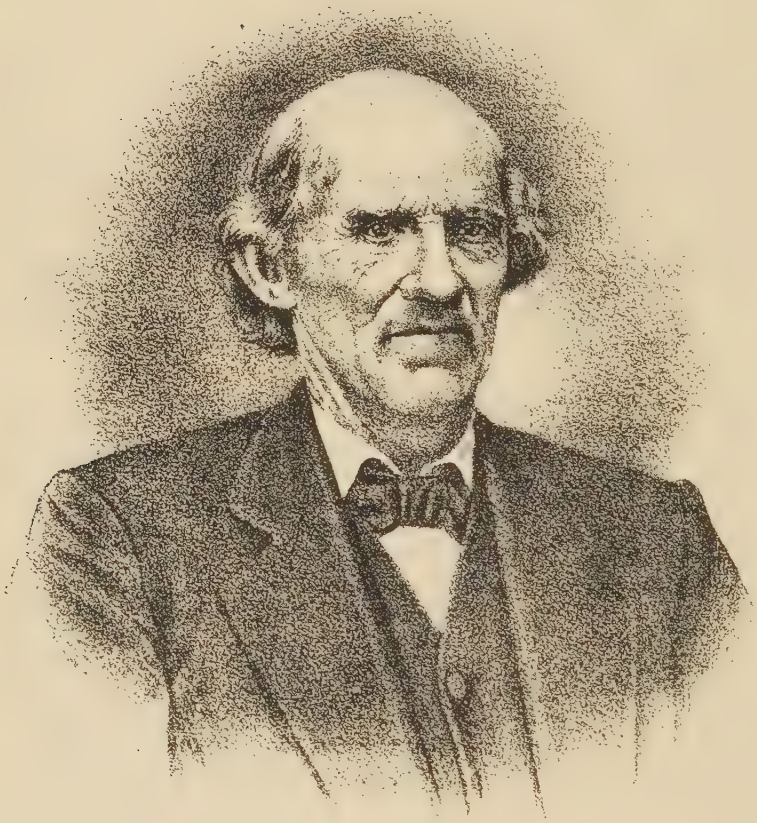
Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry—J. W. Shinn, William Triplet, Samuel Wills, William Culter, Cephas Davis, William McGlaughlin, W. A. Work.

Seventieth Ohio Infantry—Robert Baird, Lewis Baird, Abraham Evans, Samuel Blair, Baker Woods, James Sidwell, Wilson Sidwell, Alex Sowards, John Ramey, Louis Love, A. S. Coale, N. W. Williams, James Dixon, Joseph Cox.

First Ohio Artillery—John Stephens, Matthew Harrington.

Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry—John Sidwell.

Regiment unknown—J. C. Preston, William Moore, Jacob Cooke, Alex Leggett, James Porter, Samuel Day, Frank Fowler, Robert Moffett.



Robert Comm

Fiftieth Ohio Infantry—Nathan Dunn.

Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry—Frank Pittser, Tailor Evans, Anderson Harris, Alfred Kendle, Isom Hatfield, James Edwards, Jr., George Metz, Warren Work, George H. Culter, Jefferson Thomson, Lee Evans, Joseph Wright, Nathan Ellis.

Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry—Samuel McElhanie, William Jacobs, L. D. Fowler, George P. Tyler, Johnson Jacobs.

Seventh Ohio Cavalry—John Brown, John Rankin, Jeremiah Ellis, James Blair, John Parry, Amos Willliams, John Baird, Charles Hook, Samuel Metz, Robert Work.

Tenth Kentucky Cavalry—Hiram Tyler, Oliver Carr, William L. Johnson, Amos McKinley, George Howland.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry—John D. Seip, Wilson W. Young, John B. Porter.

SOCIETIES.

Russell Lodge, No. 573, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 16, 1874, and instituted June 20, 1874. It is an active lodge and has done a large amount of work since its organization. It now has a good amount of funds on hand, and is in a thriving condition. Its charter members were John Williamson, George P. Tyler, William Brady, Amos McKinley, L. H. Williams, Charles Kancher, George L. Johnson, Amos Myers, A. W. Williamson, Albert Conn, G. C. Risinger, McShaw Hiram Tyler, A. M. Williamson and James Johnson. The present membership is thirty-eight. The present officers: N. G., T. Prine; V. G., S. C. Glaze; Secretary, James Johnson; Treasurer, Amos McKinley.

Russellville Lodge, No. 166, A., F. & A. M., was chartered on the 27th day of September, 1848, and, with the exception of a short time during the war of the rebellion, it has always been in a prosperous condition. It has had a representation at every communication of the Grand body of the State since receiving its charter. The charter members were P. L. Wilson, Lambert Nowland, Louis Fridley, Wilshire Womax, Reason Fowler, Charles McClain, J. J. Green, William McColgin and others. Its present officers are: A. M. Williamson, W. M.; S. A. Myers, S. W.; C. B. Evans, J. W.; W. P. Williams, Secretary; Johnson Miller, Treasurer; T. N. Salisbury, S. D.; James Johnson, J. D.; W. Ball, Tiler.

Magnolia Lodge, No. 96, Knights of Pythias, was chartered May 24, 1876, and instituted the 7th day of June following. In the early days of this organization, it did a fair amount of work, but not so much of late. Its charter members were F. M. Woods, W. W. Ellsberry, Amos McKinley, George P. Tyler, James Johnson, L. H. Williams, J. K. McGregor, L. J. Evans, Johnson Miller, J. B. Clifton, John McGregor, William Brady, Samuel Pilson, Thomas Woods, L. C. Troutman, J. W. F. Melvin, J. W. Day, Jacob Schwallie, C. D. Thompson, J. J. Lewis and Lee Kendle. The officers at present are: C. C., Henry Williamson; V. G., A. B. Woods; Prelate, R. O. Evans; M. A., George P. Tyler; K. of R. and Seals, A. M. Williamson; Inside Guard, Wilson Prine.

THE FIRST FAIR.

The first fair in Brown County was held in Russellville in October, 1852, on a small lot adjoining the lot on which the Disciple Church now stands. The officers were: Alex Campbell, President; John Glaze, Secretary; Samuel Glaze, Treasurer. The Board of Directors were: John Williamson, of Jefferson Township; George Snedaker, of Union Township; Samuel Kerr, of Byrd Township; Absalom King, of Pleasant Township. The ring in which the stock was exhibited was made by encircling a small piece of ground with a

strong rope, which was made fast to stakes driven deep into the ground. The display of vegetables, machinery and mechanical manufactures, etc., was made in the Presbyterian Church, which stood adjacent to the grounds in which the stock was shown.

The premiums paid were small, but they acted as a strong incentive to the people to make the fair a success. The next fair was held at Russellville, in October, 1853, in the lot now occupied by the steam flouring mills. This was the last Russellville fair. Since that time, they have been held at Georgetown.

RUSSELLVILLE.

The first and only town of Jefferson Township is Russellville. It was platted in 1817 by Russell Shaw, and named for him. It is situated on the southeast corner of a tract of land containing 200 acres, which he bought in 1816; it was then an unbroken forest, without a trace of civilization, except that a road passed near by in the direction of Ripley. The first sale of lots was in the autumn of 1817; the number sold was thirty-two, which brought the sum of $840. The first lot sold was purchased by Seth Gardner. The first house in the place was built by the founder of the town on Lot No. 29, and is yet standing. It is now occupied by and belongs to John D. Seip. A short distance to the north of the town, Mr. Shaw built a dwelling-house for himself, where he quietly lived and tilled his farm; he also was a blacksmith, having learned the trade in New York, and he worked at his trade here.

The first people here were obliged to go to Maysville, Ky., to do their trading, but about 1834, Mr. Shaw opened a small store at Russellville. He resigned his hammer and anvil to his son Anthony, and devoted himself exclusively to merchandising. He received his youngest son, G. N., as a partner in business, and in a few years financial disaster overtook the firm, and they retired from business. Succeeding merchants have been Seth Gardner, Porter Tomb, Thomas Culter, James Culter, William Smith, Eli Collins, Silas Thomas Nolance and Devore, Caleb Shreves, Kerr, Fowler, Tweed & Kirker, T. Mitchell, Womax McKnight and Prine, Henry Prine, John Seip, Hedrick, Richard Conn, Robert Conn, Conn & Mooney, C. C. Ball, Conn, Mingua & Co., Seip & Moore and others. Those now in business are T. H. Davis and Seip & Williamson.

A few of the blacksmiths who succeeded Mr. Shaw and his son Anthony were William Stephens, Franklin Pittser, Mowrer Bros., Wykoff, Wills, Tyler, Dawley, Jones, Johnson, Ewick & McKinley. The first tanner was Hill D. Stayton. He was succeeded by William Jones, Edwards, Brown, Kendle and others. There is no tannery in the village now. Early shoe-makers were Mathers, Menaugh, Wilson, McNown, Lucas, Gardner, Brown, Prine, Hatfield Edwards and Johnson. Among the early harness-makers were Fisher & Lane, succeeded by Snider, James Culter, Crute Bros., McMahon, Allen Culter and W. P. Williams. In 1835, Michael Benner came to Russellville from Pennsylvania, and commenced the manufacture of hats. He worked with considerable success at the business for a number of years, then purchased a farm in the southern part of the township, to which he moved and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Benner was a good mechanic, and it has been said of him that when a man bought one hat of him he never needed another.

The first hotel was kept by Calvin Shaw; the second by Seth Gardner. These proprietors were followed by Henry Prine from the time of the opening up of business in Ripley down to about 1848. The business of hotel-keeping in Russellville returned fair profits. All the wheat that was raised for fifteen or twenty miles north of Russellville, and sometimes farther, was wagoned to Ripley to find a market, and the pork also was driven to that town to be packed

preparatory to shipment to foreign markets. Russellville was located midway between the producing section and the place of market, and a profitable hotel business was long maintained here. The hotels kept in late years were by Main, Conn and the present one by John Williamson.

The pioneer physicians were Hersy, Beasly, Sharp, Mathers, Lilly and Orr, succeeded by John Thompson, Stevenson, Shepherd, Thompson and Hayes. The present physicians are J. N. Salisbury and A M. Williamson.

The first account we have of wagon-making was by James Curran, who came from Pennsylvania at an early day, settled in Russellville and engaged in the above business He spoke the Hiberian dialect, and was somewhat eccentric in his ways and manners, yet a good mechanic. To him may be assigned the honor of making the first pleasure wagon or carriage in this part of the country. He worked here until 1854, when he sold his property and went to one of the Western States.

In the early days of Russellville, a large amount of coopering was carried on, there being then a large amount of the finest oak timber hereabouts. It was manufactured into flour barrels, pork barrels, lard tierces, whisky barrels, etc., which found a ready market in Ripley.

The first school building in Russellville was a small, round-log cabin, built on Lot No. 31, now owned by the heirs of C. A. Ewick; the floor was built of puncheons, the seats of small timber, split in two pieces, smoothed, and with large pins for legs. The windows were of oiled paper; the chimney was built of small sticks plastered with clay, which was held together by straw cut in short pieces.

The exact date of the establishment of the post office at Russellville is not known, but it is thought to have been between 1825 and 1828. Alfred Beasly was the first Postmaster; his successors have been Robert Tomb, Thomas Mefford, Caleb Shreves, and J. N. Salisbury, the present incumbent.

In 1866, a post office called Red Oak was established in the extreme southern part of the township. The first Postmaster was Mr. Warwick; he was followed by Messrs. Miller, McKnight and the present Postmaster, Mr. Hook. A dry goods store, blacksmith shop and wagon shop comprise the business of the place.

In closing this sketch, we desire to tender our especial thanks to Mrs. Rhoda Collins, John Menaugh, Alexander Wilson, Mrs. Lavina Shaw, John Williamson, J. N. Salisbury and many others for much information received.

CHAPTER XI.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

BY R. B. M'CALL, M. D.

THE first comers to a new country for certain reasons choose the fertile regions bordering water-courses as the most fitting for settlement. Here in abundance they find that most indispensable article of household and farm consumption—pure running water; animals of the neighboring forest which congregate here to slake their thirst, the game destined to recruit the table with meats; and to these may be added the hope or belief that others may likewise be attracted to the same spot. In the White Oak Valley, the hardy pioneer found much to be desired by the settler—a wealth of timber for fuel and building, a forest overflowing with choice game of nearly every mentionable species, a fine, large stream of water teeming with innumerable fish, and promising excellent facilities for future usefulness, and a climate that has ever been esteemed for its healthfulness. All these he received in his deed of purchase by paying a trifling sum for the land. Hardships and perils were encountered, many of them, indeed, for they were inseparable from the lot of the venturesome pioneer. He endured much, suffered much, may be, yet his insecure, wild life had a kind of fascination in it, sweetened, we may conjecture, by the inspiring thought that he is laying the foundation to a state of future greatness for posterity.

The Indian must have been friendly; the four-footed denizen of the forest harmless or unsuccessful in quest of prey, as there is recorded no mention of savage butchery or blood-curdling tragedy enacted in the darksome depths of the forest. He levied without let or hindrance his contributions on forest and stream; his bill of fare, consisting of fowl, fish and fruit, was something truly wonderful, calculated by its plentifulness, freshness and variety to kindle the liveliest emotions in the bosom of an epicure. Bountiful nature with lavish liberality scattered her gifts on every hand; game was had at the dooryard, wild fruits of various kinds and in wasteful profusion were convenient of access, and had without price for the trouble of gathering. Honey and maple sugar, obtained with little labor, supplied his table the year round with the most delicious of sweets, for the bee tree was an institution of the country, and royal camps of sugar tree and maple were early put into successful operation. No elaborate contrivance was needed to ensnare the finny treasures of White Oak. His dwelling place was a cabin of unhewn logs, a single room doing duty as kitchen, dining room and sleeping apartment; a few logs properly placed and joined together, a roof of clapboards, kept in place by long poles, a chimney of mud and sticks, a broad, deep fire-place, in some instances capable of taking in a good sized saw log, and a puncheon floor, such was his castle rude and simple. Something to wear, plenty to eat, the prospective treasures of an uncultivated soil, robust health, a resolute will and an unswerving determination to do, these were his stock in trade. The fur cap, buckskin garments, Indian moccasins and trusty flint-lock were a *ne plus ultra* to frontier life. Wife and daughters required the expensive services of no *modiste* to adorn their persons with the latest styles in fashion and fabric, one, or at most two, plainly made frocks fulfilling every need, and for the rest they were con-

tent with nature's unlabored embellishments. No imposing church edifices were there, no humble meeting-house where he might go " to hear the parson preach and pray," but then there were around him "God's first temples," where, kneeling on a carpet of green and drinking in the sweet music of birds, he performed his simple devotions.

Every cabin was a schoolhouse, and children were almost universally taught to read, write and cast up accounts, and the specimens of proficiency in these branches that have escaped the hand of time conclusively attest the correctness and efficiency of early methods of instruction.

The hospitality and benevolence are proverbial; every man was his neighbor; no one went hungry from his door; he had a Spartan's inflexibility of purpose, and a Roman's devotion to honor; he was truth and candor embodied; his comforts were divided, his opinions shared and his sorrows confided.

The earliest settlements within the present limits of Scott Township were for the most part by adventurers from Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Vermont. Little more than a decade had elapsed since the close of the War of Independence when the army of emigration from the Atlantic States and from Kentucky took up its devious march through the trackless wilderness to the remote Northwestern Territory.

The column reached and halted on the banks of White Oak Creek in the spring of 1800. In this year, Robert Wardlow purchased and settled on a tract of about three hundred acres in William Moore's Survey, No. 1,053, on the east bank of White Oak, in the extreme northern part of the township.

The following year, Col. Henry Zumatt moved on a smaller piece of land located in J. Burton's Survey, No. 1,213, in the central part of the township; and two years later, that is to say in 1803, Lewis Shick bought and took possession of a considerable tract in the southern quarter.

To Robert Wardlow, Henry Zumatt and Lewis Shick belongs the distinction of the traditional founders of the early settlements on White Oak. From some old correspondence in the hands of Henry Kimball, it is learned that prior to 1800 Mr. Wardlow resided near Rockridge, Va. He must have been esteemed a man of consequence and possessed of much pecuniary means, as is witnessed by a letter from Charles Campbell, attorney of Rockbridge, Va., dated August, 1804, and addressed to Mr. Wardlow, which, after referring to some matters of a business character, alludes to many messages of affectionate inquiry and interest. At his decease, Mr. Wardlow left quite a numerous family of children, four of whom survive their father. Henry and Levi and another (name unknown to the writer) are living.

Col. Henry Zumatt was born in Harrison County, Ky., in 1771. His early life was passed in hunting and Indian fighting in the savage wilds of his native State. Having negotiated the purchase of a fine body of land on White Oak, in John Burton's sectional survey, as already noticed, he with his family crossed the Ohio River, and after a tedious journey of several days' duration reached his destination in the spring of 1801. Zumatt pitched his tent on the east bank of the creek at a point a mile south of New Hope. The land bought by Zumatt for $2 an acre, and now owned by Henry Kimball, a son of his widowed wife by a subsequent marriage, is considered one of the most valuable farms in Brown County.

In 1808, a grist-mill, which stood on the site of Henry Young's flouring mill, was erected by Zumatt, and this was the first of any kind in the township, if not in the county. Up to this time, the settler took his grist of corn to Levanna, a small town on the Ohio River, and if he wished to procure flour, had to cross the river, as none could be had nearer than Augusta, Ky. Zumatt was commissioned a Colonel of militia at the outbreak of the war of 1812, and

served with distinction at the head of the Fourth Detachment of Ohio troops. He died in 1814 in the prime of useful life, his untimely end deplored as little less than a calamity.

Of Louis Shick not much can be said beyond the fact that he emigrated from Virginia and settled in the township on the land now owned by Jackson Pitzer. As nearly as may be ascertained, he came to Ohio in the year 1803. A few years later in the wake of Wardlow and Zumatt, came the Myers family, consisting of Francis Meyers and wife and three sons—Thomas, Francis, Jr., and William, then Joshua Davidson, Benjamin and Nicholas Smith, James McCall, the McBeth brothers—John and Robert—John Stansberry, John Pitzer, Jacob Fite, Jonathan Atwood and James Morris.

Three families, namely, Zumatt, the Myers and McBeth, purchased the whole of John Burton's Survey, No. 1,213, of 1,333 acres, Zumatt taking in the southeast, the Myers in the southwest, and the McBeths in the north. O. F. Dunn and John Samms own the Myers purchase; Henry Young, James J. Smith, Henry Wardlow and Jefferson Fite, the McBeth.

Francis Myers took possession of his purchase in the spring of 1804. In a few years he divided his farm equally among his three sons, Thomas and Francis, Jr., subsequently acquiring the whole by buying the other brother's share. Mr. Myers was a Kentuckian, of whose life little more is known than that he was a good neighbor, and lived to the remarkable age of 105 years. Thomas married, and began life on the farm of his inheritance. A few years of farming sufficing to give him a distaste for agricultural pursuits, he converted his ready means into cash, abandoned his home to a tenant, and removed to Levanna to begin the career of a very successful merchant. Becoming dissatisfied with small returns, after one year in Levanna he removed to Augusta, Ky., where in less than a quarter of a century he had built up a fortune of a quarter of a million dollars. Mr. Myers was married to Betsey Davidson, a daughter of Joshua Davidson, who bore him several sons and daughters, and made him a most exemplary wife. An old neighbor of Mr. Myers tells of that gentleman that his first venture as a merchant was a little affair kept in his cabin on the farm. Two shelves supported by pegs driven in the wall behind the only door, a bolt of jeans and a few simple articles beside, this was the first store. Mr. Myers had a business motto, and it ran thus: "Take care of the cents, and let the dollars take care of themselves." Francis remained a farmer, took an active and intelligent interest in the concerns of the little community wherein he dwelt, was prominent in the local politics of the township, and was elected its first Clerk, and subequently twice chosen a Justice of the Peace. His amusing whimsicalities, droll ways and quaint sayings are remembered with immense satisfaction by his early acquaintances. He died in 1860, and was interred in the family burying ground on the farm. The year that witnessed the commencement of the Myers settlement, brought the McBeth brothers, John and Robert, in their hands a deed of gift from their father for 800 acres of land. They became the largest land-holders in the township, owning more than half of John Burton's large survey of more than 1,300 acres. Robert built on the land where Henry Young lives, and John built a cabin near where James J. Smith resides. In the following year, 1805, Lieut. Joshua Davidson and James McCall erected cabins on the west bank of White Oak, the former in John Brown's Survey, No. 1,795, at a point a little south of Zumatt's place of settlement, and the latter in Lewis Booker's Survey, in the southern quarter of the township. Henry Pickering lives where Davidson's cabin stood seventy-seven years ago. Lieut. Davidson had been an officer in the patriot army, serving through the seven years' struggle for American independence. He crossed the frozen Trenton with bleeding feet, starved with his

beloved commander at Valley Forge, helped to make it hot for the red coats at Brandywine, and triumphed with Lafayette at Yorktown, where he had the satisfaction of seeing Cornwallis transformed into Cobwallis. He was with the hero of Stony Point, in his Indian campaigns, and one night in an altercation concerning some prisoners he was guarding, he raised a musket he had snatched from a soldier to shoot Wayne, who was approaching him with drawn sword. He was the father of nine children—John, Joseph, William, Joshua, Ruth, Mary, Ellen, Betsey and Nancy. Mary was married to Lot Stratton, Ellen to John Birngammon, Betsey to Thomas Myers and Nancy to More Ralstin. The children are all dead. Until his death, which took place in 1844, at the age of ninety years, any mention of the grand struggle through which he had passed would rekindle the martial fire in the old man's breast.

John McCall and Samuel McCall own and live on the land which their grandfather purchased in 1805. James McCall was an Irishman, whose parents came over to the colonies while the war of the Revolution was in progress. His father hated the British with religious fervor born of English persecution of the Irish; therefore, the vessel that bore him across the Atlantic had no sooner embarked its living freight than he sought his son and urged him to enlist in the cause of liberty. James enlisted, taking the bounty of $1, and served three years in the privateer navy of the infant Republic. After the expiration of the war, he settled in Pennsylvania, his father having purchased a farm of several hundred acres in that State. In 1785, he married Jane Ramsey, by whom he had six children—Margaret, John, Robert, James, Nancy and Samuel. None of the family save James emigrated to the Western country. A younger brother of his was the father the late Gen. George A. McCall, of Pennsylvania, who was a prominent Division Commander in the late war of the rebellion. Only James, John and Robert of all his family settled on White Oak. In 1816, Robert was married to Phœbe Kimball, the issue of which union was James, Albert, Mary, Samuel, John, Jane and Benjamin, of whom only James, Albert, John and Samuel are living.

All that is remembered of Mr. Morris is that he built a cabin somewhere on the land now owned by David Brannen; that he had occasion once to clear off ten acres of land and did so by felling all the timber so as to cross and interlace, and then set fire to the whole, making a magnificent bonfire. The Pitzer family settled in the western part of the township as early perhaps as 1805. John Pitzer was the patriarchal head of the family. To the writer's knowledge, only four children survive—Joseph, Matilda, John and Jackson, of a family of ten, namely, Eliza, Rebecca, Delilah, Matilda, Nancy, Martha, Joseph, John, Henry and Jackson. Joseph, John and Jackson are prosperous farmers, and have lived all their lives in Scott Township, where they were born.

Benjamin Kimball and family departed from Hopkinton, N. H., in 1801, with Wheeling, Va., as the objective point of their journey, where they arrived three months later. Subsequently he moved to Ohio, and, at the opening of the late war with Great Britain, joined a regiment of Ohio troops, and served till the treaty of Ghent put an end to the struggle. In 1816, he married the widow of Col. Zumatt, deceased, who bore him one child, Henry Kimball. Of the fruit of his first marriage, only Timothy and Hazen are known to be living.

Jacob Fite, the founder of the numerous family of that name, came to Ohio and settled in the western quarter of the township somewhere in the first decade after 1800. He chose a tract of land in the survey of D. Lambert, No. 2421. William and Charles, the two surviving descendants of Jacob Fite, have not wandered from the home of their father's adoption. All who know them respect their industry, honesty and temperate habits.

John Stansberry moved to White Oak about the time that the Myers and the McBeths did. He located in the eastern part of the township on an extensive tract of fine land, where he went resolutely to work to conquer, single-handed, the hardships that beset the path of the settler. In a few years, he had cleared off a good deal of land, established a fine sugar orchard and camp, and put things generally in good shape. When hostilities between Great Britain and the United States began in 1812, he volunteered in defense of his country's flag. He and John McCall and perhaps others from the same settlement were handed over to Gen. Brock in Hull's remarkable surrender at Detroit. Mr. Stansberry married early in life a very estimable lady. He died a few years since at an advanced age, having passed the allotted threescore and ten, and earned by a worthy life the commendation of "well done, good and faithful servant."

Samuel Gibson emigrated to Ohio, and settled on White Oak in the year 1814. Mr. Gibson reared a family of ten children—Andrew, Margaret, Jennie, William, Samuel, Sara, Robert, James, Agnes and Hugh. Hugh Gibson, the only living representative of the family, resides in New Hope. Andrew Gibson, recently deceased, who was the eldest son, was the father of several children. A daughter of his, Mrs. Martha Gibson Davy, was married to John R. Davy, a wealthy business man of Cincinnati. The youngest daughter, Drusilla, married Joseph L. Clemens; Margaret was married to Joseph Scott; Betsey to John Thompson, and Nancy twice, the last time to William Stratton, all of whom reside in New Hope or neighborhood.

Among the settlers who came after 1820 were James J. Smith, Henry Young and William Stratton.

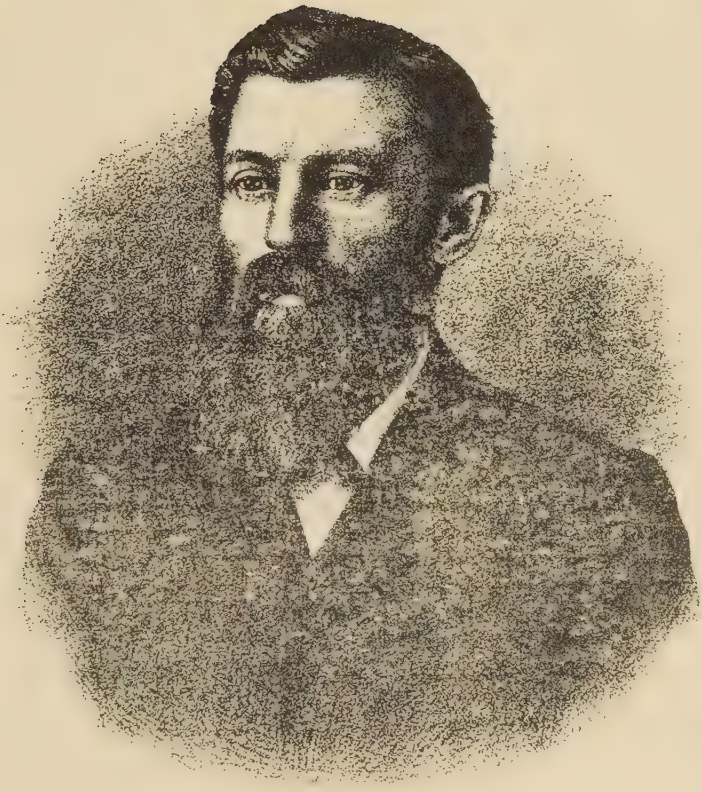
William Stratton was born in Pennsylvania, and came to the settlement on White Oak about the year 1820. Soon after locating a farm in the western half of J. Brown's Survey, No. 3261, behind the west bank of the creek, he was offered employment on the canal, where he went and died. He left a family of eleven children—Lot, Lewis, Aaron, Christopher, John, Sandford, Bonde, Lavina, Nancie, Susie and America. Perhaps the only survivors of this large family are Lavina Holten and America Wisbey. Lot Stratton married Mary Davidson, and settled near the ancestral roof-tree. This union, like that of his father, was a prolific one, there being born ten children, who are all dead, except Marion and Nancy. Napoleon, a deceased son, was for many years a prominent and successful educator.

James J. Smith and Henry Young came to White Oak in 1835. Mr. Smith bought a part of the old McBeth purchase, and erected a dwelling east of New Hope, just in the outskirts of the village. Here he has lived for forty-seven years. Mr. Smith has filled offices of trust and profit, both in the township and county. He is now eighty years of age, has good health, and may live many years to come.

Like Mr. Smith, Henry Young settled on a part of the McBeth purchase. He has owned and operated for many years a flouring and grist mill on the site of the one built by Col. Zumatt. He has served the township and county in various official capacities. He has but one child living—Matilda, wife of James McKinly, and two sons and one daughter deceased—Robert, Richard and Lucinda. Mr. Young is over eighty years of age, is hale, and looks as if he might live a score of years yet.

Any sketch of the early settlements along White Oak would be incomplete without a mention of George Bingamon, James Boothby and Mr. Wills.

George Bingamon bought and settled on the west bank of White Oak in the northern part of L. Booker's Survey, No. 901, at a point opposite the McCall purchase, on the east bank, about the year 1812. By energy and pru-



Respectfully &c,
F. W. Smith.

dent management, Mr. Bingamon succeeded in accumulating quite a competency before his death, which took place some eighteen years since. Several sons blessed Mr. Bingamon's happy wedlock—Solomon, Lewis, Harrison, Sanford, Richard and A. J. Bingamon. James Boothby bought in the southwestern quarter of J. Kerr's Survey, No. 6702, and Mr. Wills, the father of Howe, located in the western part of the same survey, probably as early as 1808.

Such is a brief and imperfect resumé of the facts in the history of the early settlement of Scott Township. One by one the old settlers dropped off, until two years ago the last of that venerable band closed his eyes on the fleeting scenes of the world. The chronological course of our summarized narrative now brings us down to the date of the organization of the township.

In 1828, detached parts of Clark and Franklin, two original townships, were united into one whole, and the new corporation called Scott Township. Scott is the smallest township but one in the county, comprising an area of twenty-one and one-eighth square miles, or 13,520 acres, valued in 1881 by the Board of Equalization at $208,752, or about $15.43 per acre. But what is lacking on the one hand in extent of territory is made up on the other in importance and advantage of location; for although not exactly in the center of the county, it may be said to be the most nearly central, as it has five other townships adjoining it, namely, Pike, Washington, Franklin, Pleasant and Clark, while extent, value and variety of productions, internal improvements, political strength and influence are about equally distributed on the four points of the compass Scott Township is bounded on the north by Pike and Washington, on the east by Washington and Franklin, on the south by Pleasant and Franklin and on the west by Clark, and has an outline of twenty miles in length, made up on the south and west by two straight lines at right-angles, and on the north and east by a succession of short lines and angles forming one broken and extended boundary line. The general surface is undulating, broken here and there by ravine and vale, and traversed by a multitude of streams, principal among which are White Oak, Sterling and Miranda Creeks. White Oak is much the largest, and is the outlet of all the others; it flows from north to south the entire length of the township, being joined successively by Sterling and Miranda. Sterling and Miranda come in from the west and join White Oak, the former a quarter of a mile west of New Hope, and the latter north of the village of White Oak Valley. Along White Oak, and extending for perhaps half a mile back on either side to the higher or table land, is a belt of alluvial lands called bottoms, whose unvarying level is interrupted only by the small channels of tributary streams. Before the timber was stripped off, these bottoms were frequently inundated by the annual spring freshets, and received rich deposits of sediment from the receding waters. Though in the recollection of the oldest citizen they have been overflowed but once since the removal of the timber, yet their productiveness remains apparently undiminished. In the table-lands behind the bottoms a distinctive limestone clay, relieved in many places by strips of sandy loam along the smaller water-courses, is the prevailing character of the soil. No mineral wealth has been found, notwithstanding there have not been wanting enthusiastic visionaries who have diligently sought to find treasures of gold and silver, which they firmly believed to be hidden somewhere in the foundations of the hills. The economical and commercial importance of the timber of the White Oak region merits for it a particular mention. White Oak, from which the country derives its baptismal name, and beech predominate largely. Extensive bodies of white oak are met on every hand, notwithstanding the destructive warfare waged for forty years by the woodman's ax.

A stranger would find it hard to believe the considerable growth still to be

seen is little more than a trace of the vast luxuriance of forty years ago. White oak has been the farmer's well nigh exclusive resource for material to build his fences, for boards and cooper stuff and for building material. Poplar was once plentiful, but at present barely one of those royal looking giants of the forests is left to greet us. Beech has always been abundant and valuable to the farmer, and in the future will be an object of solicitous care so long as he shall require wood for fuel. Black and white walnut, ash, elm, hickory, linn and sycamore are indigenous. Formerly, there was much black walnut growing both on the bottoms and upland; the trees were of the largest dimensions, affording a very fine quality of lumber, but recently large quantities have been cut off and sold, yielding handsome returns. There used to be much sugar tree and maple, and sugar orchards and camps were a legion, but the enterprising exactions of the farmer in his quest for rich newly-cleared lands have swept away about the last remnant of them. Hickory, with its toothsome fruit, has passed away. Slippery elm, red elm, ash, linn and wild cherry, the *prunus virginiana* of botany, have become scarce. The first has been much in quest for its bark, and both it and the last have been extensively used in domestic medicine. The tall sycamore that used to line both banks of White Oak, standing like giant sentinels with their leaning stems and towering tops meeting above the flood, have, too, well-nigh disappeared.

Grain, grass and tobacco are abundantly produced on bottom and upland. In quality and yield of wheat, corn and hay, Scott Township will doubtless compare favorably with similar equal areas in the same industry anywhere in the State.

Wheat and corn have ever been esteemed the leading products of the White Oak Valley. As has been stated, they are not now as formerly as much depended upon for revenue, or, more properly, general income, yet are largely grown, principally for local consumption. Previously wheat and corn were raised chiefly on the bottoms and second bottoms, but since underdrainage by means of tiling has been introduced, and the oak flat-lands adequately relieved of the cause of their former unproductiveness, no such superiority can be claimed. The yield of wheat per acre will vary perhaps from ten to twenty-five bushels, and that of corn from twenty-five to seventy-five bushels. Oats are raised to an inconsiderable extent; rye not at all, except for dressing. Timothy and red-top are harvested on a pretty large scale, but not to an extent that would give them any great prominence among the products of the country. Some clover is grown, chiefly for grazing and land dressing. Of the 5,023 acres of meadow and pasture land, four-fifths may be are in timothy and red-top and one-fifth in clover and all other grasses.

Tobacco since 1860 has been the staple, affording the farmer a large and ever-increasing revenue. Growing and fitting for market of large droves of sheep, cattle and hogs has hitherto been the chief industrial pursuit of the landed proprietor, but is now almost abandoned in favor of tobacco culture. Samples from a crop raised on the farm of Henry Kimball, Sr., and sold to Robert Young, tobacco merchant of Higginsport, received the first award at the Centennial in 1876. The principal growers of the weed have been Henry Kimball, F. M. Stratton, John McCall, George W. Stratton, O. F. Dunn, John Samms, D. M. Brannen and Jefferson Fite.

Scott Township began political life in 1828. December 28, 1828, the oath of office was administered by Martin Gatts, a Justice of the Peace to Dr. Enoch Ellsberry, James McCall and William Hilligoss, Trustees; Jacob Thomas, Treasurer; Francis Myers, Clerk; Andrew Gibson, Constable, and David M. Smith, Fence Viewer. This was the first official act performed in the name of the newly created township. The Trustees met March 2, 1829,

for the purpose of laying out and establishing road districts, which they proceeded to do with suitable official dignity and deliberation, dividing the township into seven such districts. At the same meeting, Andrew Gibson, Constable, was directed to publish by written proclamation the next annual election for township officers, to be held at the house of Daniel Holloway April 6, 1829. At a meeting held March 9, 1829, to organize the township for educational purposes, it was agreed, after much wise legislating, to authorize the formation of six school subdistricts, but it was not, however, until after the ensuing April election that the new regimé was put into effective operation. According to a list in township book No. 1, dated May 3, 1829, Scott Township had 111 householders, among whose names appear the following: Abraham Forcyth, Jacob Hiler, William Hilligoss, Joseph Blair, Nicholas Peddicord, Daniel Vandament, Reuben Fite, Duncan McCoy, Samuel Liming, Robert McCall, Jonathan Atwood, Joseph Pitzer, John Palmer, Lot Stratton, More Ralstin, Thomas Cotterill, Robert Patton, Jacob Gatts, Samuel Gibson, Henry Gatts, James McFadden, Cyrus McGehey, George Bingamon, James Boothby, John Ross, James Allen, Abraham Remley, Hezekiah Lindsay, Abraham Smith, Nicholas Smith, Elijah Sollenberger, Benton Smith, Daniel Reynolds, Daniel Holloway, Joshua Davidson, George Courts, Thomas Young, Everett Smith, Thomas Sillman, John Stansberry, John Hoss, James Knight, Jacob Fox, Benjamin Kimball, Garland Anderson, John Hill, John T. Wills, Samuel McBeth, Henry Pickering, George Hendrixson, Abraham Foulk, John Hiler, Widow Fisher, Nancy Gotherman, John Fite, Jacob Vandament, Willis Bert, Samuel Glascock, John Whites, Catherine Stratton, James Johnson, James Brown, Francis Myers, Jr., Charles Fite, James McCoy, Andrew Gibson, Andrew G. Patton, John Barngroover, Matthew Buzby, Josiah Boothby, Alexander Hanna, John Pitzer, Daniel White, John Hening, Thomas Ross, John Fields, Rebecca Smith, Ebenezer Smith, Conley McFadden, Mary Davidson, William Lindsey, Benjamin Smith, Toliver Roglin, John Forsythe, Thomas Forsythe, Michael Landerback, Jasper Kimball, Nancy Robbins, Parmelia Ellsberry, Enoch M. Eilsberry, Wesley Ellsberry, John Fox, William M. Patton, Joseph McDannold, Martin Gatts, Nicholas Wallace, Enoch Hendrixson, Isaac Holloway, Aaron Stites, James Gibson, William Buzby, Lewis Stratton, John Bingamon, John Day, John Courts, James McCall, Alexander Patton, Jacob Hoss, John McKibben, Jacob Thomas, David Thomas.

In a statement of annual settlement made by the Trustees March, 1830, no charge for services has been made by any township officer. An exhibit of receipts and expenditures for 1831 has this quaint recital of facts: "receipts, nothing; orders drawn on the Treasurer in favor of Jacob Vandament, $4.62\frac{1}{2}$" following which is the stupendous showing for 1832, of nothing for receipts and a $20 promise in the shape of orders drawn on the Treasurer. We learn that in 1833 the Trustees devoted the proceeds of the sale of an estray horse, amounting to $45.50, and sold to Levi Samms, to township purposes, $36 of which was expended in the purchase of four plows for the use of Supervisors. For 1833, the receipts by the Treasurer aggregated $67.45, and the expenditures for public service amounted to $70.20. In 1835, the Treasurer's per centum was the handsome sum of 48 cents and no mills, while the compensation of Trustees was $2.25 each for two of them, and $1.50 for the other. Supervisors received from 75 cents to $1 presumably to make up losses against delinquents or for extra work.

In the annual settlement for 1840, the Trustees found in the Treasurer's hands 22 cents for township purposes, and $59.29\frac{1}{2}$ of road funds, and gave an order for $12\frac{1}{4}$ cents to be paid out of those funds, and at the same time

caused John Ristine to give his bond for $1,500 as Treasurer. The subjoined statement of a settlement made with the township officers dated March 7, 1842, is added with the hope that it may be of interest to some: "Trustees, John Fiscus received for service $1.50, John Stansberry, $0, James Boothby $0; Treasurer, John Ristine, $1.50; Clerk, B. W. Whiteman, $2; Supervisors, Henry Young, $2.25; Vincent Robbins, $3.50; Jacob Hiler, $3; Amos Dawson, 75 cents; Joseph Bingamon, $1.50; Christopher Stratton, $1.35; Constable, G. W. Stayton, $1.35. Signed: B. W. Whiteman, Clerk of Scott Township."

In 1845, there were between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, ninety, and between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, forty-five, making a total enrollment fit for militia duty of 135 men, and there were, besides, twelve exemptions.

The first to fill the responsible office of Justice was Martin Gatts; the first Clerk was Francis Myers; the first Treasurer, Jacob Thomas; the first Board of Trustees, Dr. Enoch Ellsberry, James McCall and William Hilligoss; the first Constable, Andrew Gibson. The Justices of the township have been: Martin Gatts, Francis Myers, Reuben Fite, Garland Anderson, Hezekiah Lindsey, James J. Smith, George Hendrixson, Lyman Vanmeter, Amos Dawson, William Espey, W. S. Wharton, B. W. Whiteman, Hyson Moler, Henry Young, G. W. Stayton, A. E. Stansberry, Walter Gooden and W. N. Parker. The office of Clerk has been filled by Francis Myers, John Ross, John Fiscus, John Dorman, John Ristine, James J. Smith, Alfred Duncamon, B. W. Whiteman, N. B. Stratton, Amos Dawson, C. P. Myers, W. D. Courts, T. S. Kimball, W. S. Wharton, John Cook, A. J. Bingamon, J. K. P. Stevens. G. W. Stayton and J. H. Smith.

The township revenues have been entrusted successively to Jacob Thomas, John Ristine, John Ross, G. H. Wrestler, J. H. Thompson, R. R. Blair, William Blair, Joseph Scott, John Stansberry, Henry Young and W. A. Bivans. Among the Assessors elected for the township are found the names of James Thompson, Col. Butt, R. R. McKenzie, Thomas Moler, F. M. Patton, Christian Wahl, Peter Wahl, William Campbell.

According to the best information to be had, the first elections held in the township were held in the old log mill built by Henry Zumatt, and at the time of holding them owned by John Sollenberger. Afterward a house for the purpose was rented in New Hope, and ever since elections have been held in that village.

In politics, Scott takes rank among the most prominent of her sister townships. Hezekiah Lindsey, elected Auditor in 1833, and James J. Smith, his successor in office, elected in 1840, were both Scott Township men. More recently, in 1862, Dr. W. W. Ellsberry was elected Auditor, and subsequently re-elected. B. W. Whiteman and Alfred Parker were called to take charge of the Treasurer's office, the former for one and the latter for two terms. Henry Young had one term as Sheriff. Wall Applegate was chosen, but died before the time to assume his office. Scott has had two Commissioners, James McCall and Jefferson Fite, and two Representatives in the Legislature, Dr. Enos B. Fee and Eli B. Parker

The town of New Hope and the hamlets of White Oak Valley and Wallsburg are the three villages of the township which vie with each other in friendly rivalry as centers of traffic and political wisdom.

To the prudent forethought of Daniel Holloway and Lawrence Rose the New Hoper is indebted for the choice of a site at once attractive and healthy. Seventy-five years ago, Daniel Holloway, with assistance of neighbors, laid the foundation of the first house in the embryo town, an unpretentious structure of

unhewn logs, rough fashioned, of a single room, illuminated by one small window.

A few years Mr. Holloway's little dwelling stood alone on the slight plateau above White Oak; then came Lawrence Rose, and another house was added; and as the years came and went others sought and found homes, clustering around the first rude cabins of Holloway and Rose. Ere long a mill was added, then a blacksmith shop, to gladden the ears of the hamlet, hungering, so to speak, after the familiar sounds of industrial life. Early the merchant discovered the new field for enterprise. Above the entrance to a low-browed, rambling frame building that stood on the spot now occupied by F. M. Patton's residence, old inhabitants remember seeking the legend, Peter Kookis, the first store-keeper of New Hope. Peter was unquestionably the first dispenser of dry goods and groceries that beamed on the delighted town and country folk. His stock was small but ample; the business grew and prospered, and Peter did not fail to lay up the wherewithal to extend it.

Following Kookis next came George Bingamon, who displayed his wares in a frame which stood on the corner where John W. Young has his residence. At the expiration of a year or two, the business was disposed of to Lot Stratton and Morefield Patton. These gentlemen enlarged the stock and extended the trade until they made it one of the most prosperous in the county.

Kookis, Bingamon and Patton & Stratton, each in his way and unconsciously, labored for the same end—the building up of an interest which, in after years, grew into a marvelous structure of activity and wealth.

But the war came, and with it inflation and high prices. The war vanished, and with it the glory of the town as a commercial center.

Succeeding the last-named firms, the following gentlemen, at various times, were engaged in the dry goods business:

A. C. H. Cotterill, William Blair, William Creighead, James Young, James Walker, Joseph Steward, Benjamin Whiteman, Lewis Bingamon, William Keys, James McCall, Andrew Fox, W. W. Ellsbury, F. M. Patton, Doepka, Philip Krum, V. B. Smith and M. W. Fite.

A. C. H. Cotterill sold goods in the rooms occupied by F. M. Patton, and did a thriving business for many years. The firm of O. J. Steward, for the time and country, had an immense business, the annual sales being little, if any less, than those of the largest house in the county. The first inn in the town was a small affair, kept by John Fiscus. The first blacksmith shop was that of John Fox; the building had stood in the bottom, near what was called the "Sterling Fork of White Oak," was torn down, and put up on a spot nearly opposite to Mr. Fite's present residence.

The first tannery was operated by Nicholas Wallace; the next, by Benjamin Purdum, where Jonah Purdum now lives; and the third by James Heaton.

Dr. Enoch M. Ellsbury opened the first physician's office, and also kept the first post office in a small house about ten by twelve, still standing, an appurtenance to Jonah Purdum's dwelling.

This was the first post office established in the township. The appointment of Dr. Ellsberry was from John McLean, Postmaster General under John Quincy Adams, confirmed and dated at Washington December 15, 1828. After Ellsberry, Benjamin Purdum, O. J. Stewart, G. W. Stayton, W. P. Wharton and F. M. Patton, have successively kept the office, Purdum, Stewart and Stayton each having it for several years, and F. M. Patton, the present incumbent, for the last eighteen years. In this connection it may not be out of place to annex the following, addressed to Dr. Ellsberry from the Post Office Department:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 30, 1834.

To Enoch Ellsberry, Postmaster of New Hope, Brown Co., Ohio:

SIR—To determine, with as much accuracy as possible, the relative position of the several post offices, and the courses of the post roads in the United States, so that they may be correctly designated on the maps of the Department, I am desirous of obtaining such information of the topography of the country in your vicinity, as you may be enabled to give.

You will, therefore, receive a series of questions, on the annexed leaf, from one to ten.

You will please to fill up the blank spaces left for your answers, and return the leaf, with all convenient dispatch, addressed to the "Post Office Department, care of D. H. Barr."

You are also especially requested to furnish a plat, or sketch, of the country in your vicinity, showing:

The courses of the post-roads;

The sites of the post offices;

The distances along each post road, from office to office;

The courses of other roads than post roads, if any; and the distances along them to the post offices, or to places where mail roads join, or cross; and the

Bearings and distances, on straight lines, from your office to the other offices.

Early attention to this sketch, or plat, with a return of the replies and statements called for in the annexed inquiries, inclosed and directed as above, is desired.

Very respectfully,

W. T. BARRY,
Postmaster General.

In the summer of 1849, the cholera scourge made its appearance in New Hope, carrying terror, death and bereavement into every family. On the third day of its appearance, seven deaths occurred, the first victim being William Purdum. The total number of deaths in a population of 100 was twenty-two. The victims were William Purdum, Thomas Early, Martin Gatts, Sr., and wife, Martin Gatts, Jr., and wife and two children (all died in the same house), Cinderilla Lauderback, Andrew Young and daughter, Wilson Fox, wife of John Stills, wife of Andrew Fox, Nelson Fox and wife and child, wife of G. W. Cotterill, Perry Applegate, Robert Stills, Samuel Whiteman and Jacob Gatts—Jacob Gatts being the last victim.

Squire Henry Young relinquished his business and heroically devoted himself to the care of the sick and dying, never forsaking his post for a moment till the grim king of terrors was vanquished and the field won.

The date of the settlement of White Oak Valley is obscure, no reliable data being at hand. From the best information given, the settlement on the west bank was the oldest (past tense, because Rosstown no longer exists). It is said there was a mill built on the site of the present one in 1835, by Alexander Hanna and James Ross. However, it is known that Robert Blair and John Ross erected a carding-mill here, and afterward attached a grist-mill. These gentlemen probably built the excellent mill for many years known as Gatts' Mill, now owned by Robert McCall.

At one time, White Oak Valley was a thriving hamlet, possessing, besides the mill, two or three good stores, a post office, a blacksmith shop and a shoe shop. William Espey and Joseph Hills sold goods at different times. John Robbins has been the principal goods dealer for many years.

Wahlsburg Post Office, named in honor of Peter Wahl, is a youthful hamlet. It is located at the junction of the Georgetown & Mount Oreb Free Turnpike with the White Oak Valley & Arnheim road, at a point equidistant from Georgetown and New Hope. But a few years ago, two blacksmith shops, one of them John Lee Brown's, and two dwelling houses, were the only buildings. Ten years since, Peter Wahl erected a large building, storeroom and living house in one and opened the first and only dry goods trade in the place. About three years ago (1879), Wahlsburg was granted a post office, and Mr. Wahl was appointed Postmaster. After Mr. Wahl, Wilson Leonard, a blacksmith of the place, added another improvement to the place by building a handsome

two-story frame residence. Not far from his new dwelling, Mr. Leonard has more recently erected a two-story blacksmith and wagon shop. In the past year, Christian Wahl has built an attractive cottage in the place. Wahlsburg is a thriving little burg, and promises to improve in the future.

Schools for the instruction and moral training of youth are so intimately connected with the interests and organic growth of the State that we are not surprised to learn that, away back in the eighth century, in the reign of Charlemagne, that monarch made a successful effort to popularize the instruction of all classes of people, by decreeing a public school to every parish in his empire. Later, Alfred the Great, of England, was inspired to the same good work, and, with the lapse of time, Germany became the acknowledged leader in the advancement of learning. The colonists of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia, English, Scotch, Irish and Germans, brought a love of learning with them to the New World, and a knowledge of the methods of imparting it to others. From such a source, our forefathers in the Northwest possessed the requisite rudiments of knowledge to enable them to educate their children in some degree, in the absence of schools and teachers.

Of the first schools of Scott Township, for the want of authentic records, not much is known. Tradition takes the place of record, and informs us that the few in operation anterior to the historical epoch of 1828 were maintained almost solely by subscription, and were kept in the most primitive of log structures. Teachers were paid from $5 to $15 per month, not in metallic or paper currency, as nowadays, but in the then no less current products of the soil and chase. When the teacher happened to be an unmarried man, or the school remote from his home, the patrons took turns in boarding him, receiving his labor morning and evening on the farm or extra instruction given the children, as adequate compensation. Reading, writing and arithmetic were the branches, and a teacher's reputed proficiency in them was considered a fair gauge of his usefulness. There are not wanting evidences to show that the pioneer teacher was successful in his noble calling. Indeed, many specimens that have been spared, in the writings as well as in the persons of pupils of the schools of that age, betray the fact that their methods were little if any inferior to those of the present day.

Zachariah Pettijohn, David Smith, Joseph Ralston, Reuben Fite and Jacob Peddicord were among the teachers of an early day. Zachariah Pettijohn is said to have taught the first subscription school in the township. David Smith, Joseph Ralston, Reuben Fite and Jacob Peddicord are the best remembered by persons living who were indebted to them for what education they received in early life.

The schoolhouses of the period were log cabins, with a single door, lighted by a long, narrow aperture in one side, filled in with oiled cloth or paper, and warmed by a fire-place of the most extraordinary dimensions. They were by no means numerous, and, as they were used only in the winter time, and the pupils in some instances had to trudge many miles in the cold, large fires of burning logs were kept, so it was not an unusual occurrence for teacher and pupils to be engaged in the praiseworthy effort to extinguish an incipient conflagration that somehow had started in the neighborhood of the fire-place. After the passage of the legislative act of January 28, 1825, relative to the better organization of the schools, the householders of Scott Township met in pursuance thereof and divided the township into eight school subdistricts. A committee of three, a Clerk and a Collector were selected for each district. By the law, a tax of half a mill was authorized, which, with private contributions for the same end, enabled each district to provide itself with a more suitable house. They who were too poor to defray the expenses of schooling their chil-

dren were partially provided for by the same law, and partly by assessments imposed on their neighbors.

March 9, 1829, the Board of Township Trustees, composed of Enoch Ellsberry, James McCall and William Hilligoss, met and re-organized the township for educational purposes, replacing the eight subdistricts of the old administration by six new ones, making five white and one colored. The year 1854 dates the construction of the first accredited Board of Education in the township. The members were B. W. Whiteman, Chairman; Henry Palmer, Secretary; Dr. E. B. Fee, N. B. Stratton, Joseph Wills, G. H. Wrestler and Jacob Newman, and they met in Temperance Hall, New Hope. The enumeration of youth in 1854 was 373 whites and 63 colored.

The colored district was formed in behalf of a colony of blacks, which was settled half a century ago in the northern part of the township, under the auspices of a rich Virginia planter. Not many years ago, the spirit of improvement was engendered, and the result was that in a surprisingly short time each district had exchanged its old house for a handsome new frame structure that does much credit to the taste of its projectors.

Amount of money in hands of the Township Treasurer, for school purposes, in 1839, $327.59.8; in 1840, $337.89.4; in 1841, $362.87; in 1842, $270.67; in 1844, $353.55; in 1845, $314.81; in 1847, $499.93. The average annual cost of all the schools of Scott Township, for ten years, from 1870, has been $2,228.96. This amount includes the cost of two buildings and incidental expenses. And the average paid teachers for the ten years, commencing with the year 1871, is $1,637.62. It may be added that in the last eighteen years, District No. 1 has had a new schoolhouse, built in 1864, at a cost of $750; District No. 2 (Smoky Row), one built in 1866, at a cost of $700; District No. 3 (Goose Run), one built in 1869, at a cost of $650; District No. 4, one built in 1877, at a cost of $1,000, and District No. 5, one built in 1870, at a cost of about $1,200, with a recent annexation (in 1881), at a cost of $800, and one in the colored district, built in 1874, at a cost of $400.

To the schools is wedded the church, with its restraining and refining influences, the two united as one marching on and overthrowing the defenses of ignorance, sloth and bigotry. The settler carried to his wilderness home with his love of learning a profound reverence for the institutions of Christianity, and while he sought to instill in the minds of his children the light of intelligence, he did not forget to imbue their hearts with the Divine inspiration of truth.

The church that held the first divine services in the township was of the Methodist Episcopal denomination; the building in which the service was administered was an edifice of that primitive type never seen anywhere except in a new settlement. It stood on a spot nearly opposite the former residence of Dr. Enoch Ellsberry, where A. J. Bingamon now lives, in the town of New Hope. Here our fathers were wont to assemble, not in gawdy holiday garments, but attired in homespun and buckskin, and here they offered up their fervent prayers. For a quarter of a century there was no other place of worship; then, in 1849, Temperance Hall was placed at the disposal of the church, and service held in it till 1851, when the substantial brick that crowns the commons was erected at a cost of about $2,000.

The building fund was raised by subscription, the success of the enterprise being in a great measure due to the efforts of the Rev. Charles Ferguson.

The winter of 1850 witnessed the memorable revival, by which 140 accessions were made to the membership of the church. Mr. Ferguson's connection with the church as its pastor terminated in 1852.

A Sunday school was organized in 1852, and while nursed by the foster-

S. B. Sheldon M. D.

ing care of the church, made an excellent record; but some years since the attendance began to decline, and continued to do so, notwithstanding the well-meant exertions of friends to stay its decay. Of late, successful efforts have been made to revive it, and it is believed with a fair prospect of success.

In 1867 or 1868, Rev. Henry Robison, of the Christian Union persuasion, by indefatigable endeavors, succeeded in uniting a congregation in every school district in the township. He held meetings at regular monthly intervals in all the schoolhouses, multitudes from the country round flocking to attend his ministrations. The New Lights have built a beautiful church edifice at Fair View, and given it the suggestive name of Fair View Chapel. The prospects of the church at Fair View are indeed flattering; besides having a membership scarcely exceeded by that of any other church in the county, its pastors are among the most talented and best workers. Fair View Chapel has a good working Sunday school, with a large and interested attendance.

White Oak Lodge, No. 292, I. O. O. F., was instituted at New Hope July 18, 1855, by Thomas J. McLain, Grand Master, with Brother G. W. Slayton, Brother Joseph R. Scott, Brother James L. Weaver, Brother William Blair and Brother O. J. Stewart as charter members.

Brother G. W. Stayton and Brother Joseph Scott still live near the scene of their early labors in the cause of Odd Fellowship, and watch with uncommon interest the ever increasing prosperity of the order. Brothers Weaver and Blair, many years ago, sought homes in the West, where, it is believed, they have continued to devote themselves to the good of the order. Brother O. J. Stewart, who was one of the most active and interested of workers, long since crossed the dark river to rejoin the Grand Lodge beyond.

Save a short period dating from the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, the history of White Oak Lodge has been one of encouraging prosperity. During that exceptional period, its affairs fell into neglect, its organization was broken and only the most strenuous efforts of friends obviated the impending forfeiture of the charter. The blow was a heavy one, and it was several years before the lodge entirely recovered its primitive vigor and activity. In the twenty-seven years of its existence, it has had 110 initiations and eight accessions on card. For the first year, there were twenty-five new members added; for the decennial period, from 1855 to 1865 inclusive, fifty-five; from 1865 to 1875, forty-six; from 1875 to 1882, nine. The whole number on card, eight; the number dropped, forty-six; the number of deaths, six. The benefits to date aggregate, in round numbers, $800. Value of assets, including stabling attached, amounts to $939.63.

The following list includes the names of all the Past Grands of White Oak Lodge: Brother O. J. Stewart, P. G.; Brother William Blair, P. G; Brother J. L. Cornell, P. G.; Brother William Hays, P. G. (Maj. Hays); Brother Andrew Gibson, P. G.; Brother H. C. Gibson, P. G.; Brother Joseph R. Scott, P. G.; Brother E. B. Fee, P. G.; Brother W. W. Ellsbury, P. G.; Brother G. W. Stayton, P. G.; Brother F. M. Patton, P. G.; Brother M. Patton, P. G.; Brother Jonah Purdum, P. G.; Brother A. J. Parker, P. G.; Brother Andrew Fox, P. G.; Brother John G. Thompson, P. G.; Brother Joseph Blair, P. O.; Brother Z. T. Peddicord, P. G.; Brother L. W. King, P. G. (Grand Representative); Brother O. P. Ralston, P. G. (Grand Representative); Brother William Shields, P. G.; Brother R. B. McCall, P. G.; Brother W. A. Bivans, P. G.; Brother A. J. Bingamon, P. G.; Brother D. M. Brannen, P. G.; Brother T. P. Dunn, P. G.; Brother Lewis Bingamon, P. G.; Brother Warren Carr, P. G.; Brother A. C. Wardlow, P. G.; Brother Isaac Atwood, P. G.; Brother A. F. Remley, P. G.; Brother V. C. Brown, P. G.; Brother W. S. Whorton, P. G.; Brother Aaron Leonard, P. G.; Brother John Bovis, P. G.; Brother H. W. Warner, P. G.; Brother O. F. Dunn, P. G.

From the firing of the first shot on Fort Sumter till the day the President issued his famous call for 75,000 men, April 15, 1861, the hearts of the people of this township throbbed with a single impulse, a desire to avenge the insult. Those who went forth to do battle in defense of their country's flag, were: In the Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, William Applegate, Anthony Wallace, Jacob Wallace; in the Fourth Ohio, Foster's Independent Company, James Blair, Samuel Boyd, A. K. McGonedrick, Dr. G. W. Gordon, promoted Surgeon of Eighteenth Indiana, M. D. Thompson (died); in the First Ohio, Volunteer Cavalry, Cornelius Bingamon, Clinton Fiscus, Jacob Gatts, John McKenzie, M. D. L. McKenzie, Jerry Purdum, F. G. Smith, V. B. Smith, B. F. Young, Winters Young, T. B. Young, Francis M. Young, George Young, James Barnes (killed); of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, H. R. Craig, John Gatts (wounded), Walter Gooden, V. B. Purdum, E. C. Smith, J. E. Smith (died at Andersonville), J. V. Srofe, promoted Second Lieutenant January 1, 1863; T. L. H. Wardlow, G. W. Young, J. O. Young (died at Andersonville), Samuel Stephens (discharged), John Couther; in the Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, O. P. Cotterill, John Cotterill, Aaron Fiscus (killed), Martin Long (killed), Samuel Myers (killed), Henry White (discharged), Thomas L. Scott, promoted First Lieutenant; in the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Eli Campbell, B. O. Morris, E. E. Roney, J. V. Srofe, Second Lieutenant (resigned), F. M. Young (killed), H. Couther, W. N. Barngroover, Samuel Doty (killed), S. A. Keys, John Hitesman (wounded), John McKenzie (wounded), Peter McKee, John C. Bingamon, W. F. Srofe, promoted Second Lieutenant (1863), commissioned First Lieutenant (1863), commissioned Captain (1865), J. W. B. Anderson; in the Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, George W. Stratton (imprisoned in Libby); in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, A. K. McGonedrick, Winters Young, F. G. Smith, W. P. Srofe, Francis M. Young; in Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Rudolph Neff; in the Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Benjamin Kimball, Greenbury Keyes, Alfred Radstin (killed); regiment unknown, B. F. Remley, W. B. Wrestler, William Lindsay, John Barnes, James Barnes, of Lieut. J. V. Srofe's command, was shot and killed while making a night sortie on the enemy's pickets. Alfred Ralstin was shot and killed at Antietam, the ball piercing his forehead. Samuel Doty was shot in the face while marching in the advance at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and died in the hospital at Cincinnati. Aaron Fiscus and Martin Long were killed at the same time, by the explosion of a transportation boat on the Mississippi. Greenbury Keys, F. M. Young, M. D., L. McKenzie and Francis M. Young all died in their country's service.

The foregoing list was made up from information furnished by Lieut. Srofe, and may be imperfect as shown by the files, as that gentleman drew upon his memory for the facts.

The annexed congratulatory order, addressed to the First and Seventh Ohio, in which were many brave lads from Scott Township, as it meets the veteran's eye, will recall one of the most pleasing events of his experience:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS, M. D. M.,
EDGEFIELD, TENN., June 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21:

Before severing his connection with the command, the Brevet Major General commanding desires to express his high appreciation of the bravery, endurance and soldierly qualities displayed by the officers and men of his division in the late cavalry campaign. Leaving Chickasaw, Ala., on the 22d of March, as a new organization, and without status in the cavalry corps, you, in one month, traversed 600 miles, crossed six rivers, met and defeated the enemy at Montevallo, Ala., capturing 100 prisoners; routed Forrest, Buford and Rhoddy in their chosen position at Ebenezer Church, capturing two guns and 300 prisoners; carried the works in your front at Selma, capturing thirteen guns, 1,100 prisoners, and five battle flags, and finally crowned your successes by a night assault upon the enemies' intrenchments at

Columbus, Ga., when you captured 1,500 prisoners, twenty-four guns, eight battle flags and vast munitions of war. April 21, you arrived at Macon, Ga., having captured on your march 3,000 prisoners, thirty-nine pieces of artillery and thirteen battle flags. Whether mounted with the sabre, or dismounted with the carbine, the brave men of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Iowa, First and Seventh Ohio and Tenth Missouri Cavalry, triumphed over the enemy in every conflict. With regiments led by brave Colonels, and brigades commanded with consummate skill and daring, the division, in thirty days, won a reputation unsurpassed in the service. Though many of you have not received the reward to which your gallantry has entitled you, you have, nevertheless, received the commendation of your superior officers, and won the admiration and gratitude of your countrymen. You will return to your homes with the proud consciousness of having defended the flag of your country in the hour of the greatest national perils, while through your instrumentality, liberty and civilization will have advanced the greatest strides recorded in history. The best wishes of your commanding General will ever attend you.

E. UPTON, *Brevet Major General Commanding.*

Official, JAMES W. LATTA, *Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

Official, CHARLES D. MITCHELL, *Lieut. A. A. A. G.*

The physicians of Scott Township have been among the most popular and successful in the county.

Dr. Enoch Matson Ellsberry came to Scott Township in 1824, and opened an office in the village of New Hope. Here was began a career of professional usefulness that extended over a period of twenty-eight years, and ended only with his life. Dr. Ellsberry is remembered by many who love to recall his fearless independence, candor and unostentatious benevolence of character. His deeds of charity and numberless acts of disinterested kindness, as well as his prompt and energetic punishment of insult and injustice, have ever been popular themes of fireside reminiscences. He was born in Tennessee December 29, 1797, one year after the admission of the State into the Union. When a boy, his parents emigrated to the State of Kentucky, and settled near Paris. Seven years later, or about the year 1810, they removed to Ohio, and settled at Bethel, Clermont County. Until he was sixteen years old, his habits and occupation were those of a farmer, but at that age, having profited by the slender advantages of the times for a good education, he became a teacher and a successful instructor. Unsatisfied with so unambitious a field and its unprofitable compensation, he left it at the age of twenty-one to begin the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Wayland & Hopkins, two eminent physicians of the day. After a thorough course of study, he opened an office in Bethel and commenced the practice, which was interrupted in 1822 by his marriage with Miss Eunice Morris, a daughter of Judge John Morris, of Tate Township, Clermont County, and a niece of the late distinguished Senator Tom Morris, who made his name famous by introducing in the Senate of the United States the first petition urging the non-extension of domestic slavery in the new States and Territories. The issue of this marriage were five sons and three daughters. John Rush Ellsberry was the oldest, and a physician whose promise of usefulness was broken by the decree of death. Isaac N. Ellsberry, like his eldest brother, died young, just when he was at the threshold of a brilliant career at the bar. Thomas Ellsberry, who was a farmer, died at the age of thirty-three. Dr. W. W. Ellsberry, like his oldest brother, embraced the profession of medicine, and by his splendid talents and devotion to his chosen art, has won for himself an enviable position. Benjamin, the youngest son, is a prominent business man, who, by tact and indomitable perseverance, has made a name in the business world. Dr. Enoch Ellsberry died November, 25, 1852, leaving behind him a name untarnished by a breath of reproach. He was once the Democratic nominee for Congress, but was defeated by his Whig opponent.

In the footsteps of Dr. Ellsberry came Dr. Enos B. Fee. These gentlemen formed a partnership in 1844, which lasted two years. On its dissolution, Dr. Fee began the practice on his own responsibility, and only ceased to be

the beloved and universally respected medical adviser of the good people of Scott Township with his removal to Georgetown, the county seat, in 1870.

Dr. Fee, while a resident of Scott Township, was thrice chosen to represent the county in the Legislature, and declined a re-election for the fourth time. Since his removal, the Doctor has been twice elected Treasurer of Brown County, which office he found in a very unsatisfactory condition, but will leave perfectly rehabilitated. These two gentlemen were the pioneer physicians of the township.

Dr. William Gatts, Dr. James Weaver, Dr. George Gordon, Dr. W. W. Ellsberry, Dr. James Connell, Dr. W. A. Bivans, Dr. W. J. Srofe and Dr. R. B. McCall have at various times practiced at New Hope.

Drs. Weaver and Gatts were eclectics, and came to New Hope during the prevalence of the cholera in 1849. They were quite successful in combat with that dread scourge, and consequently acquired an extensive practice. Dr. Srofe at present resides in Lynchburg, Ohio, where he has acquired a lucrative business.

Dr. W. A. Bivans and Dr. R. B. McCall, are the only two physicians in New Hope. The former gentleman has resided there for twenty years, the latter since 1873. Both are well known to the profession of the county, and have, by a fair share of ability and a conscientious regard for the duties of their calling, deserved the respect and patronage of the community.

CHAPTER XII.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

BY E. B. LANCASTER.

IN shape, this subdivision is rectangular. It is bounded on the north by Perry Township, on the east by Highland County, on the south by Pike Township and on the west by Sterling Township. It occupies a position in the boot leg of the county. The territory embraced within these boundaries formerly belonged to Sterling Township, and, on the 2d day of December, 1834, was set apart by the County Commissioners and formed into a new township, designated as Green. This name was given it by Joseph Kratzer, who was active in measures leading to its separation from Sterling, from the fact that the place where he was then residing was called Greenbush. At this place, there was a thicket of green bushes, and from this came the name of the village Greenbush and the township of Green. The first election was held at Mr. Kratzer's house, and thirty-three votes were polled, thirty-two of which are said to have been Democratic, Jacob Hare being the only Whig voter. Mr. Hare voted alone for two or three years, when he was re-enforced by Nicholas Smith. These men lived to see their principles triumphant. The surface of the township is level, and the lands are drained by the Sterling Fork of White Oak Creek, and by a portion of the main creek, which crosses the southeastern corner. Much artificial draining is done by means of ditches, conveying the water into these streams. The State road passes north and south through the western part of the township, and the old Chillicothe road passes through the center, east and west. The Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad crosses the extreme southern part, and forms for some distance almost the boundary line between Green and Pike Townships.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The lands of Green Township were level and swampy and uninvitiug to the early emigrants seeking homes in the North and West, and, in consequence, permanent settlements were not made, comparatively speaking, until a late day. There were probably no residents at all of the country now comprising the territory of Green prior to 1810, or even as late as the war of 1812. If so, tradition fails to give any account of them. The first to occupy the lands were squatters and the poorer classes of emigrants, who, driven from the better lands in the neighboring country by those coming in possession of them, were compelled to pitch their tents where they could. This class made little or no improvements, and lived almost entirely by hunting and trapping. For some years, this line of settlement continued, and those coming from the adjoining country were, in general, men of little or no means, and made temporary stops only. For this reason, and from the fact of the death of all of the pioneers who made permanent settlements, and the removal of their immediate descendants from this locality, but little can be given of Green's pioneers.

Prior to the year 1816, Joshua Archer, a man of family, settled in the southern part of the township. He emigrated from Kentucky, and had lived, before settling in Green, farther south, in what is now this county. He was an exhorter, and preached some, conducting the religious services of the neighborhood.

About one mile north of the village of Mt. Oreb, in 1816, there lived Mrs. McFarron, widow of George McFarron. Her family consisted of one son and several daughters, one of whom was the wife of Benjamin Frazier. Mr. Frazier lived in the same vicinity. Another son-in-law of Mrs. McFarron was Charles Dunham. His wife's name was Nellie, and among their children were Polly, John, Samuel, Nathaniel and Gideon. John Rhubart married another of the daughters of the widow mentioned above, and lived in the same neighborhood. These folks had previously lived in the vicinity of Georgetown.

George Laferre lived in the southern part of the township about the same time as the families above named. He was a man of family. The families thus far mentioned made few improvements, and did not remain long in this locality.

Prior to 1816, Joseph Kratzer and family settled in the vicinity of Greenbush, which village he afterward laid out. He emigrated from the State of Pennsylvania, and lived on Straight Creek, in this county, before coming up into Green Township. While living in the Straight Creek neighborhood, he married Polly Dunn. Their sons and daughters were Enos, Henry, Samuel, Benjamin, Simon, James, Rosa, Hannah and Dolly. The father improved land here, and lived in Green until his death. Most all of the sons improved land in the township. Samuel is a resident of this locality. Enos and James died in the township.

Thomas Harris, another pioneer of this locality, is a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., where he was born in 1802, and, in 1807, with his parents, removed to Clermont County, this State, and settled in the neighborhood of Bethel. In 1816, he removed to this vicinity. He has been twice married—first, to Sarah Fiscus, and second, to her sister, Matilda Fiscus. The children by the first marriage were Abram and Sapphira, and by the second, Rebecca, James, Levina, Nancy, Martin V., Thomas, Sr., John E., Jeremiah, Cynthia, Henry, Thomas, Jr., Elizabeth and Mary A. Thomas Harris, our subject, has lived over fifty years with his present wife, and has celebrated his golden wedding, at Mt. Oreb, which was attended by eleven of his children and thirty grandchildren, and numerous others of his relatives and friends. When Harris moved to this township, Brown County was a part of Adams and Clermont Counties, and Green Township was part of Sterling. From our interviews with Harris, who is now eighty-two years of age, and who is corroborated by all of the old pioneers now living, we derive much of the information concerning the early settlement of Green Township.

In 1816, there was not a house between Mt. Oreb and Greenbush, if, perhaps, a hut is excepted that stood on what is now the Weaver farm. Where Jesse Day now resides, not far from the year 1816, there lived Robert Ellis.

Thomas Ross, about the year 1817, settled on the premises formerly occupied by Benjamin Frazier. His children were Israel, John, Thomas, Isaac, Margaret and Sarah, and perhaps others. Mr. Ross cleared considerable land, which he improved, and erected good buildings thereon. He lived in the township until his death, which occurred in 1849.

Joseph Keethler emigrated from Bracken County, Ky., and settled in what is now Pike Township in 1810. He had a large family of children, some of whom, later, settled in Green Township. Among them were James, Louis, William and Samuel, all of whom improved land in the township. James and Louis still reside here.

As early as 1817, Fred Bingamon was a resident of this locality. He improved the David Weaver farm.

Robert Hicks and Thomas Slade settled here about the time that Thomas Ross came. Elijah South removed into the township from near Bethel, in

Clermont County; cleared some land in the neighborhood of Mt. Oreb, but remained only a short time.

Among the second class of settlers coming into the township can be named the following: Praetor Mallott, who settled and made improvements in the vicinity of Greenbush not far from the year 1824; Samuel Day, whose parents and their family settled in the western part of Sterling Township at the close of the last century, an account of whom is given in the sketch of Sterling Township; Mr. Day improved a farm in the vicinity of Benton, and erected good buildings thereon; Nicholas Smith settled just west of Samnel Day; Hezekiah Stout settled on White Oak, improved land and became a permanent settler; he was one of the pioneer settlers in that locality; after Mr. Stout's death, George Bingamon became a resident of the land; in the same neighborhood, Samuel Garron settled and improved land.

The township was slow in being peopled and improved; the land from Greenbush up to the northern boundary line comprising fully one-half of its acreage, is very flat and level, and was for years very swampy, and, until 1840, was unoccupied, if, perhaps, is excepted one locality. This portion was then a dense forest and unimproved. Jacob Hare was perhaps the only resident in this section prior to the date given. He settled on Five-Mile Creek about the year 1836. In 1840, John Wallace removed from Huntington Township to the land now occupied by him, situated a little north of the center of the township, and made improvements. Jacob Hare was then, to his knowledge, the only neighbor of Green on his north, east or west.

About ten years later, the northeastern part of the township began to be settled by a class of foreigners, coming principally from Belgium, who, by frugality and industry, have made for themselves good homes, and are well-to-do farmers. Among the first families settling here were Peter Leonard, with wife and two children; Michael Pierre, France Cordie and Joseph Gillum, all men of families. The lands of Green have been ditched and drained, and now compare favorably in productive quality to any of Brown County. The old pioneer foreigners will leave a goodly heritage for their sons and daughters to enjoy. All honor is due to those horny-handed sons of toil, who left their native land and crossed the ocean, cast their lot in the swamp lands of Green Township, and, by hard labor and unceasing toil, have made it what it now is. It is true that our township has been looked upon as almost worthless by some people in other parts of the county. These persons must remember that we are just emerging from the backwoods, as it were. Wild deer were killed in this township as late as 1848. James Keethler killed a deer near where Mt. Oreb now stands in 1847. The last deer was killed by G. W. Stansberry. A few wild turkeys are yet found in the township.

CHURCHES.

The first religious services in the township were conducted in the settlement along Sterling Fork of White Oak, by Joshua Archer, as early as the year 1815 or 1816. The meetings in this locality were held in the cabins of the pioneers, and, when the weather permitted, in the groves—God's first temples. This region of country was, from the year 1808, continuing for many years, in White Oak Circuit, and was, from its earliest settlement, visited by the itinerant ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The following named were the preachers who traveled the circuit from 1808 until 1824: 1808, David Young; 1809, John Johnson; 1810, Isaac Pavey; 1811, Benjamin Lakin, Eli Trent; 1812, W. Griffith, Reuben Rowe; 1813, Robert Finley, D. Sharp; 1815, John Strange, S. Cheneworth; 1816, John Strange, Isaac Pavey; 1817, W. Griffith, James Simmons; 1818, B. Westlake, S. T. Wells; 1819, F.

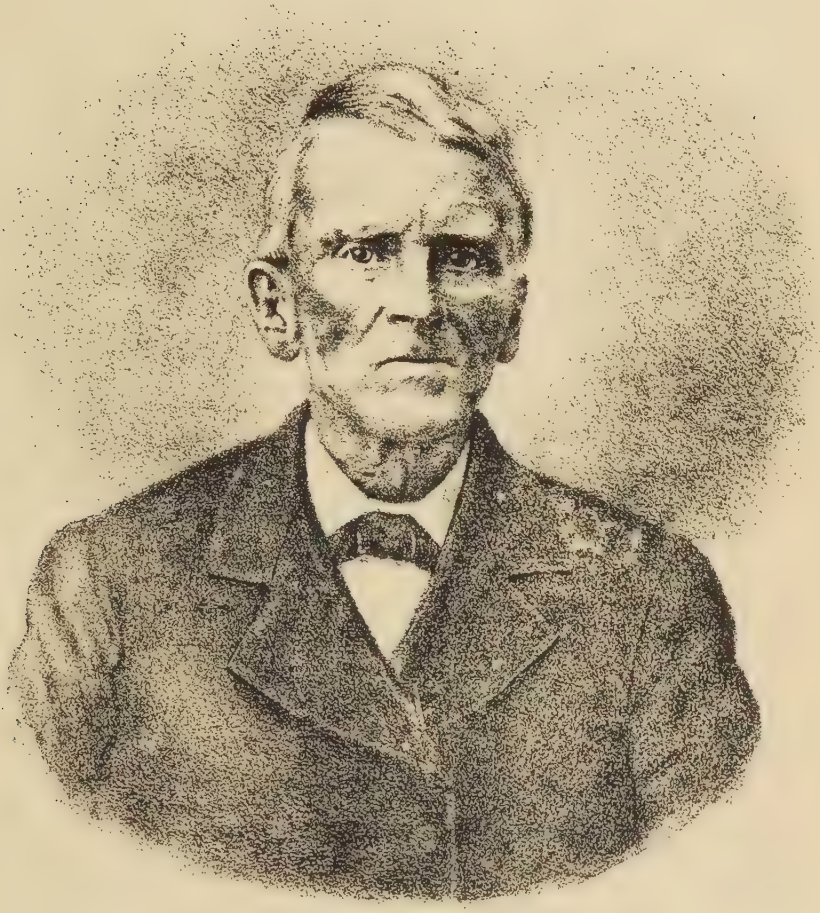
Landrum; 1820, William Page, L. Swormstedt; 1821, A. W. Elliott, Z. Connell; 1822, William Page, Benjamin Lawrence; 1823, D. D. Davidson, Samuel West; 1824, G. W. Maley, J. Everhart.

Methodist Episcopal Church at Mt. Oreb.—About the year 1824, the first regular church organization of the township was effected at Benton, by the Methodists of the neighborhood, among whom were John Thomas, Nathan Rust, William Weeks, David Vandyke, Thomas Ross, Thos. Kratzer, Nicholas Smith and Samuel Day. Their first meeting-house was built of logs, and stood on the farm now owned by E. Bratton. After some years, the building was destroyed by fire. It was thought to have been the work of an incendiary. This denomination soon rebuilt, but this time a frame structure was erected, which was occupied by the congregation as a place of worship until about 1875, when they again rebuilt, and the present neat frame church, with belfry and bell, at Mt Oreb, is the monument of their enterprise. The church has been on a number of different circuits, and attached to various stations, but, in the absence of records, we are unable to give them. At present, it is on the circuit designated Mt. Oreb and Sardinia, with Rev. G. W. Fee in charge. It is in a flourishing condition.

The first Sunday school of the church was organized about the year 1843 or 1844. Among those prominent at the organization were Samuel Day, Adam Shroufe, Nicholas Smith, Thomas Ross, Enos Kratzer, James Keethler and Ervin Huggins. The first Superintendent was Samuel Day. Among the teachers were Ervin Huggins, John Ross, Thomas G. Ross, G. W. Day and Dennis Callahan. The organization took place in the old log church building in the village of Benton. Among the first scholars were John C. Day, Mary E. Day, John Richards, W. B. Richards, A. Smith, Benjamin Smith, Mary Callahan, Nancy Callahan, Bennett Kratzer, Samuel Kratzer, Nancy Kratzer, Margaret Ross, Sarah Ross, Isaac Ross, Deborah Ross, James Ellis, Samuel Wright, William Wright, Amanda Truitt, Jane Truitt, Eliza Truitt. Samuel Day remained as Superintendent for eight or ten years, and was succeeded by James Campbell, who held the office about one year. William Weeks was Superintendent for a series of years, and was succeeded by H. W. Day. Mr. Day remained Superintendent for five or six years. The school averaged about sixty in attendance. Mr. Day was succeeded by F. M. Smith April 3, 1870. March 19, 1871, Mr. Smith was re-elected to the Superintendency. Previous to this year, school had only been conducted during the summer season. The average attendance up to this time was about sixty. April 7, 1872, the school was re-organized, and the average attendance for the year was over one hundred, there often being present from 150 to 175 scholars. Mr. Smith served as Superintendent until March 24, 1877, when he declined a renomination for re-election. His successor became D. L. Day, who continued in that capacity until September 21, 1879, and then resigned. The next Superintendent was H. W. Walker. In 1880, F. M. Smith was again elected Superintendent, and has since served the school. He is an earnest worker in the Sabbath school cause.

Christian Union Church.—In 1864, a church society by the name of Christian Union was organized at what was known as the "Gum Corner" Schoolhouse, located in the northwestern part of the township. The minister effecting the organization was Rev. Peter Wolf.

The congregation continued worshiping at this schoolhouse and at one called Maple Grove until the summer of 1881, when they erected the church building now standing in the northwestern part of the township. This house was dedicated to the service of God in September, 1881; sermon by Rev. Peter Wolf. Services are held twice a month. The present ministers in charge are Revs. George Slusher and T. J. Screetchfield.



NOAH HITE.
(DECEASED)

Christian Union Church at Mt. Oreb.—This church was organized in 1867, by Rev. W. H. Robinson, with a large membership. Mr. Robinson was a very successful revivalist, and, under his earnest efforts, 159 accessions to the church were made during the winter of 1867–68. The writer of this history was present one night when seventeen persons joined the church, and the congregation was dismissed, the benediction had been pronounced, and the congregation were departing for their homes, when one of the new converts remarked: "Bro. Robinson, had you have held on a little while longer, my father and mother would have joined." Robinson recalled the congregation and renewed the invitation, and eleven persons united with the church afterward, making twenty-eight in all that joined the church that night.

Mr. Robinson continued as pastor of the church for several years. While a successful revivalist, he had not the modern power of converting the pocket-book, and, being poorly paid, had to resort to other means for the support of himself and family. Rev. Absalom Brooks succeeded Mr. Robinson to the pastorate of the church. These were the only regular ministers that the congregation have had. In 1870, the membership was seventy-four, and, three years later, numbered 130. Some time after the organization of the society, the present one-story frame church building was erected. It is the largest house of worship in the township, and is supplied with a belfry and bell. The church is not now in a flourishing condition; the membership seems not to have adopted the modern plan of keeping up churches. No church can exist in this day unless it has a good financial basis, which has been the case from the earliest ages.

SCHOOLS.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the first school held in the township was taught by Thomas Ross, in a cabin which stood in the immediate vicinity of where the hamlet of Benton now is. This was about the year 1820. The first house built for school purposes stood in the southern part of the township, on Sterling Fork of White Oak. There are now eight school districts in Green, with as many buildings, valued at $6,000. The report of the County Auditor to the State Commissioner of Schools for the year ending August 31, 1881, makes the following exhibit: Number of boys enrolled, 249; girls, 207; total, 456. Average monthly attendance, 383, of which number 210 were boys. Average number of weeks school was in session, 27. Average wages paid gentlemen teachers, $33 per month; average wages paid lady teachers, $24; number of teachers employed, 12, two of whom were ladies. Branches taught—alphabet, reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, oral lessons and composition. Amount paid teachers during the year, $2,231.20; amount paid for fuel and other contingent expenses, $288.21; total expenses for carrying on the schools for the year, $3,544.41.

VILLAGES.

Mt. Oreb, the largest village in the township, is located on Sterling Fork of White Oak and the State road, twelve miles north of Georgetown. It was laid out by Daniel Keethler September 3, 1850, and the lots surveyed by William S. McLain. The original number of lots was nineteen. Before the village was laid out, a store was kept on the southwest corner of High street and Broadway, where the Lancaster building now stands, by Henry Dennis, who became the first merchant of the place. James McClure was another of the early merchants. Henry Varley and Charles Zeller were the first village smiths. The growth of the village was at first slow, and few improvements were made until after the completion of the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, when it began to assume a business air, and is now a thriving little village.

The post office was established here some years after the laying-out of the village, and among the Postmasters have been the following: William Weeks, Dr. M. Stroup, Samuel N. Weeks, F. M. Smith and A. C. Earhart, the present incumbent.

In 1877, an addition of thirty-one lots was made to the place by H. M. Smith. The name of Mt. Oreb was given to the village by the original proprietor, and, as there has been some controversy about its origin and the correct way of spelling the name, we have gone to some trouble to get at the facts in the matter. Mr. Keethler took the name from the Bible. The word "oreb" primarily means raven or crow, and is the name of the Midianite chieftain that invaded Israel, and was defeated and driven back by Gideon. It is but slightly touched upon in the narrative of Judges, but the terms in which Isaiah refers to it (x, 26) are such as to imply that it was a truly awful slaughter. It is placed in the same rank with the two most tremendous disasters recorded in the whole history of Israel—the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea, and the army of Sennacherib. Some claim the name was Mt. Horeb, and that the H has been dropped. The word is frequently spelled Mt. Orab, which we think is without authority. It should be spelled with an *e*—Mt. Oreb. It is the name of a Midianite chieftain, and it is the name of a rock where Oreb was slain.

"And they slew Oreb upon the rock Oreb, * * * and brought the heads of Oreb and Zeeb to Gideon." (See Judges, vii, 25.)

Mt. Horeb and Mt. Oreb mean the same thing when speaking of a place.

The village now contains six dry goods stores and groceries, two drug stores, one tinshop and a large hardware and farming implement store, four blacksmith shops, one fine mill, one wagon shop, one barber shop, two churches, a nice schoolhouse, two shoe shops, a stave and hame factory, one livery stable, three millinery stores, four mantua maker shops, and is advancing in wealth and population rapidly in all respects; to illustrate, lands that were $30 per acre four years ago, cannot now be purchased for $125 per acre in ten-acre lots. The physicians of Oreb are Drs. M. Stroup, A. E. Earhart and J. R. Lancaster.

Greenbush, the second village in size, is situated in the western part of the township, at the intersection of the old Chillicothe and State roads. It was laid out May 28, 1838, by Joseph Kratzer. The surveying was done by John D. White. It contains two dry goods stores, one hotel, a schoolhouse, blacksmith shop and one tile factory. The village is improving. The most active man in the line of improvements in the village is E. A. Tissander, a native of France. He is the proprietor of the hotel and of one of the stores. This section is the most fertile of the lands of the township.

The little hamlet of Benton, situated on the State road, about a mile north of Mt. Oreb, is the oldest place in the township, it having been laid out January 26, 1838, by B. H. Gardner. Some ten years later, a post office was established here, with G. W. Day as Postmaster. In 1853, Mr. Day was succeeded by James McAfee. The office was discontinued in the course of a few years. The original number of lots was eighteen. The hamlet never improved much, and now to the passer-by there is scarcely any evidence of a place to be seen.

INDUSTRIES.

The manufacturing interests of Green have been very meager. About the year 1838, Benjamin Gardner erected and operated a saw and grist mill at Benton, with steam power.

A grist and saw mill was built in the northern part of the township about the year 1842, by Louis Weber and a Mr. Mahover. This mill was operated

until the close of the war, when it was destroyed by fire. It was soon afterward rebuilt by Mr. Weber. This was also a steam power mill, which was in operation until a year or two ago, when the machinery was taken out and put in the grist-mill now at Mt. Oreb.

Not long after the village of Mt. Oreb was laid out, a saw-mill was built on Sterling Fork, of White Oak, by Daniel Keethler. Soon afterward, a grist-mill was added by Calvin Rilea; the power of the mill was furnished by steam. About the beginning of the war of the rebellion, this mill was destroyed by fire, but was at once rebuilt and the grist-mill operated until about six or eight years ago, and the saw-mill until two or three years ago.

In the northern part of the township, there is in operation a steam grist and saw mill, carried on by Messrs Spice & Washburn. The mill was built about the close of the late war by Martin Miller.

In 1875, Granville Fiscus built a tile factory in the northern part of the township, which was carried on for five or six years.

The stave, hames and heading factory of John Richard's Sons, of Cincinnati, located at Mt. Oreb, was built by them in 1877, and has since been under the same management.

The grist-mill at Mt. Oreb under the proprietorship of John and Henry Waits (brothers), was erected in the summer of 1880. It is a modernly constructed mill, with steam power, and has a capacity of about eighteen or twenty barrels of flour per day.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The early records of the township have been destroyed, and only a partial list of the Justices of the Peace can be given. Some of the names of persons who served as such in the earlier years of its history as recalled by residents of the township, are James Garron, Nicholas Smith and Thomas Ross. The names contained in the following list are of record, and the dates given show when commissioned:

John H. Beckwith, April 12, 1855, resigned April 2, 1857.
Alva Moon, July 21, 1855, resigned September 26, 1857.
James McAfee, April 21, 1857, resigned February 20, 1858.
George W. Stansberry, October 29, 1857.
Samuel Day, April 21, 1858.
Gilead Bahan, October 27, 1860.
G. W. Day, April 23, 1862.
Joseph Stephens, April 15, 1864.
J. L. Irwin, April 7, 1865.
John F Black, December 8, 1865.
A. H. Cook, November 13, 1866.
Joseph Stephens, April 15, 1867.
H. C. Malott, November 24, 1869.
Joseph Stephens, April 11, 1870.
James E. Huggins, February 26, 1872.
A. Moon, April 21, 1873.
James E. Huggins, March 15, 1875.
J. M. Healion, April 13, 1878.
J. C. Glover, April 19, 1879.
H. H. Jones, April 18, 1881.
Absalom Brooks, April 17, 1882.

GREEN IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The people of Green Township are proud of their soldiery. So soon as the dread alarm of war had been echoed to her quiet homes and peaceful fields

from the distant hills and woodland, her youth and middle-aged responded to the call "To arms! your country is in peril," and from her workshops, from the forge, the bench, the accountant's desk and the plow, went forth her sons and defended the Nation's honor. We regret exeeedingly that in the small space here allotted us that more could not be said of the soldiers of the township whose names appear in the following list, which has been prepared with great care to omit no names and an effort to avoid mistakes:

Thomas Chambers, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Simpson Chambers, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died in prison.

John Robbins, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Wesley Robbins, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, wounded.

Martyn Robbins, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died in prison.

S. Conover, died in Andersonville Prison.

Daniel Tucker, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

R. W, Beard, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

George Mann, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Thomas Kratzer, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, wounded at the second battle of Bull Run.

B. F. Malott, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Robert Moore, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

William Smith, died in prison.

Benjamin Hodgson, missing on the skirmish line.

William Dean, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

George Conover, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

John Morgan.

Richard Smith, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, wounded and missing.

Jacob Thomas, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, killed.

S. Malott, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, killed.

Lewis Kratzer.

Amos Kratzer, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Wilson Kratzer.

Reason Kratzer, Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

F. M. Kratzer, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Saul Hughes, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, killed.

Joseph Hughes, Company R, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Edward L. Hughes, Company R, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, killed at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862.

William Jones, died in the service.

D. C. Malott.

J. C. Glover.

Henry Driver, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

L. Malott, Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

George Fryman.

Henry Fryman, died in the service.

Samuel Beard, Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, killed.

William Workman, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

William Wilson, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Henry Moore, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Jerry Priest.

Walter Chaffin, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Vounteer Infantry, killed.

S. Conover, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died in prison.

Thomas Wallace, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

John W. Wallace, Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died in service.

James H. Wallace, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, killed.

Lot Reynolds, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

James Donley, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Jesse Callahan, Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, wounded.

Andrew Sroufe, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died in service.

John Sroufe, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Joseph Sroufe, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died in service.

R. H. Sroufe, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Levi Waits, Daniel Wallace, John Dedrick.

G. W. Bayham, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

J. P. Shannon, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Jefferson Waits, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

William Webber, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

F Webber, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

W. W. White, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

J. D. Shannon, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

A. Scott, William Hill, G. Bayham, James Hare, Samuel Hare, John Wait, Henry Tucker, Joseph Nevitt, Jacob Leavertin.

John F. Reynolds, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

D. C. Hays, Thomas Sroufe, William Ellis, Porter Hays, A. G. Sroufe, R. Hays, C. W. Fiscus, P. W. Keethler, Wayne Keethler, Arthur Glaze, R. S. Grisham, John Grisham, James Grisham, G. W. Stratton, Frank Stratton, Enos B. Stratton, A. J. Kinnett, A. E. Day, Isaac Atkins, Wiley Watson, William Kinnett, Harvey Kinnett, Thomas Kinnett, Jr., J. G. Stansberry, C. M. Stansberry, Michael Hawkman, James Waters, Randolph Waters, William Fields, J. Fiscus, M. W. Channel, Samuel Channel, J. C. Vance, Marion Donley, D. E. White, John White, Columbus White, William White, S. H. Raper. Joseph Day, James Day, H. W. Day, S. A. Day, D. L. Day, George Weeks.

Samuel N. Weeks, Company I, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, promoted to First Lieutenant Company C, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lewis J. Weeks, Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, killed in the battle at Corinth, Miss.

James Reynolds, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Levit Conver, Wilson Watson, Job Conver, William Conover. Israel Jennings, Lee Gray, James Richards.

Wright Wilson, Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

C. W. Lague, Henry Newkirk.

Samuel C. Wright, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

James Newkirk.

John H. Morgan, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Charles Haven, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died with disease in Virginia.

John C. Weaver, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Elish Jordan, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

William Moore, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

A. Newton Hirons, Company F, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

John Hirons, Albert Fry.

CHAPTER XIII.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was originally a part of Eagle Township, from which it was separated June 20, 1823, by the County Commissioners, who ordained that the line dividing Franklin from Washington Township be extended to the Adams County line, and that all that part of Eagle Township lying south of the line so extended shall constitute a new township, to be known as the township of Jackson. The land thus included contained 16,989⅛ acres, which now have an assessed value of $238,474, that being but about one-half of their real value. The population at the last enumeration (1880) was 966. The township in shape is nearly square, being about six miles long on either side. It is bounded on the north by Eagle Township, on the east by Adams County, on the south by Byrd and Jefferson Townships, on the west by Franklin Township. It is drained in the east, south and center by the West Fork of Eagle Creek and its tributaries, and in the northwest by a branch of Straight Creek and its tributaries. The land is so indented by the deep ravines, which mark the courses of these numerous streams, as to give it the appearance of being very hilly. The township lies in the Virginia Military District, and all the land was entered by holders of military warrants, who located tracts of fr m twenty to four thousand acres, the largest tract being 4,000 acres, surveyed for Thomas Fox by Arthur Fox, District Surveyor, February 22, 1792, and designated as Survey No. 700. The next survey in size was No. 1785, containing 2,666⅔ acres, entered by Lewis Lansford, heir at law of William Lansford, deceased, and surveyed by Arthur Fox February 23, 1792.

OFFICERS.

The first election held in the township was at the house of Stephen Reynolds on the third Saturday (19th) of July, 1823. At this election the following first officers of the township were elected: Edward Francis, William Greathouse and John Wright, Trustees; Matthew Campbell, Clerk; Thomas Brady, Treasurer; James Crute, Constable; Adam Sellman and William Donaldson, Overseers of the Poor; Henry Thomas and William Glendening, Fence Viewers.

On April 5, 1824, the officers elected were: William Greathouse, Ervin Cutter and Samuel Evans, Trustees; John Sellman, Clerk; Thomas Brady, Treasurer; James Wright and Samuel Pickerill, Overseers of the Poor; James Crute, Lister, and by appointment Constable; James Wright was appointed Trustee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Ervin Cutter, in the latter part of May.

April 4, 1825—James Wright, Matthew Campbell and John Wright, Trustees; William Tomb, Clerk; Thomas Brady, Treasurer; John Newten and Thomas Sergent, Constables; William Davidson and David McBride, Overseers of the Poor; Robert D. Tomb, Lister.

April 3, 1826—Stephen Reynolds, Matthew Campbell and Thomas Brady, Trustees; William Tomb, Clerk; Thomas Brady, Treasurer; James Crute, Constable; Stephen Reynolds and Sylvanus Parker, Overseers of the Poor. Amos Evans was appointed Constable on April 15.

April 2, 1827—Thomas Brady, Thomas Rickey and Matthew Campbell, Trustees; John W. Reynolds, Clerk; Thomas Brady, Treasurer; John Gregg and James Crute, Constables; Samuel Bennington, Overseer of the Poor. James Crute did not serve as Constable.

April 7, 1828—William Greathouse, Kenneth Prine and Jacob Neal, Trustees; John W. Reynolds, Clerk; Thomas Brady, Treasurer; John Gregg, Constable; Samuel Evans and John Clark, Overseers of the Poor.

April 6, 1829—Edward West, Robert Pollen and William Davidson, Trustees; William Tomb, Clerk; Edward Francis, Treasurer; Thomas Sergent, Constable; Matthew Campbell and Jesse Morrow, Overseers of the Poor.

April 5, 1830—Edward Francis, John Wright and William Davidson, Trustees; William Henderson, Clerk; Edward Francis, Treasurer; Thomas Sergent, Constable; John McKnight and John Wright, Overseers of the Poor. James Mehary was appointed Constable on December 25, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Thomas Sergent.

April 4, 1831—Henry Sidwell, Kenneth Prine and Thomas Ricky, Trustees; David A. Henderson, Clerk; Edward Francis, Treasurer; James Crute, Constable; Henry Sidwell and Matthew Campbell, Overseers of the Poor.

April 2, 1832—Samuel Pickerill, Joseph Shaw and James Wright, Trustees; Samuel Bartholomew, Clerk; Edward Francis, Treasurer; James Crute, Constable; William Davidson and Robert Patton, Overseers of the Poor.

April 1, 1833—William Greathouse, Henry Young and James Wright, Trustees; Samuel Bartholomew, Clerk; Edward Francis, Treasurer; James Crute, Constable.

April 7, 1834—Samuel Pickerill, John Cox and William McColgen, Trustees; Samuel Bartholomew, Clerk; Edward Francis, Treasurer; J. C. Higinbotham, Constable.

April 6, 1835—William McColgen, Henry Young and Aaron Eyler, Trustees; Harris Sidwell, Clerk; Edward Francis, Treasurer; Thomas Sergent, Constable.

April 4, 1836—William McColgen, Henry Young and William Greathouse, Trustees; John Francis, Clerk; Edward Francis, Treasurer; John Gregg, Constable.

April 16, John Donaldson was appointed Constable, vice John Gregg, who failed to give bond.

April 3, 1837—William McColgen, Samuel Pickerill and Josiah Rhoten, Trustees; John Sellman, Clerk; Thomas Brady, Treasurer; William Lain, Constable.

April 2, 1838—William McColgen, Samuel Pickerill and Alexander Wilson, Trustees; John Anderson, Clerk; Edward Francis, Treasurer; William Lane, Constable; Robert Moore appointed Constable vice Lane, resigned.

April 1, 1839—William McColgen, William Greathouse and John Parker, Trustees; John Anderson, Clerk; Edward Francis, Treasurer; William Lane, Constable. William Lane resigned, and William Burns was appointed; he resigned, and John Sedwill was appointed; he resigned, and William Ball was appointed.

April 6, 1840—John Cox, James Wright and and John Francis, Trustees; William Cox, Clerk; Edward Francis, Treasurer; John McGregor, Constable.

April 5, 1841—David Kendall, Henry Smith and John Parker, Trustees; John Sellman, Clerk; Edward West, Treasurer; John McGregor, Constable.

April 4, 1842—David Kendall, John Parker and William McColgen, Trustees; Robert McKnight, Clerk; Edward West, Treasurer; John McGregor and Stephen Parker, Constables; Edward Francis, Assessor.

Robert McKnight resigned, and Edward Francis, Jr., was appointed Clerk.

April 3, 1843—David Kendall, John Parker and William McColgen, Trustees; John L. Beveridge, Clerk; Edwards West, Treasurer; Edward Francis, Assessor; John McGregor, Constable.

April 1, 1844—John Brady, Aaron Eyler and Samuel Pickerill, Trustees; John L. Beveridge, Clerk; Edwards West, Treasurer; S. P. Evans, Assessor; John Long, Constable.

April 7, 1845—John Brady, Aaron Eyler and William Cox, Trustees; Fountain Inskeep, Clerk; Edwards West, Treasurer; R. W. McKee, Assessor; William Wallis, Constable.

April 6, 1846—John Brady, Aaron Purdom and Jesse Kendall, Trustee; F. Inskeep, Clerk; Robert Moore, Treasurer; R. W. McKee, Assessor; McCord Brady, Constable. McCord Brady refused to serve, and Ellis Sidwell was appointed Constable. He in turn resigned, and Thomas Sergent was appointed.

April 5, 1847—John Brady, Aaron Purdom and David Thorp, Trustees; Fountain Inskeep, Clerk; Robert Moore, Treasurer; R. W. McKee, Assessor. Thomas Sergent, Constable, resigned, and Henry Streight was appointed.

April 3, 1848—Aaron Eyler, David Thorp and John Brady, Trustees; F. Inskeep, Clerk; Robert Moore, Treasurer; R. W. McKee, Assessor; Henry Streight, Constable. R. Moore died, and Edwards West was appointed Treasurer December 22.

April 2, 1849—Moses Moore, Jesse Kendall and George W. Mefford, Trustees; F. Inskeep, Clerk; E. West, Treasurer; Samuel Dixon, Assessor; Henry Streight, Constable; resigned, and J. McCallister was appointed.

April 1, 1850—Moses Moore, Aaron Eyler and James Wright, Trustees; F. Inskeep, Clerk; E. West, Treasurer; S. Dixon, Assessor; J. McCallister, Constable.

April 7, 1851—Benjamin Brady, Aaron Eyler and James Wright, Trustees; F. Inskeep, Clerk; E. West, Treasurer; Samuel Dixon, Assessor; Stephen Myers, Constable.

April 5, 1852—Josiah Rhoten, Isaac Waters and Samuel McNown, Trustees; Calvin Wright, Clerk; Aaron Eyler, Treasurer; S. Dixon, Assessor; S. Myers, Constable.

April 4, 1853—Isaac Waters, Jesse Kendall and E. West, Trustees; Robert Parker, Clerk; Aaron Eyler, Treasurer; S. Dixon, Assessor; J. N. Middleswart, Constable.

April 3, 1854—E. West, Jesse Kendall and John Brady, Trustees; R. Parker, Clerk; A. Potts, Treasurer; S. Dixon, Assessor; J. W. Sergent, Constable.

April 2, 1855—E. West, S. McNown and William McColgen, Trustees; R. Parker, Clerk; A. Potts, Treasurer; John Brady, Assessor; Andrew Henderson, Constable.

April 7, 1856—E. West, Aaron Eyler and Benjamin Brady, Trustees; R. Parker, Clerk; A. Potts, Treasurer; John Brady, Assessor; A. Henderson, Constable. R. Parker left the township, and F. Inskeep was appointed Clerk.

April 6, 1857—S. McNown, Oliver Reynolds and Anthony Shaw, Trustees; William Campbell, Clerk; A. Potts, Treasurer; Cornelius McColgen, Assessor; George M. Davis, Constable.

April 5, 1858—A. Shaw, B. Brady and O. Reynolds, Trustees; A. Henderson, Clerk; A. Potts, Treasurer; C. McColgen, Assessor; G. M. Davis, Constable. O. Reynolds refused to serve, and S. McNown was appointed Trustee.

April 4, 1859—A. Shaw, S. McNown and H. Parker, Trustees; A. Henderson, Clerk; A. Potts, Treasurer; Kenneth Rhoten, Assessor; G. M. Davis, Constable.

April 2, 1860—A. Shaw, S. McNown and H. Parker, Trustees; A. Henderson, Clerk; William Campbell, Treasurer; H. Rhoten, Assessor; G. M. Davis, Constable.

April 1, 1861—S. McNown, Eli Long and Valentine Wagner, Trustees; A. Henderson, Clerk; W. Campbell, Treasurer; C. P. Eyler, Assessor; G. W. West, Constable.

April 7, 1862—E. Long, V. Wagner and W. P. Custer, Trustees; E. A. Pindell, Clerk; W. Campbell, Treasurer; C. Reynolds, Assessor; G. M. Davis, Constable.

April 6, 1863—Officers same as in 1862. June, 1863, S. McNown, Trustee vice W. P. Custer, deceased.

April 4, 1864—S. McNown, M. Schwallie and S. Dixon, Trustees; A. Henderson, Clerk; W. Campbell, Treasurer; W. Parker, Assessor; G. M. Davis, Constable. January 12, 1865, Isaac Waters, Trustee, vice M. Schwallie, moved away.

April 3, 1865—S. Dixon, Jacob Reynolds and John Schwallie, Trustees; William Parker, Clerk; Aaron Eyler, Treasurer; S. Dixon Assessor; G. M. Davis, Constable.

April 2, 1866—J. Reynolds, J. Schwallie and Henry Parker, Trustees; John C. Marshall, Clerk; John L. Beveridge, Treasurer; S. Dixon, Assessor; C. C. Beveridge, Constable.

April 1, 1867—J. Reynolds, S. J. Campbell and B. Brady, Trustees; Cornelius McColgen, Clerk; J. L. Beveridge, Treasurer; M. H. Prine, Assessor; C. C. Beveridge, Constable.

April 6, 1868—N. Marshall, J. Laney and F. Inskeep, Trustees, C. McColgen, Clerk; J. L. Beveridge, Treasurer; H. Prine, Assessor; J. E. Edwards, Constable.

April 5, 1869—N. Marshall, J. Laney and F. Inskeep, Trustees; C. McColgen, Clerk; W. Parker, Treasurer; J. M. Campbell, Assessor; John E. Edwards, Constable.

April 4, 1870—N. Marshall, J. Schwallie and John Fiscus, Trustees; D. Trautwein, Clerk; W. Parker, Treasurer; J. S. Campbell, Assessor; E. W. Reed, Constable.

April 3, 1871—Trustees, Clerk and Treasurer as in 1870; C. Neu, Asessor; G. W. West, Constable.

April 1, 1872—B Marshall, J. Reynolds and B. Brady, Trustees; D. Trautwein, Clerk; W. Parker, Treasurer; C. Neu, Assessor; G. W. West, Constable.

April 7, 1873—B. Marshall, J. Reynolds and P. Schreckler, Trustees; John T. McColgen, Clerk; J. M. Alexander, Treasurer; J. B. Prine, Assessor; W. J. Davis, Constable.

April 6, 1874—P. Schreckler, S. McNown and Henry Prine, Trustees; G. M. Campbell, Clerk; J. M. Alexander, Treasurer; Jacob B. Prine, Assessor; W. J. Davis, Constable.

April 5, 1875—S. McNown, H. Prine and J. Schwallie, Trustees; G. M. Campbell, Clerk; Michael Gunner, Treasurer; V. Bachmann, Assessor; E Reed, Constable.

April 3, 1876—Robert King, S. Dixon and J. Schwallie, Trustees; G. M. Campbell, Clerk; W. Campbell, Treasurer; V. Bachmann, Assessor; S. S Potts, Constable.

April 2, 1877—W. Marshall, J. M. Alexander and Peter Snider, Trustees; W. R. Evans, Clerk; W. Campbell, Treasurer; A. Wagner, Assessor; E. B. Brown, Constable.

April 1, 1878—Trustees as in 1877; R. B. Dunn, Clerk; J. H. Fritts, Treasurer; A Wagner, Assessor; M. Henderson, Constable.

April 7, 1879—G. M. Campbell, V. Bachmann and J. M. Reynolds, Trustees; R. B. Dunn, Clerk; J. H. Fritts, Treasurer; Kenneth Prine, Assessor; M. Henderson, Constable.

April 5, 1880—Trustees as in 1879; C. A. Kleinknecht, Clerk; J. A. Schwallie, Treasurer; R. B. Dunn, Assessor; Abner Reed, Constable.

April 4, 1881—F. Inskeep, Henry Wohlleber and John W. Eyler, Trustees; C. A. Kleinknecht, Clerk; J. A. Schwallie, Treasurer; R. B. Dunn, Assessor; A. Reed, Constable.

April 3, 1882—Trustees as in 1881; G. M.Campbell, Clerk; J. T. Potts, Treasurer; J. A. Schwallie, Assessor; W. Henderson, Constable.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following is a complete list of the Justices, with the date of their commissions: Edward Francis, April 29, 1824; Stephen Reynolds, January 29, 1825; M. Greathouse, November 16, 1825, October 13, 1828, October 3, 1831, November 7, 1834; Thomas Brady, January 19, 1828; Thomas Sergent, January 1, 1831; James Wright, November 30, 1833, December 8, 1836, December 6, 1839, December 3, 1842; Robert McKnight, December 8, 1837; William Sellman, November 23, 1840; Alexander Wilson, November 11, 1843, November 7, 1846, December 1, 1849; Samuel E. Evans, elected May 3, 1845, —election was contested and set aside, and he was re-elected June 7, 1845, commission dated June 26, 1845; William Wallis, June 3, 1848, April 30, 1851, May 3, 1854; Fountain Inskeep, November 25, 1852, November 26, 1855, October 19, 1858, October 21, 1861; John Neill, April 21, 1857, April 10, 1860, April 13, 1863, resigned March 7, 1864; Ethan A. Pindell, April 15, 1864; A. Henderson, November 17, 1864; John H. Rees, November 29, 1867, November, 1870, resigned October 1, 1872; Andrew Henderson, November 30, 1872; William Campbell, April 15, 1867, April 11, 1870; Conrad Neu, April 21, 1873; William H. Middleswart, November 2, 1875, October 21, 1878; Andrew Henderson, April 15, 1876, April 19, 1879, April 20, 1882; W. W. Pennell, October 26, 1881, removed from the county, and was succeeded by R. B. Dunn, April 17, 1882.

STATISTICS.

In 1824, the real estate of Joseph Reynolds, deceased, was valued at $8 per acre, a cow at $7 and a mare at $50. At the Presidential election of 1832, 122 votes were cast—103 for Jackson and nineteen for Clay. At the Presidential election of 1836, seventy-seven votes were cast for Van Buren and sixty-nine for Harrison. At the October election, 1837, 119 votes were cast. In 1840, there were 483 youth of school age in the township. In 1845, there were 219 males in the township between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and 105 of them were liable for militia duty. The township now has a voting population of 174.

PIONEERS.

The following mention is made of a few of the early settlers who located in the township between the years 1801 and 1820. There may have been many others who merit mention in this place, but if such there were the most diligent inquiry has failed to discover even their names.

Stephen Reynolds, a native of New York State, emigrated to Ohio in 1801, and located about half mile south of where the village of Carlisle now stands, in Jackson Township, where he remained until his death in August, 1842. His son Oliver, who was born in 1794, married Zylpha Middleswart in May, 1810, and by her had ten children, eight of whom are now living. After his marriage, he removed to Ash Ridge, north of Carlisle, where he remained till 1854, when he moved to the extreme northern part of the township. He par-

ticipated in the war of 1812, and for some time was a Trustee of his township. He died in 1866, leaving his widow, who still survives at the age of eighty-three years.

John Glendening came to Jackson Township about the year 1803 or 1804, and settled on over 100 acres of land in what is now the western part of the township, part of his farm being in Jackson, and part in Franklin Township. He was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to America at an early day. He located and for a number of years lived in Virginia, where he married Jenett Wilson, a native of Ireland. At the time of their emigration to Ohio, they had nine children—six girls and three sons—one son having died in Virginia. Their children are now all dead, and their sole representatives in the county are four grandsons and one grand-daughter. A grand-daughter also lives in Highland County and a grandson in Missouri.

James Inskeep was born in New Jersey in 1766 of English parents. He moved to Virginia, and there married Delila Delaney, who died leaving two children, and two preceded her to the grave. In 1805, Mr. Inskeep emigrated to Ohio, and settled in what is now Jackson Township, where he remained until his death. Shortly after settling here, he married Elenor, daughter of John Glendening. By this marriage he had eleven children, of whom seven are now living, viz., John, born in 1811, married Sarah Haynes and settled on part of the home farm, where he raised four children--girls; Joshua, born in 1812, married Nancy Reed and settled on the home farm, where he raised three boys and six girls; Joseph, born 1813, settled on the home place, and married Martha Hill, by whom he had four boys and several girls; he now lives in Missouri; Job, born 1819, settled near the home farm, and married Susan Myers, who died without issue; Fountain, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. The sons, with the exception of Joseph, all reside in Brown County. The father died in 1824 under the following circumstances: On the 24th of May, while returning from West Union, where he had been attending court, he attempted on horseback to ford Eagle Creek, which at that time was swollen by recent rains; but by some accident was thrown from his horse and drowned. His widow died in 1861.

Anthony Shaw was born in New York State near the borders of Massachusetts. He married Sarah Niles, by whom he had twelve children, the majority of whom are still living. In 1810, with his wife and two children, he emigrated to Brown County, Ohio, and settled about one mile southwest of Carlisle Village, where he remained perhaps eight years. After living in different portions of what are now known as Jackson and Franklin Townships, he finally settled in the southern portion of Franklin Township on Straight Creek, where he remained until his decease. He had served as Trustee of Franklin Township, and was by the community surrounding him highly respected. He died in June, 1840. His son, Andrew J., who was born in this township in 1816, is now living in the northern part of the township, where he moved with his family in 1859.

Sylvanus Parker, a native of Maryland, emigrated to Ohio with his parents, Peter and Rachel (Harper) Parker, and located in Jackson Township in 1812. They lived in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky before their emigration. Sylvanus married Nancy Feeley, by whom he had two children—John, who married Sarah Patton and had six children, and Elizabeth, the wife of Josiah Ross, the mother of two children, both surviving.

Terry Wormacks emigrated from Virginia to Ohio, and in 1813 located in Jackson Township, on part of the land owned by James Inskeep. He married Roxy Reynolds, and by her had a large family of children.

Thomas Brady came from Virginia with Wormacks, or about the same time,

and located in Jackson Township. He married Anna Glendening, and had a family of nine or ten children, all of whom are now dead or have left this county.

Joseph McManis was born in Pennsylvania in 1796, and in 1815 emigrated to Ohio with his parents, Charles and Ellen McManis, who located in what is now Jackson Township. After living in Brown County several years, they removed to Adams County, where they resided until their deaths. Joseph was three times married—in March, 1819, to Jane Donaldson, by whom he had nine children; in May, 1840, to Mary Bishop, by whom he had three children, and in November, 1847, to Ruth Mathias, by whom he had seven children. He died in Livingston County, Ill., in November, 1872. A more extended sketch of him will be found among the biographies of this township.

Capt. John Rice emigrated to Ohio and located in Jackson Township in 1816. His father, James Rice, with his family emigrated from Ireland prior to the American Revolution. Capt. Rice was born in Philadelphia, where he married Jane McNight, who emigrated from Ireland with her parents at an early day. He had charge of a company of cavalry in the war of 1812, and also served on the frontiers of Ohio and Indiana and in the engagement at Tippecanoe. He had a family of thirteen children, some of whom are now living in Washington Township, to which he moved in 1820, and where he died in September, 1843.

Brice Rukey was born in New Jersey about the year 1809. About the year 1817, his parents, Thomas and Hester Rukey, emigrated to Brown County, Ohio, and settled near Eagle Creek, in the southern portion of what is now known as Jackson Township, near where Thomas B. Rukey at present resides. Brice was here reared amid the stirring scenes of pioneer life, and received but a rudimentary education. He married Elizabeth Greathouse, by whom he had nine children, five of whom are living, viz., Lucinda, Mary J., Ellen, William and Thomas B. Mr. Rukey was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in October, 1877. His wife died some time before him.

Edward Francis was born in Ireland, and when three years of age came to America with his parents and located in Jackson Township, Brown County, near Ash Ridge. He married Elizabeth Plummer, of Adams County, by whom he had four children. After his marriage, he settled on the farm now occupied by his son James W., where he resided until his death in November, 1870.

Josiah Rhoten with his wife Mary (Prine) and three children emigrated from Kentucky to Ohio, and in 1814 located in Jackson Township. He purchased fifty acres of land where the village of Carlisle now stands. He died in 1865 and his wife in 1855. They had six children born to them after their settlement there. Of their nine children, Christopher, William, Huston, Hannah and Catharine live in Brown County, Thomas, Prine and Jane are dead, and Kenneth lives in the State of Illinois.

William McNown was born in Ireland, and at thirty years of age emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania. In 1818, he came to Jackson Township, and located on Eagle Creek. He brought with him his wife, Mary (McKnight), and five children and had one child born after his settlement. Of his children, one married S. L. Fenton, of this township; Robert is in Dexter, Iowa; William in this township, and the rest are dead.

William McColgen was another early settler, but we are unable to give the date of his settlement. He came from Virginia with his wife, Isabella, and several children. He died in this township, and his children have all left the county. He occupied several township offices during his life, and was a man of prominence in the community.

CHURCHES.

About the years 1815 or 1816, a Methodist class was organized with thirteen members in the western part of the township, in what was then called the Mahappy neighborhood, and class meetings and occasional church services were held at the houses of the members, but mostly in the house of Mr. Mahappy, whose house stood on Eagle Creek, in the edge of Adams County. Previous to the organization of this class, a class was formed at the house of Samuel Evans on Ash Ridge. Among the first members of this class were Samuel Evans and wife, Robert Patton and wife, Josiah Rhoten and Mary, his wife, John Crute and Elsie, his wife, and John Nelson and wife. Services were held in the houses of Robert Patton and Samuel Evans. In 1819, these two classes united and formed White Oak Station, more recently known as Ash Ridge Church. About 1824, ground having been obtained of Samuel Evans for that purpose, a log church was built by the people of the neighborhood. In this church the society worshiped until the fall of the year 1856, when they built a one-story frame church in Carlisle at a cost of $1,100, in which they still worship.

About the time of the breaking-out of the rebellion, a division of the church took place, and about fifty members withdrew, and formed the Christian Union Church. They took possession of the old log church, which had been deserted when the congregation moved to Carlisle, and worshiped in it until they built the present one-story frame building that stands on the ground near the old log which is still standing. The church building belongs to the society, and their preachers are employed by the congregation, as the church is independent of any conference or other higher court.

Mount Olivet Methodist Church is the outgrowth of meetings held on the border of the township at the houses of James Pendill, William Davis and others about the year 1832. The meeting place was afterward changed to a schoolhouse that stood near the site of the present church. In 1835, a half acre of ground was donated to the church by John Francis, and on it the society built a small log church, in which their services were held until it was replaced by the present frame structure.

Pleasant Hill Christian Church was organized by Alexander McClain, in the house of Daniel Robbins, in Adams County, in 1836, with nine members, among whom were Daniel Robbins and Sarah, his wife, Isaac Edgington and Sarah, his wife, and Emily Edgington. In 1843, they built a frame church on the hill above the present church on an acre of land procured of Nathaniel Glaze. In 1839, they purchased a half-acre of land of Dodridge Smith, on which they built the present church. Among the pastors who have served this congregation are John McMillan, Newman Dawson, Jackson Daugherty, Samuel Gray, Rufus McDaniel, Walker Mefford, Benton Sellman, Margaret Wallace, and since 1861, George W. Mefford.

Emanuel Chapel (Christian) was built about 1857 on land donated by J. Brady. The society was organized and services were held as early as 1850. The meetings until the church was built were held in a schoolhouse that stood near the site of the present church. The church was built by subscription. Soon after the war the zeal of the society flagged, and the services were for a time discontinued, but were commenced again about 1875, under the ministrations of Rev. Harrison Toll, and now they are having occasional preaching.

SCHOOLS.

In 1817, a small three-cornered schoolhouse was built on the branch of the creek above James McNown's residence, in which Samuel McKee and James Thompson taught school in early days. This is supposed to have been

the first schoolhouse built in the township, schools that were held prior to that date being in private houses. There was also a log schoolhouse built on Ash Ridge at a very eary day, in which Stephen Morris, Samuel Swan and a teacher named May taught a number of schools. In 1820, a schoolhouse was built in the eastern part of the township on Eagle Creek, in which Isaac Gantz was the first teacher. Prior to this, he taught in the house of Mr. Mahappy, and in a little log church in Adams County, in the same neighborhood. In 1824, a school was taught in a log hut on Eagle Creek by William Brown. Another pioneer schoolhouse stood just north of the present site of Carlisle.

There are now in the township six districts, with a good schoolhouse in each and an enrollment of 107 boys and 122 girls. The total value of the school property in the township is assessed at $2,100 or $350 in each district. The amount expended annually for the support of these schools is about $2,000, of which $1,500 is for the salaries of teachers, and the balance for fuel, repairs and other contingencies.

CARLISLE.

The town of Carlisle was laid out by John Anderson and John Anderson, Jr., May 30, 1834. The plat, recorded June 16, 1834, contains thirty-one lots, eight poles long by four poles wide, two streets, Main street and Cross street, and fifteen cross alleys one pole wide. Main street is sixty-six feet wide and seventy-six poles long, and bears north 40 degrees east. Cross street is sixty-six feet wide and twenty poles long, and bears north fifty degrees west. The alleys run parallel to Cross street, and divide the lots into squares of two lots each. The town lies on the Ripley & Hillsboro pike, which runs through Main street.

The post office, which is called Ash Ridge, was established soon after the platting of the town. Among the Postmasters have been Ethan A. Pindell, who occupied the office in 1857, and for a number of years afterward, Andrew Potts, William Parker, Jacob S. Campbell. The present incumbent of the office is Mrs. Jane L. Campbell, who was appointed at the death of her husband in February, 1882.

The industries of the town are not extensive. Samuel Mitchell opened a tavern on Main street in 1853, and continued it several years, but finally sold out and left the town. Some time prior to 1850, a carding and fulling mill was built in the northeastern part of the town by David Ross. He sold it to Thomas Prine, and he to George Davis, in whose possession it was burned down, but was afterward rebuilt by him, and operated a number of years. The machinery was finally taken from it and sold, and the building left to decay. A saw-mill was built south of town by Addison Williamson in 1854, and operated by him several years. It is now owned by Job Inskeep. The enterprises of the town now are two saloons, two shoe shops, two blacksmith shops, three general stores, one hotel, Ætna House, and two secret societies.

Ash Ridge Lodge, No. 492, I. O O. F., was chartered May 10, 1871, and instituted August 19, 1871, with ten charter members. William Parker was the first N. G., and George P. Tyler the first Secretary. In 1875, the lodge built a second story on a large frame building at a cost of $700, and now occupy it as a lodge room There are now twenty-four members.

Union Lodge, No. 127, K. of P., was instituted March 24, 1880, by Charles D. Iddings, Grand Chancellor, with fourteen charter members. The lodge now occupies a hall on Main street, over one of the stores. The first officers were: George M. Campbell, P. C.; Dr. A. Gilfillen, C. C.; L. B. Campbell, V. C.; J. M. Parker, P.; R. B. Dunn, K. of R. and S.

CHAPTER XIV.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP was organized December 2, 1822, and the boundary lines then described were as follows: Beginning in the southern boundary line of Highland County, dividing in part Highland and Brown, at a point five and one-half miles from the corner or connection of the said line with Adams County, and running from thence due south to the township line dividing the townships of Eagle and Byrd, thence westwardly with the line dividing Eagle, Pleasant and Clark Townships; thence north five and one-half miles to a point (from which point a line shall be run at right angles to the first line run, forming one entire township, to be called Franklin Township), and from the said last-mentioned line to continue north to the line dividing the townships of Clark and Perry; from thence with the said line and its bearings to the Highland County line; thence with the said lines dividing the counties of Highland and Brown, with the bearings therof, to the point of beginning, forming one entire township, to be called Washington Township.

A portion of the above-described territory was used on the formation of Scott Township, December 1, 1828.

On the north of this subdivision is Highland County, on the east Eagle Township, on the south Franklin Township, and on the west Scott and Pike Townships. Generally speaking, its surface is level, there being some hills along the water-courses. The surface is well watered by the East Fork of White Oak Creek, Slab Camp, and smaller tributaries of the first-mentioned. The East Fork of White Oak flows through the northern part of the township from east to west, and joins the main stream of the same name, which forms the line separating this township and Pike, at the western boundary of the township. Slab Camp Creek, so named, as tradition gives it, after an Indian camp that was once pitched along its waters, and the remains of which were traceable to the pioneer settlers. The soil is fertile, and the products correspond with those of other sections of Brown County. Pikes are as yet unknown to this section, but in railroads it excels all other townships in the county, having direct communication with the outside world in three directions, and in the near future will be added the fourth. The Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad passes through the northern part of Washington, running in an easterly and westerly direction; the Hillsboro & Sardinia road terminates at Sardinia; and the Georgetown & Sardinia Railroad is in process of construction.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent settlement made in what is now Washington Township is credited to the Wardlaw family. Just prior to the dawn of the present century—in the early spring of 1800—Robert Wardlaw, with wife, Martha Downey, and a number of sons and daughters, some of whom were married and were parents themselves, emigrated from Kentucky and halted on the banks of White Oak and effected the Wardlaw settlement. The family had for some years resided in Kentucky, where the father owned considerable land, which, it is said, he traded for that on White Oak. Here he possessed 300 acres, in Survey No. 1,053, which lies on either side of White Oak Creek, in what is

now the subdivisions of Washington, Scott and Pike, at a point where the three are close together. Robert's home was in Scott, but those of William and Samuel, who were men of families, were in Washington, along the North and East Forks of the creek. The family had, prior to going to Kentucky, resided in the State of Virginia. Further reference to the father will be found in the sketch of Scott Township. Other sons and daughters of Robert and wife were John, James, Josiah, Hugh, Mattie and Jane. William's wife was Isabel Nesbitt, and their children were James, Samuel, Philander, Robert, Jane, Mary and Matilda, the most of whom became permanent residents of Brown County, and the men folks assisted in the clearing and improvement of land. The father, William, was a soldier of the war of 1812, a member of Capt. Jacob Boerstler's company, and was engaged in battle with the company at Brownstown, where he was killed August 4, 1812. Samuel Wardlaw married Elizabeth Nesbitt, a sister to William's wife, and their sons were Allen, Preston, Levi, Rainey and Henry; and the daughters were Mary, Ann and Elizabeth. All remained permanent settlers in the county, and Levi and Rainey of the township, where both are now residing, on the original tract of their parents Samuel died May 6, 1848, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

John Wardlaw married Elizabeth Lance, and settled in Washington Township. James married Nellie Irwin, and became a permanent settler of this township. Josiah's wife was Sarah Kimball, and they resided in Scott Township. Hugh married Rebecca Irons, and remained permanently in the township. He, too, went into the war of 1812, with his brother, enlisting in the same company and regiment. His death occurred January 24, 1864, aged seventy-two years; and that of his wife, March 19, 1871, in her seventy-ninth year. Jane became the wife of Joseph Calvin, a pioneer of this township.

Joseph Calvin, of whom we could learn but little, came to the White Oak region some time prior to 1805, as it appears of records in Clermont County, that he was married to Jane Wardlaw June 1, 1805, by William Hunter, a Justice of the Peace of that county. He settled on White Oak, just above the Wardlaw settlement. His children were Sophronia, Polly, James, Sally, Luther, Robert and another son, whose name is not recalled. Mr. Calvin hailed from Kentucky.

Vinson Calvin, a brother of the one above named, with his family, came from Kenton's Station, Ky., removing on Christmas Day, 1807, and effected a settlement on White Oak, near Joseph. He was a native of Kentucky, and was twice married. His second wife was Christina ———, and their children were Lewis, Ann, John and Elizabeth, all of whom were born in Kentucky. It is said that Simon Kenton, Jr., was a half-brother to these sons and daughters. Lewis married Zena Graham, and, in connection with Joseph McFadden, purchased 500 acres of land in Washington Township, which they improved. He removed from this vicinity some years ago to Clermont County, where he died in 1878. Ann married John Hineman, and lived in this neighborhood many years, then removed to the West. The others married and went West.

Among the first settlers in the vicinity of Sardinia, and the most prominent man in the community, was John Moore, a native of Madison County, N. J., born near Elizabethtown December 4, 1779. His parents were natives of England, and, in religious belief, were Friends, or Quakers. At the age of sixteen years, our subject left the parental roof and located in Monongalia County, W. Va., where he engaged in teaching. In 1799, he was united in marriage with Frances Graham, and, six years later, removed to Ohio and settled on Red Oak Creek, in the vicinity of Ripley. In 1807–08, he taught school on Straight Creek, and afterward at Red Oak. Mr. Moore settled near

Sardinia soon after his arrival in the Buckeye State, remaining on Red Oak not longer than a year or two. He spent the summers on his land in Washington Township, and was engaged in teaching during the winters, at the points named. This plan he continued until the winter of 1815–16, when he began teaching in what was afterward long known as the Moore Schoolhouse, near the present site of Sardinia, and continued teaching thereat until 1834. His wife died in 1832, and he afterward married Mrs. Fannie Pettijohn. Father Moore was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church from 1812 until the organization of the Congregational Church in Sardinia, in 1851. From an obituary notice written at his death, November 9, 1857, we quote as follows: "Exact in his intercourse with his fellow-men, honest in all the transactions of life, desirous of promoting the good of mankind, and possessing a Christian character worthy of imitation, he won the affection and esteem of the community in which he lived. Few live so exemplary. He had a taste for reading, which he did not fail to cultivate in the decline of life. The Bible was his daily companion. He was a constant attendant upon the services of the sanctuary. * * * * * *" In politics, Mr. Moore was an Abolitionist, and afterward a Republican. He was a man of strong character, fixed principles and undaunted courage in advocating his principles. It is said by a venerable and highly respected citizen of Sardinia that John Moore molded the character of the community in which he lived. By his first marriage, Mr. Moore had ten children, only five of whom lived to the age of maturity. Jane married Amzi Huggins. Sarah married Rev. R. I. Huggins, and they now reside near Bethel, Clermont County. She is the only child that survived her father. The eldest son, Josiah, married Patsy Gilliland, settled in the vicinity of his father, and there became an enterprising and useful citizen, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. The next son, Ira, died in 1849, aged twenty-nine years; John B., the youngest son, died in 1845, at the age of twenty-four years.

The Pettijohn families, five in number—namely, those of James, Edward, Richard, Amos and Thomas—emigrating from Monongalia County, W. Va., were among the earliest settlers of this locality. Just at what ime they came is not definitely fixed; however, it is certain that they were here early in the present century, and are to be classed with Washington's earliest pioneers. On the question of the time of their emigration, we give the date as fixed by the son of James, a resident of St. Louis, as two years before Ohio became a State. Now, as there is a question on this point, too, we leave the reader to his own opinion. It is thought, by one who has given the subject of pioneer history in the vicinity of Sardinia some attention, and is well versed in the history of the township, that the date of the Pettijohn settlement as given above is too early by several years. It appears of record that a deed for land lying in Survey 3,389 was made to Amos Pettijohn under date of November 28, 1809. Of these families our knowledge is limited, as none of the immediate descendants are in this locality, and therefore not a great deal of their family history can be given. Amos Pettijohn, whose wife's given name was Susan, and their children, so far as known, were Hannah, Nancy, William and Rachel, settled a little northeast of the present village of Sardinia. He was one of the first Elders of the Presbyterian Church, and a useful and influential citizen. Thomas Pettijohn settled north of Sardinia. His wife's given name was Ruth, and their children, so far as known, were Samuel, Boaz, Huldah, Ruth and Elias. Richard Pettijohn settled in the same vicinity. He raised a large family of children, and the survivors are all now in the West. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace in Washington Township. Of James and Edward we know nothing, save that the former's wife was Elizabeth Johnson, a native of Virginia, and that William, their son, was a soldier in the war of

1812. Abraham Pettijohn, of one of these families, married soon after their arrival, and remained in this vicinity for about thirty years, and became a man of some prominence in the township.

It is said that all of these families were noted Abolitionists, and instilled these principles into their children, who became noted for their devotion to this then unpopular and odious doctrine. From these families sprang twelve physicians, ten of whom are still living, and are engaged in active practice. In 1829, there were as many as a dozen Pettijohn families, who sprang from the pioneer settlement in and about Sardinia, residing in the township at one time.

In the fall of 1809, an addition was made to the White Oak settlements by the removal of David Graham from West Virginia to this section. Mr. Graham was a native of West Virginia, and, before his emigration to Ohio, had married Jane Dunn, of that State, and on his arrival his family consisted of wife and five children—one son and four daughters—and afterward were added to the family two sons and five daughters. By name, the children were Zena, Rebecca, Dortha, Susan, Cassandra, Elizabeth, Jane, Alice, Nancy, John, David and Henry. The father settled on a tract of land now situated on the road leading from Sardinia to Brownstown, about one mile southwest of Sardinia This pioneer was one of the original members of White Oak Presbyterian Church, and a valuable man in the community in which his life was spent. He died August 7, 1845, in the seventy-second year of his age, his wife having preceded him nearly six years, aged sixty-seven years. Their remains rest in the graveyard at Sardinia. Zena, the eldest daughter of these parents, married Lewis Calvin. Rebecca married Joseph McFadden, now deceased; she is a resident of Sardinia. Dortha married S. D. Runyan, both of whom are dead. Susan married Jacob Davis, and both are dead. Cassandra is the wife of Dr. Isaac M. Beck, of Sardinia. Elizabeth married Oliver Shroufe, and is in Iowa. Jane married Shepherd Johnson, and is in Kansas. Alice married George Parks (deceased), and is a resident of the State of Illinois. Nancy became the wife of Andrew Raney, and died in Illinois. The sons are all in the West.

In 1808, John Vance and wife, Lydia Reiss, emigrated from Lexington, Ky., to Clermont County, stopping in the vicinity of Bethel, on Clover Creek, where the father rented land of Jasper and John Shotwell, upon which he resided until the year 1810, and then removed to a tract situated on the east side of White Oak, in the extreme northwestern part of the township, which he had purchased of the same men. Here Mr. Vance reared the little and rude log cabin, the home of the pioneer, and began the task incumbent upon all comers to a new country. He was a man of some family before coming to Ohio. While hailing, as he did, from the Blue Grass Region, he was not a native of that State, having formerly come from Virginia. He was the father of the following-named children: Margaret, William, Sarah, Reiss, Elizabeth, John, Patrick, James, Lewis A. and Morris. William is now residing on the homestead, and is the father of twenty children, all of whom were born on that farm. He has been twice married. His first wife was Sophronia, daughter of the pioneer, Joseph Calvin; and his present wife was Margaret Jane Moore. Margaret married John McCain. John married Mrs. Elizabeth (Bratton) Sands. Patrick married Rebecca Brannon. James married Jane Cumberland. Lewis married, first, Matilda Dey, and second, Jane Stanford. Morris married Nancy Calvin. Sarah married Thomas Schroufe. Elizabeth married Daniel Runnels, and Reiss died unmarried.

About the time that David Graham made his appearance in the township, there settled on the present site of the village of Sardinia Joseph Bratton, a

man of family, who improved land, upon which he resided until the neighborhood of 1828, when he removed into Highland County.

A line of settlement along Slab Camp was made during the war of 1812–15, or about that time. The families emigrating thither were the Days, Hamiltons, Higinbothams and Nevinses. The Hamiltons, of whom Robert was the head, came from Virginia, and their land was on the stream named, situated about two miles southeast of Sardinia. Mr. Hamilton was a native of the State from whence he emigrated, born July 26, 1788, and his wife, Nancy Parish, was one year his senior. They were married in 1811, and, before settling in this locality, stopped a year or two in the vicinity of Georgetown. Their children were Sarah, Ellen, Ann, Joseph, Elizabeth, Amanda, Delilah, Joshua and Susannah. Mr. Hamilton was commissioned a Justice of the Peace of the township in 1826.

The Higinbothams, of whom some of the sons and daughters were Samuel, Elizabeth, Mary, Rebecca, Catherine, Sarah and John, setttled across the creek from Hamilton's. They only remained in the township a few years.

Andrew Nevins was a Kentuckian, and emigrated to this State early in the present century, and stopped some time in the southern part of the county before making a permanent settlement on Slab Camp Creek. He was twice married, and had a number of children, among whom were Hugh, John and Andrew P. He was a pious man, and one of the early Methodists of this vicinity. It was greatly through his efforts that a society of that denomination was so soon organized in the Slab Camp settlement. It is said that it was on his invitation that Rev. John Strange, one of the old itinerant Methodist preachers, first came to hold services in this section of the country.

Of the family of Days we can give no information, the descendants having all removed from the neighborhood. A family by the name of Lyon settled along Slab Camp at about the same time the above-mentioned families came there. Later arrivals in Washington were the Kincaids. Matthew, the father, was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated with his father to the Northwest Territory in 1797, and effected a settlement in what afterward became Adams County. His father, Samuel Kincaid, was in the war of 1812, and lost his life at Fort Meigs, where he was killed by the Indians May 5, 1813. Matthew, too, was in that war. In 1817, he located in this township, settling in the vicinity of Sardinia. He was a tanner by trade, and carried on that business for twenty years. His death occurred January 9, 1871.

Two years later came to this locality the families of Thomas Purcell and Clarkson Dunn, both of Irish descent. Mr. Purcell hailed from Kentucky, and became a resident of the country around Sardinia. Mr. Dunn was a native of Maryland; also his wife, Elizabeth Hamilton. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1816, with his wife and three children, he descended the Ohio River in a flat-boat and landed at Ripley. He soon removed to Straight Creek, and, in 1817, located near Georgetown, and in 1819 made a permanent settlement above Sardinia. He was a prominent citizen of the township. His death occurred in September, 1852, and that of his wife some years later.

Among the pioneers of Washington of whom but little is now known other than that they resided in the township were Levi Estel, James Bell and John Kibler, all of whom carried on mills on White Oak.

The settlements along the water-courses grew rapidly, and it was but a few years from the beginning of the march of emigrants to this region until the lands were all taken up and the vicinity peopled. In 1825, among the names of householders other than those mentioned above were the following: Joseph Line, William Grant, Jeremiah Purdum James Little, Richard Rilea, Thomas Rilea, Joseph Wright, David McKee, Peter Shinkle, Benjamin Cornell, Simon

Kenton, Adam Ewing, Daniel Reynolds, Vinson Robins, Everett Smith, John Bingman, John Hoss, William Reave, John Dey, James Bonner, George Washburn, John Stansberry, John Poe, Benjamin McDaniel, Hampton Pangburn, John Hindman, John Vansandt, John Gregory, John Oldum and James Bonner.

The land lying in the southwestern part of the township was not settled, comparatively speaking, until a late day—not until after 1830. A family of Germans by the name of Ernst settled on and improved land in that locality. Many other Germans settled throughout the southern part of the township, the first of whom were the Feiks and Biehms. The reader, as he proceeds, will notice, in connection with other subjects, the names of later arrivals. It is beyond our province to here further trace the line of settlement and speak of the hardy forefathers of many of the people of Washington, who, by their toil and privations, made possible the beautiful fields and highly cultivated farms of to-day.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following are the names of persons commissioned to the office of Justice of the Peace in Washington Township, with the dates of their commissions: Richard Pettijohn, January —, 1823, December 20, 1831; John J. Gregory, May, 1826, May 1, 1829, April 13, 1832, April 29, 1835; Robert Hamilton, April 10, 1826; William K. Eskridge, January 12, 1829; Joseph Wright, November 29, 1834, January 19, 1838; Matthew Kincaid, April 12, 1838, April 4, 1856; Seth G. Wright, January 19, 1841; Henry Strait, May 24, 1841; Huston Bare, November 5, 1843, October 24, 1846, October 19, 1849, November 4, 1852, October 22, 1855, November 1, 1858, October 21, 1861, April 7, 1865; Eli Dunn, December 27, 1843, April 14, 1853; Levi Dunn (elected), April 7, 1845, May 20, 1848, Abiel Hayes, April 30, 1851; A. N. Nevin, May 3, 1854; R. Dunn, April 12, 1859; Thomas Davis, April 23, 1862; David Kinzer, November 17, 1864; William Vance, October 12, 1867; William F. Gregory, October 28, 1870, October 31, 1873; A. D. Marsh, April 15, 1871; P. R. Kincaid, April 18, 1874, April 17, 1877, April 17, 1880; Stephen Feike, October 21, 1876, October 27, 1879.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

1823—Trustees, Joseph Calvin, Jeremiah Purdum; Treasurer, John Hindman; Clerk, —— ——; Lister, William Grant; Overseers of the Poor, John Vinsandt, Matthew Day; Fence Viewer, Clarkson Dunn.

1824—Trustees, Jeremiah Purdum, Matthew Day, John Stansberry; Treasurer, Peter Shinkle; Clerk, Joseph Worstell; Lister, William Grant; Overseers of the Poor, James Dey, Levi Estel; Fence Viewers, Christopher, Poe, James Robins.

1825—Trustees, Abraham Pettijohn, Peter Shinkle, Edward Pettijohn; Treasurer, Joseph Wright; Clerk, Matthew Kincaid; Overseers of the Poor, William Grant, Amos Pettijohn.

1826—Trustees, Abraham Pettijohn, Mark Day, Joseph Calvin; Treasurer, Thomas Rilea; Clerk, Matthew Kincaid; Overseers of the Poor, John Pettijohn, John Bratton; Fence Viewers, Andrew Nevin, Edward Dey.

1827—Trustees, David McKee, A. Starke, George Kauts; Treasurer, Clarkson Dunn; Clerk, John Moore; Overseers of the Poor, John Bingman, James Bell; Fence Viewers, Michael Hough, Lewis Calvin.

1828—Trustees, Hugh Gunnison, John Vansandt, Thomas Rilea; Treasurer, John Purdum; Clerk, John Moore; Overseers of the Poor, Thomas McGee, Matthew Kincaid; Fence Viewers, Richard Pettijohn, James Wardlow.

1829—Trustees, John Anderson, Hugh Nevin, Amos Pettijohn; Treasurer,

Abraham Pettijohn; Clerk, Matthew Kincaid; Overseers of the Poor, Philip Waters, James Bell; Fence Viewers, Robert Ewing, Edward Day.

1830—Trustees, John J. Gregory, Hugh Nevin, George Wright; Treasurer, Clarkson Dunn; Clerk, Matthew Kincaid; Overseers of the Poor, John Anderson, ————————; Fence Viewers, ————.

1831—Trustees, Robert D. Lilley, Aaron Purdum, George Knight; Treasurer, Thomas Rilea; Clerk. Josiah Moore; Overseers of the Poor, Abiel Starke, Stephen Alexander; Fence Viewers, Richard Rilea, George Marsher.

1832—Trustees, Robert Graham, Aaron Purdum, John J. Gregory; Treasurer, John Moore; Clerk, Josiah Moore; Overseers of the Poor, P. R. Kincaid, James Wardlow; Fence Viewers, John Nevin, James Wardlow.

1833—Trustees, Joseph Wright, John J. Gregory, Robert Graham; Treasurer, Clarkson Dunn; Clerk, John Moore; Overseers of the Poor, James Bell, Ellis Dey; Fence Viewers, Robert Graham, Abraham Pettijohn, James Rilea.

1834—Trustees, Zachariah Pettijohn, John J. Gregory, Clarkson Dunn; Treasurer, Aaron Purdum; Clark, John Graham; Overseers of the Poor, John Nevin, ————————; Fence Viewers, William B. Wills, Richard Pettijohn.

1335—Trustees, Thomas Rilea, Clarkson Dunn, John J. Gregory; Treasurer, ————————; Clerk. John Graham; Overseers of the Poor, Thomas Rilea, Isaac M. Beck; Fence Viewers, Joseph Wright, William B. Lilley, Hugh Kennedy.

1836—Trustees, Clarkson Dunn, William Vance, Thomas Rilea; Treasurer, Aaron Dunn; Clerk, Robert Graham; Overseers of the Poor, John Gregory, George Wright and James Wardlow; Fence Viewers, John B. Mahan, Joseph Pettijohn.

1837—Trustees, Joseph Wright, Hugh Nevin, Levi Dunn; Treasurer, Aaron Purdum; Clerk, Robert Graham; Overseers of the Poor, Josiah Moore, William B. Lilley; Fence Viewers, John B. Mahan, Robert I. Huggins, Stephen W. Gilleland.

1838—Trustees, Clarkson Dunn, George Wright, Henry Strait; Treasurer, Aaron Purdum; Clerk, S. W. Gilleland; Overseers of the Poor, John Dey, Ellis Dey; Fence Viewers, James Cumberland, John B. Mahan, W. B. Lilley.

1839—Trustees, Clarkson Dunn, George Wright, Henry Strait; Treasurer, Aaron Purdum; Clerk, Robert Graham; Overseers of the Poor, John B. Mahan, William Wills; Fence Viewers, V. M. Diboll, Shepherd Johnson, Eli Wells.

1840—Trustees, Hugh Nevin, Ira Tracy, Clarkson Dunn; Treasurer, Aaron Purdum; Clerk, John Gaddis; Overseers of the Poor, John B. Mahan, Josiah Moore; Pence Viewers, Clarkson Dunn, A. P. Nevin, William Lilley.

1841—Trustees, Clarkson Dunn, Ira Tracy, John Wright; Treasurer, Aaron Purdum; Clerk, John Gaddis; Overseers of the Poor, John B. Mahan, J. W. Myers; Fence Viewers, Moses B. Briggs, A. P. Nevin, Clarkson Dunn.

1842—Trustees, Ira Tracy, John Wright, Clarkson Dunn; Treasurer, Aaron Purdum; Clerk, Joseph Hamilton; Overseers of the Poor, John B. Mahan, E. P. Evans; Fence Viewers, ————.

1843—Trustees, Hugh Nevin, Levi Dunn, Joseph Wright; Treasurer, Aaron Purdom; Clerk, John H. Hallam; Overseers of the Poor, A. P. Nevin Squire Purcell; Fence Viewers, Matthew Kincaid, Squire Purcell, William Wilson; Assessor, John Moore.

1844—Trustees, Joseph Wright, Hugh Nevin, Levi Dunn; Treasurer, M. B. Riggs; Clerk, John Moore; Assessor, George Wright; Overseers of the Poor, I. M. Beck, V. M. Diboll.

1845—Trustees, Henry Dunn, Joseph Wright, Samuel Wright; Treasurer,

M. B. Riggs; Clerk, Joseph Hamilton; Assessor, John W. Evans; Overseers of the Poor, James McIntire, Imri Kirk.

1846—Trustees, Huston Bare, Samuel Wright, Henry Dunn; Treasurer, M. B. Riggs; Clerk, C. P. Evans; Assessor, A. Hays; Overseers of the Poor, ———.

1847—Trustees, Huston Bare, Samuel Wright, Wilson Dunn; Treasurer, M. B. Riggs; Clerk, Robert Carter; Assessor, Abiel Hays.

1848—Trustees, Samuel P. Wright, Wilson Dunn, A. N. Nevin; Treasurer, O. P. Griffith; Clerk, John S. Kerr; Assessor, I. W. Evans.

1849—Trustees, J. P. Biehn, Eli Dunn, A. Hays; Treasurer, O. P. Griffith; Clerk, M. B. Riggs; Assessor, William B. Wills.

1850—Trustees, Joseph Hamilton, Joseph Wright, Ira Tracy; Treasurer, Huston Bare; Clerk, M. B. Riggs; Assessor, William Marshall, Jr.

1851—Trustees, Ira Tracy, Joseph Wright, Joseph Hamilton; Treasurer, Huston Bare; Clerk, M. B. Riggs; Assessor, William Marshall, Jr.

1852—Trustees, James Cumberland, Levi Dunn, A. N. Nevin; Treasurer, H. Bare; Clerk, M. B. Riggs; Assessor, William Marshall, Jr.

1853—Trustees, A. N. Nevin, Levi Dunn, Ira Calvin; Treasurer, Huston Bare; Clerk, M. B. Riggs; Assessor, J. R. Rilea.

1854—Trustees, Ira Tracy, H. W. Kennedy, Noah Hite; Treasurer, Huston Bare; Clerk, M. B. Riggs; Assessor, J. R. Rilea.

1855—Trustees, Henry Dunn, A. P. Nevin, Noah Hite; Treasurer, H. W. Kennedy; Clerk, J. C. Chapman; Assessor, P. N. Kincaid.

1856—Trustees, Henry Dunn, Jr., J. C. Dunn, Noah Hite; Treasurer, H. W. Kennedy; Clerk, R. G. Barber; Assessor, P. R. Kincaid.

1857—Trustees, Huston Bare, Noah Hite, Henry Dunn, Jr.; Treasurer, H. W. Kennedy; Clerk, S. S. Pangburn; Assessor, P. R. Kincaid.

1858—Trustees, Noah Hite, Huston Bare, Conrad New; Treasurer, H. W. Kennedy; Clerk, T. J. Curry; Assessor, P. R. Kincaid.

1859—Trustees, Henry Dunn, Huston Bare, Ira Tracy; Treasurer, H. W. Kennedy; Clerk, S. S. Pangburn; Assessor, P. R. Kincaid.

1860—Trustees, Henry Hays, Huston Bare, Ira Tracy; Treasurer, H. W. Kennedy; Clerk, S. S. Pangburn; Assessor, A. M. Page.

1861—Trustees, Ira Tracy, William Henderson, Allen Henderson; Treasurer, Huston Bare; Clerk, Wesley Love; Assessor, A. M. Page.

1862—Trustees, Allen Henderson, Noah Hite, John Wright; Treasurer, Huston Bare; Clerk, S. S. Pangburn; Assessor, P. R. Kincaid.

1863—Trustees, John Wright, Allen Henderson, Henry Dunn; Treasurer, Huston Bare; Clerk, S. S. Pangburn; Assessor, P. R. Kincaid.

1864—Trustees, Noah Hite, John Wright, Allen Henderson; Treasurer, Huston Bare; Clerk, W. M. Davis; Assessor, John Wright.

1865—Trustees, Noah Hite, P. R. Kincaid, Valentine Sneeder; Treasurer, H. W. Kennedy; Clerk, S. S. Pangburn; Assessor, William Marshall, Jr.

1866—Trustees, F. W Smith, William Henderson, Stephen Ball; Treasurer, John Wright; Clerk, C. C. Blair; Assessor, David Kinzer.

1867—Trustees, Stephen Ball, F. W. Smith, William Henderson; Treasurer, John Wright; Clerk, T. C. H. Vance; Assessor, D. Kinzer.

1868—Trustees, Ira Tracy, Stephen Ball, F. W. Smith; Treasurer, John Wright; Clerk, A. D. Marsh; Assessor, D. Kinzer.

1869—Trustees, Ira Tracy, Martin List, Jr., William F. Gregory; Treasurer, John Wright; Clerk, Eli Tracy; Assessor, David Kinzer.

1870—Trustees, W. F. Gregory, Martin List, John Smith; Treasurer, John Wright; Clerk, Eli Tracy; Assessor, David Kinzer.

1871—Trustees, W. F. Gregory, Martin List, J. L. Smith; Treasurer, John Wright; Clerk, Eli Tracy; Assessor, P. R. Kincaid.

1872—Trustees, W. F. Gregory, L. Ball, Henry Stephens; Treasurer, John Wright; Clerk, Eli Tracy; Assessor, P. R. Kincaid.

1873—Trustees, Stephen Ball, Henry Stephens, W. F. Gregory; Treasurer, John Wright; Clerk, R. L. Waters; Assessor, P. R Kincaid.

1874—Trustees, W. F. Gregory, John Tracy, Jacob Bohl; Treasurer, John Wright; Clerk, Eli Tracy; Assessor, N. S. Dunn.

1875—Trustees, Josiah McFadden, Henry Stephens, George Kress; Treasurer, John Wright; Clerk, Eli Tracy; Assessor, N. S. Dunn.

1876—Trustees, Henry Stephens, George Kress, Ellison Purdy; Treasurer, John Wright; Clerk, C. C. Hite; Assessor, N. S. Dunn.

1877—Trustees, Ira Tracy, James Knight, Stephen Rohrer; Treasurer, John Wright; Clerk, C. C. Hite; Assessor, George Wright.

1878—Trustees, Ira Tracy, James Knight, Stephen Rohrer; Treasurer, W. E. Deihl; Clerk, Eli Tracy; Assessor, N. S. Dunn.

1879—Trustees, Adam Bawer, Peter Ballein, John Corboy; Treasurer, Henry Stevens; Clerk, Eli Tracy; Assessor, George Wright.

1880—Trustees, Adam Bawer, Peter Ballein, John Corboy; Treasurer, Martin List; Clerk, J. B. McClain; Assessor, McCray Vance.

1881—Trustees, Adam Bawer, Peter Ballein, John Corboy; Treasurer, John Wright; Clerk, J. B. McLain; Assessor, McCray Vance.

1882—Trustees, Henry Stevens, C. C. Hite, James Ervin; Treasurer, John Wright; Clerk, A. M. Waters.

CHURCHES.

Sardinia Presbyterian Church.—Under date of November 1, 1811, in the records of White Oak Congregation, Presbyterian Church, there appears the following: "The Rev. John Boyd, having been previously invited, came to this congregation aud took charge thereof. Although the people of this congregation had been favored with frequent supplies of a preached Gospel prior to this time, yet they were not organized until the following year, and, when Mr. Boyd came among them, it was on the invitation of the people, without any order of presbytery. Previous to Mr. Boyd's taking charge of the congregation, the Rev. James Gilliland had, by particular request, preached a number of times, and had baptized six children for Francis Pettijohn, namely, Deborah, Sally, Zachariah, Lewis, Barlow and Joseph; and one or two of Joseph Bratton's children. At this time, there were only nine professors or communicants in the congregation, namely, Isabel Bratton, Thomas Pettijohn and Ruth, his wife, David Graham, John Moore and Fanny, his wife, Joseph Bratton and Ann, his wife, Francis Pettijohn."

At the spring session of Washington Presbytery, held in April, 1812, a supplication was presented by White Oak Congregation, praying for one-fourth part of the ministerial labor of Rev. John Boyd, as a stated supply, which was granted. Some time in the summer of 1812, Thomas Pettijohn and John Moore were chosen to the office of Ruling Elders, and were ordained September 18 of that year. On the following day, the session met at the tent near the house of Mr. Bell. There were present Rev. John Boyd, Moderator; Thomas Pettijohn and John Moore, Elders; and John Davies, of New Market session, and John Evans, of Straight Creek. At this session, Mrs. Deborah Pettijohn and Amos Pettijohn made application for admission to the church on examination. On the evening of the same day, four of Amos Pettijohn's children were baptized, namely, Hannah, Nancy, William and Rachel. Some time during the year before a session was formed, the following-named children of Thomas and Ruth Pettijohn were baptized: Samuel, Boaz, Huldah, Ruth and Elias; also Francis Pettijohn's daughter Naomi The annual report

for the year 1812 exhibited ten baptismals, all of whom were children; members admitted on examination, two.

On the second Sabbath of 1813 were baptized Lena, Dorothy, Rebecca, Susannah and Cassandra, daughters of David Graham. The annual report for that year shows nine children baptized; number in communion, eleven (the same number communed in 1812), and none admitted on examination. August 13, 1814, Mrs. Jane Wardlow was admitted on certificate from Mt. Pleasant congregation, Kentucky. John Pettijohn and Susannah, wife of Amos Pettijohn, were admitted on examination. Two children were baptized during the year, and fourteen communed. The report for the year 1815 was as follows: One baptized, three admitted on examination and four on certificate; communicants, twenty-one.

The pastorate of the Rev. John Boyd continued with the church until about April 1, 1816, and the church was without a pastor until November, 1817, when the pulpit was supplied by Revs. James Gilliland and Robert B. Dobbins. During the year closing November 1, 1816, four were admitted on certificate and one on examination, and the number of communicants was twenty-six. Six children were baptized. The report of the following year showed a membership of twenty-seven.

Until the latter part of the year 1815 or the first of the year following, services were held at private houses, and perhaps in the groves when the weather permitted. This year, a rude log house was erected, which stood in Highland County, probably two miles northeast of the present village of Sardinia, just over the line separating the two counties. January 1, 1818, the church extended a regular call for one-quarter of the labor of Rev. Mr. White as a stated pastor. The call was accepted, and Mr. White was installed pastor of the united congregations of New Market and White Oak about June 3, 1818. The membership for the years 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821 and 1822 was thirty-two, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-six and thirty-nine, respectively. Mr. White remained the pastor of the congregation until December, 1823, and preached occasionally for them until March 7, 1824, when he delivered his farewell sermon. Rev. Robert Dobbins, as stated supply, succeeded Mr. White to the pastorate, and served from April 24, 1824, until 1833, when the Rev. Robert Rutherford's ministerial labor began with the congregation. Father Dobbins is said to have been an eccentric man, strong in his affections and positive in his hatreds. In 1829, the second church building was erected, on ground given to the congregation by Amos Pettijohn, located at the cemetery at Sardinia. It was constructed of brick, and served as a place of worship until about the year 1846, when the present frame building was erected at Sardinia. John Moore was very active in the interests of the church, and gave liberally toward the building of the new edifice. The membership of the church in 1830 was forty-five; in 1831, seventy-four; and in 1832, eighty-four. Mr. Rutherford was succeeded to the pastorate by Rev. Dyer Burgess in 1837, who served the church during that and the following year, when his successor was the Rev. James Shaw, who remained in charge until May, 1841. During the decade from 1830 to 1840, the records, as pertains to the pastors, is obscure, and it is possible that some of the names given were only supplies. During this period appears the names of Rev. George Pogue and James H. Dickey, and, in 1840, that of Rev. John Rankin. The latter year, the church membership was ninety-six. In 1841, the name of Rev. Dyer Burgess again appears.

October 1, 1841, Rev. Daniel Gilmore became pastor of the church, and continued in that relation until November 3, 1844. His successor was Rev. John Rankin, who was a supply only. In 1845, the membership was 126. April 26, 1846, Rev. Samuel Rankin was ordained as pastor of White Oak

Congregation, and served until December 3, 1850. In 1848, the congregation petitioned the Presbytery to change the name of the church from White Oak Congregation to that of Sardinia Church, which was done. Rev. Rankin was succeeded by Rev. John H. Byrd, whose pastorate commenced May 1, 1851, and ended in 1854. Under his ministry, the church, September 29, 1851, adopted new articles of faith, and was organized as a Congregational Church, which lasted only through his pastorate, then again became a Presbyterian Church. In 1852, the Beauford and Sardinia Churches were consolidated. Other pastors of the church have been as follows: Rev. S. A. Vandyke, December, 1854, to 1857; Rev. V. M. King, October 1, 1859, to 1868; Rev. H. W. Guthrie, June 1, 1868, to January, 1870. The church was then without a pastor for some years. Rev. S. A. Vandyke became the stated supply, and served the congregation in 1879, 1880 and 1881.

Methodist Episcopal Church at Sardinia.—Among the early settlers of what is now Washington Township, there were a number of Methodist families who had settled mainly along the stream known as Slab Camp, prominent among whom were the Nevins, Days and Hamiltons. For a number of years, the principal preaching-place of this denomination was at the house of Andrew Nevin. Private residences were freely thrown open for worship in the early days of the settlement along Slab Camp, and, later, schoolhouses were much used. At what time the first class or society was here organized we cannot state, as we can find no record on the subject. However, from tradition, there seems to have been a Methodist society along the stream named at a very early day. This section of the country was then in White Oak Circuit, the ministers of which, from 1808 to 1820, were the following named: 1808, David Young; 1809, John Johnson; 1810, Isaac Pavey; 1811, Benjamin Lakin, Eli Trent; 1812, W. Griffith, Reuben Rowe; 1813, Robert Finley, D. Sharp; 1815, John Strange, S. Chenoweth; 1816, John Strange, Isaac Pavey; 1817, W. Griffith James Simmons; 1818, B. Westlake, S. T. Wells; 1819, F. Landrum; 1820, William Page, L. Swormstedt. In about the year 1829, this congregation joined the township in the erection of a schoolhouse, paying so much money with the understanding that it was to be used in part by them as a place of worship. They here held meetings until 1840, when Andrew Nevin donated to the church about one acre of ground, located about one and a half miles southeast of Sardinia. That year, there was here erected a frame church, which was occupied by the congregation until 1860. This year, they purchased a lot in the village of Sardinia, of Huston Bare, and erected a neat one-story frame church building, in which they continue to worship. The church has long been known as the Mt. Carmel Methodist Episcopal Church. The charge is now on the Mt. Oreb and Sardinia Circuit, and Rev. G. W. Fee is the pastor. Membership, 115.

In 1840, a Baptist Church was organized at Sardinia, with a membership of twelve or fifteen. There had then, for some years, been living in the neighborhood the Rev. Hampton Pangburn, a minister of that denomination, and principally through his efforts the organization at this place was effected. The minister organizing the church was Rev. John Stearns. A meeting-house was built in 1841 or 1842. The society did not flourish, and only existed a few years.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.—There was organized in the village of Sardinia, about the year 1844 or 1845, a society known as the Wesleyan Methodist Church, by the Rev. Silas H. Chase. The organization was effected in the Baptist Meeting-House, with a membership of about twenty persons. In the absence of records, we cannot give the names of ministers who have served the charge. The congregation now meet for worship once a month, at what is

known as the Oakleaf Schoolhouse, situated about one and one-quarter miles west of Sardinia. The minister in charge is Rev. Mr. Clayton.

GRAVEYARDS.

It was the custom of the early settlers to inter the dead on their own land, in what became family burying-grounds. Of these there are a number which dot the farms of Washington, some of which became public graveyards, as was the case of the one at Sardinia. This graveyard had its origin in the family burying-ground of Amos Pettijohn, who, prior to 1829, deeded two acres of land, including or adjoining the family yard, to the Presbyterian Church, with the view of a church being erected thereon and a public place of burial formed. It is beautifully located on the summit of a hill, and many neat marble slabs and columns mark the tombs of loved ones. Many of the pioneers were here interred. John B. Mahan, of whom reference is made elsewhere in this work, is buried in this yard, upon whose tombstone is the following inscription: "In memory of John B. Mahan, died December 15, 1844, aged forty-three years eight months and nine days. A victim to the slave power." Interments are still made here.

In the eastern part of the township is located what is known as the Biehn Graveyard. One-half acre of ground was donated by Henry Biehn, February 24, 1852, to the Trustees of the Evangelical Protestant Church, to be used for a public graveyard. Interments were made in it as early as 1840. It has been used exclusively by the Germans.

The Mt. Carmel Graveyard, located at the old site of that church, has a history similar to the church, so long as it stood there. The ground was given for a graveyard and for church purposes by Andrew Nevin, a zealous Methodist. It was quite extensively used until the church was removed, but of late years there have been but few interments made here, and the grounds have been allowed to grow up briars and weeds.

SCHOOLS.

Of the first schools of Washington Township but little can be given to the reader. from the fact that there was no record made of them, and from the few survivors who were of school age during the first and second decade of the present century, not much can be obtained. We learn from Mrs. McFadden, widow of the late Joseph McFadden, and daughter of the late David Graham, one of Washington's pioneers, that probably the first school was taught on the Amos Pettijohn land, adjoining Sardinia, by Jack Pettijohn, a son; the latter was a cripple, and could do no farm work; he was badly crippled—could not walk, and had little use of his hands and arms, hence was placed in charge of the children of the pioneers, to whose literary training he was to give his attention. This temple of learning consisted of a shed, open at one end, between two cribs, such as was designed for the threshing apartment. The teacher was known by the scholars as " Lame Jack," and his lameness, too, at times afforded for them some merriment, inasmuch as it was very difficult for him to use the rod, he being compelled to have the pupil under punishment directly at his side, and even then it required great exertion to accomplish the end. The location of this school was not far from the site of the cemetery at Sardinia. School was not long continued at this place, for soon the neighborhood built a schoolhouse just west of where Sardinia now is, on the present land of Squire Bare. The Pettijohn School was probably as early as 1812, and the house referred to built about the year 1815. John Moore was the first teacher at this house, and for nineteen consecutive years was the only master the youth of that vicinity knew.

It was generally understood that Mr. Moore, as soon as corn-husking was over with, was to enter the schoolroom, and there remain until sugar-making began, when school was discontinued until the following fall. The children for miles around attended the Moore School, and almost the entire neighborhood was educated under his instruction. Mr. Moore had previously taught several schools on Red Oak and Straight Creeks.

In the Wardlow neighborhood there was built a schoolhouse which stood a little south of the East Branch of White Oak, about the year 1812. The first master in this house was Thomas Clark. About the year 1820, in the Vance neighborhood, school was taught by Patrick Montgomery. Maj. Vance, now living in the same vicinity, was one of his pupils.

In 1825, the township was divided into four school districts, but, as a description of them all is not of record, we will refrain from giving any. On the 1st of December, 1828, the boundary lines of the township were changed, which made a redistricting of the township into school districts necessary. This occurred in the spring of 1829, when the following described districts were made: No. 1, including a part of the Fourth School District of Eagle Township, beginning so far east of the northeast corner of Washington Township that a line running south and parallel with the east line of the township will include John Hurst, Orange Hamilton, Widow McFadden and John Rice, out of Eagle Township; then on to the southeast corner of Washington Township; thence with the south line of the township so far that a line running north will include the house lately occupied by Samuel Willaims; thence in such a direction to James Bell's mill as to include Michael Huff and Ezra Wheeler; thence north to the Highland County line; thence with said line east to the beginning. List of householders: John Hurst, Widow McFadden, Orange Hamilton, John Rice, David Armstrong, Robert Butler, Daniel Williams, William K. Eskridge, Abraham Cline, Joseph Line, Widow Higinbotham, George Mick, Robert Hamilton, Edward Pettijohn, Abraham Hogles, Andrew Nevin, John Nevin, John Pettijohn, Hugh Nevin, Michael Huff, Ezra Wheeler, Abel Starke, Stout D. Runyan, James McFadden, Michael Conley, Samuel Ewing, Widow Gibler, Jonathan Sams, James L. Rilea and William Marshall.

District No. 2—Beginning at the northeast corner of No. 1, thence west with the Highland County line so far that a south line will strike the head of Vansandt's Run; thence down said run to the East Fork; thence down the East Fork to the mouth of Middle Run; thence up Middle Run to Kenton's improvement; thence to Slab Camp Run, at the place where the road leading from John Moore's to Straight Creek crosses said run; thence easterly to the west line of District No. 1 so as to include William Grant and Mark Day; thence with the line of District No. 1 to the beginning. List of householders: John Hindman, Thomas Purcell, William Hindman, Samuel Pangburn, John Pangburn, P. R. Kincaid, Matthew Kincaid, Amos Pettijohn, Peter Williams, Joseph Line, Mark Day, William Grant, Robert D. Lilly, Abraham Pettijohn, John Moore, David Graham, James Wardlow, James Bell, James Kennedy and Levi Estel.

District No. 3—Beginning at the southeast corner of District No. 2, thence with the line of said district westerly to Middle Run at Kenton's improvement; thence up Middle Run to Richard Pettijohn's so as to include Benjamin Cornell; thence south to the township line; thence east with the township line to the southwest corner of District No. 1; thence with the east line of said district to the beginning. List of householders: Peter Shinkle, James Rilea, Richard Pettijohn, John Purdum, Thomas McGee, David McKee, Richard Rilea, Jeremiah Purdum, Aaron Purdum, Philip Waters, Joseph Wright, Matthew Day, Thomas Rilea, Clarkson Dunn and Benjamin Cornell.

District No. 4—Beginning at the Highland County line at the northwest corner of District No. 2; thence west to the North Fork of White Oak; thence down the same to its junction with the East Fork; thence up the East Fork to the mouth of Vansandt's Run; thence up said run and with the line of District No. 2 to the beginning. List of householders: George Wright, Joseph Calvin, Isabel Wardlow, Philander Wardlow, James Wardlow, William Vance, John Vance, John Anderson, John J. Gregory and George Oldum.

District No. 5—Beginning at the mouth of Middle Run, thence up said run to Richard Pettijohn's; thence south to the township line; thence west with the township line to the southwest corner of the township; thence with the township line to White Oak Creek, at the mouth of Blackwood's Run; thence up White Oak and the East Fork to the beginning. List of householders: Nancy Dey, Patrick Vance, Samuel Wardlow, Edward Day, Jackson Ewing, Alvin Newton, Hugh Gunnison, Lewis Calvin, Adam Ewing, Peter Lauderback, Richard Grissom, William Reeves, James Straight, Samuel Fleming, James D. Wilson, William Wilson and Nicholas Van Ness.

The School Directors for the above district, when formed, so far as is of record, are the following: District No. 1, Andrew Nevin, Sr., Edward Pettijohn and George Mick; District No. 2, D. Lilley, John Pangburn and John Moore.

January 15, 1831, at a meeting of the Trustees of Washington Township and the township of White Oak, in Highland County, District No. 4 was changed, a portion of it being added to White Oak Township, in the county named, for the convenience of the scholars thereof.

March 25, 1834, District No. 2 was divided, and District No. 6 formed therefrom. It was designated as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Middle Run, thence up said run to Kenton's improvement; thence to Slap Camp Run, at the place where the road leading from John Moore's to Straight Creek crosses said run; thence easterly to the west line of District No. 1 so as to include James Kennedy; thence with the line of District No. 1 to James Bell's (now Bingamon's) mill; thence down the center of the East Fork of White Oak to the beginning.

The number of white youth enrolled in the six districts in 1860 was as follows: District No. 1, 68; District No. 2, 69; District No. 3, 137; District No. 4, 51; District No. 5, 52; District No. 6, 108; total, 485. During that year, there were three colored children enrolled in District No. 1, and two in District No. 3. Grand total, 490.

Between the years 1860 and 1870, another district was formed, and the enrollment for the seven districts in 1870 was as follows: District No. 1, 40; District No. 2, 85 white and 6 colored; District No. 3, 126 white and 4 colored; District No. 4, 51; District No. 5, 53; District No. 6, 82; District No. 7, 84; total, 492.

During the next decade, two more districts were formed, and the enrollment in 1880 was as follows: District No. 1, 41 white and 3 colored; District No. 2, 65 white and 1 colored; District No. 3, 77; District No. 4, 70; District No. 5, 45; District No. 6, 53; District No. 7, 45; District No. 8, 67; District No. 9, 41 white and 4 colored; total, 509.

The annual report of the County Auditor on schools makes the following exhibit of the schools of Washington Township for the year ending August 31, 1881: Of the nine houses now in the nine school districts of the township, one was erected during the year at a cost of $1,500. Ten teachers were employed; average wages per month, $35.35; average term of school, twenty-four weeks; total enrollment within the year, 459, of which number 101 were studying the alphabet, 201 reading, 322 spelling, 226 writing, 247 arithmetic, 126 geography, 49 English grammar, 29 oral lessons and 1 composition. To-

tal expenditures for school purposes, $3,212.41, of which sum $2,073 was paid teachers. The school property is valued at $4,500.

In this article on schools, we have not noted all of the changes in the boundary lines of the districts since the formation of the first four, but only those of earlier years.

The following were the members of the Board of Education in 1880 and 1881: Lewis Allmann, Gideon Kirk, O. B. Moore, Peter Ballein, Josiah McFadden, Ellsberry Hays, John Butts, Jacob Snider.

MILLS.

The first mill built in Washington Township was the Wardlow Grist-Mill, later known as the Levi Estel Mill. It stood on White Oak Creek, about two miles west of Sardinia, on land now owned by John Wright, and was erected by John Wardlow, and, after a few years, was sold to Levi Estel. As nearly as can be ascertained, the mill was erected about the year 1812 or 1813. It is said that it was never of much force, and did not stand many years.

Some years later, John Kibler, an enterprising man, erected a mill on the East Branch of White Oak, in the extreme northeastern part of the township, and there laid out a town. Mr. Kibler was a very popular and active man, and, had he lived, the town at the mill would very likely have been the Sardinia of to-day, but his death, occurring in 1829, put a stop to the growth of the place. This mill is now owned by John Sands, and, until the winter of 1881–82, was in operation, but at that time the dam was washed away, and the grinding has since been discontinued.

One mile east of Sardinia, on the same stream, some time after the Kibler Mill was built, a saw and grist mill was erected by James Bell, which was in operation until about the year 1847.

In 1831 or 1832, John B. Mahan and John Dunham built a saw-mill at the mouth of Slab Camp. This they ran some years as a saw-mill, when a grist-mill was added. The dam, however, washed out in a few years, and the mills were suffered to go down. Later, a steam saw-mill was built on this site by Calvin Rilea, who afterward added a grist-mill, when the machinery was removed to Brownstown, and is now in the mill at that place.

Another saw-mill stood on the old Vinson Calvin land, built by Joseph McFadden, but there not being sufficient water in the stream to run it successfully, it was soon abandoned.

VILLAGES.

The villages of the township are Sardinia and Brownstown. The former, the larger of the two, is a thriving little place of about three hundred inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the East Branch of White Oak Creek, and is one of the few railroad towns of Brown County, the Cincinnati & Eastern passing through it, and it being the terminus of the Hillsboro & Sardinia Railroad. The village was laid out by William B. Lilley and Josiah Moore, March 30, 1833, at which date the surveying was done by Jeptha Beasley, then County Surveyor. The original number of lots was sixteen. Additions were made by the same men August 12, 1836, and May 23, 1837. The first houses erected in the place were by Dr. I. M. Beck and Josiah Moore. Both were built on Main street, opposite to each other, and are yet standing. The frame of Mr. Moore's house was the first up, but the house of Dr. Beck was the first completed. The first merchant in the vicinity was Dr. Robert D. Lilley, who sold goods in 1828, and, in 1832 or 1833, sold his stock of goods to William B. Lilley and Josiah Moore, proprietors of the village, who carried on a store for some years, and then quit the business. In the latter part of 1833, a store was opened by George Salt, who was the merchant for about a year. Messrs. Cowan & Masters then opened a store in a little log building where all their

predecessors had held forth. But finally this firm erected a two-story frame house, adjoining the house of Dr. Beck. The first tavern was kept by John B. Mahan, opened about the year 1835. The village smith was Willis Gilliland. His was the first hammer to rebound from the heavy anvil and break the quiet of the peaceful village. His shop was built in 1837, and stood on Winchester street, where now is the livery stable of Nathan Dunn. Among the early industries of the village may be mentioned the turning establishment and cabinet shop of Josiah Moore, who began the business as early as 1835. He patented a bed, and made a great deal of furniture, and supplied Hillsboro and other places of that region with articles of his manufacture. About the same time, Bobert J. Huggins carried on quite an extensive wagon-making shop. Not far from the year 1847, a factory for the manufacture of wind-mills was started at Sardinia. It was an extensive affair, and the proprietors employed five or six workmen, and had as many traveling salesmen. Soon after Sardinia was laid out, a carding-machine and oil-mill was put in operation by John L. Pangburn, who was the proprietor until his death, which occurred in 1837. The mill then passed through several hands, and, in three or four years, was abandoned. Another of the early industries of the village was the tannery carried on by Franz Feike, who began business in 1836 or 1837, and continued operations until about 1856, when he removed to Missouri and the yard went down.

There was a post office at this point prior to the laying out of the village, called "Lilley" Post Office, so styled after the first Postmaster, Dr. Robert D. Lilley. It was established in 1828 or 1829. Since Mr. Lilley ceased acting in that capacity, the Postmasters have been as follows: William Lilley, who served from 1832 until about the year 1837; Josiah Moore, Moses B. Riggs, Huston Bare, Thomas Davis, William Campbell and Stephen Feike. The latter is the present incumbent. After the town was laid out, the name of the office was changed to Sardinia.

The Campbell Bros.' Carriage Manufactory.—On the west side of Main street, near Broadway, is located the establishment above named. In 1855, A. F. Campbell, Sr., came to Sardinia and engaged in general blacksmithing. At his death, in 1863, a son, W. G. Campbell, carried on the work, and about the close of the war, he began the manufacture of wagons, and had a general repairing shop, situated on Graham street, employing from three to five hands. In 1870, his brothers, John and A. F. Campbell, became partners, and the three have since carried on the business. They commenced the manufacture of carriages and buggies, in addition to the other work, in 1874, and the following year built the two-story frame shop, in which the present business is done.

Cross Bros.' Establishment.—In 1861, the firm of Anderson, Huggins, Cross & Co. commenced the manufacture of plows and farm wagons. They erected a large two-story house on Graham and Winchester streets, and worked a force of about six men. In about a year, the firm changed to Anderson & Cross, and in 1868 it became Anderson, Cross & Cross. Since 1870, it has been under the present management, with Cross Bros. as proprietors. They commenced manufacturing buggies in 1872, and quit in 1880, and are now selling ready-made work, dealing in agricultural implements and hardware.

In the spring of 1881, a mill, for the sawing and working of wood, was built by Messrs. H. Beck and Edward Huggins, and has since been leased and is now carried on by G. A. Canoly and James Ervin.

Sardinia Lodge, No. 683, I. O. O. F.—Was instituted in Moore's Hall, where it still meets, July 23, 1879, by Grand Master E. K. Wilcox, of Cleveland. The charter members were Peter Bauline, John T. Wilson, Martin Wilson, O. P. Kennedy, M. R. Ketterman, E. P. Keller, John Duncan and O. B. Moore. The lodge has now a membership of twenty-five. Present offi-

cers: E. H. Raney, N. G.; John Campbell, V. G.; O. B. Moore, P. S.; Z. C. Lewis, R. S.; A. N. Irvin, Treasurer.

Sardinia has for years been noted for the musical talent of its people, in which branch they have excelled the people of neighboring towns. This fact is said to be due to the efforts in that direction of the late John Moore, who for many years taught music in the village, and who, with his descendants, were concerned in every concert, band and choir of their time. There is at this writing a good brass band in the village.

The physicians of Sardinia have been Peter Williams, who settled in this vicinity about the year 1824; Robert D. Lilley, who came in February, 1828, and remained until November, 1832; Dr. I. M. Beck, now engaged in active practice, where for more than half a century he has administered to ailing humanity, having located where the town now is in July, 1829, and since remained, excepting a period of five years; Dr. John McIlhaney, who located at this place in 1836, and remained one year; Dr. Newkirk, who practiced from 1843 until 1845, and Dr. J. B. McClain, now a practitioner of the place, who came in 1866.

The village has ever been a temperance place. When it was laid out, it was with this understanding, and, while it has not ever been without saloons, they have been few in its history as compared with other places much less in population. The temperance movement was introduced in this vicinity by Rev. Robert Dobbins, and inaugurated in the year 1830. Dr. Isaac M. Beck was one of its warmest supporters in that early day, and has to this day cooled none in his ardor in the support of the cause. He, it is thought, was the first lay temperance lecturer in Southwestern Ohio. He delivered a lecture on this subject in this vicinity August 1, 1830, and repeated the same in the same vicinity in August, 1880, just fifty years afterward.

Brownstown, situated in the southern part of the township, on Brown's Run, is a small village of about fifty inhabitants. It was laid out by Rolly Dunn, August 26, 1848; number of lots, twenty-one. The post office was established here June 5, 1876, with J. G. Tracy, Postmaster, and there has been no change since. In September, 1881, E. A. & B. A. Thompson erected a steam saw-mill at this point, and in several months added a grist-mill, which is also operated by steam power.

TORNADO OF 1856.

On the 17th day of May, 1856, a severe storm passed through a portion of Washington Township, doing serious injury along its path. The first place any material injury was done was on the farm of Mr. J. H. Dunn. There were immense trees twisted off and torn up by the roots, fence rails and branches of timber were carried in every direction, and some dozen sheep, which were so unlucky as to be in its course, were killed; passing from here through the woodland of Mr. Ira Tracey, it laid waste everything before it, until reaching his barn, which was a very large frame building, the roof of which was nearly entirely carried away, shivering the rafters and sheeting into fragments, part of the roof being carried to the distance of from twenty to thirty rods from the barn. The roof of a brick building adjoining his dwelling was entirely blown off; also, the roof of his dwelling was very materially damaged. But Mr. Tracey sustained the greatest injury in the loss of his orchard, which was almost entirely destroyed, the trees being torn up by the roots, or broken off near the ground, a part of which was carried to the distance of from eighty to ninety poles. Mr. Tracey's loss was in the neighborhood of $500 or $600. Benjamin Wardlow was very considerably damaged, his dwelling house was carried off to the first story; also his orchard, together with the orchard of James Wardlow, was much damaged. Where the storm passed through the timber, it was nearly all either torn up by the roots or twisted off near the ground, the width being from fifteen to twenty rods.

CHAPTER XV.

STERLING TOWNSHIP.

STERLING is one of the border townships, Clermont County forming its western boundary; on the south is Pike Township; on the east, Green, and on the north is Perry. It is situated in what is known as the boot-leg of Brown County, and contains 17,272 acres of land. The general surface is level, but slightly broken along the streams, except in the western and southwestern parts on the larger water-courses, where there are some hills. Originally, the surface was heavily timbered with white oak, sugar, hickory, swamp elm and black and sweet gum. Although considerable of the forest growth has been removed, there still remains a great deal of timber. The predominating soil is clay, yet alluvial flats appear about the sources of the streams, which are of great richness. Five Mile Creek, Four Mile Creek, Crane Run and other tributaries of the East Fork of the Little Miami River have their sources in the township. The East Fork of the Little Miami River flows through the extreme northwestern corner of the township, and the southern part is crossed by the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad.

LAND SURVEYS.

The original survey, entries, with dates, etc., of land comprising the townships of Sterling, as taken from the book of original surveys, in the office of the County Recorder, is exhibited in the following list:

No. 954, 1,000 acres (east part), surveyed by William Lytle May 14, 1795, for Timothy Peyton.

No. 968, 1,200 acres (south part), surveyed by William Lytle for Benjamin Temple.

No. 2,945, 100 acres (east part), surveyed by William Lytle March 27, 1797, for James Thompson (assignee).

No. 2,944, 444⅓ acres (east part), surveyed by William Lytle March 27, 1797, for Samuel Coleman.

No. 3,047, 260 acres, surveyed by William Lytle July 10, 1797, for John Breckenridge.

No. 3,048, 200 acres, surveyed by William Lytle July 10, 1797, for John Breckenridge.

No. 3,343, 2,000 acres, surveyed by William Lytle August 20, 1798, for John Harvie.

No. 3,344, 1,000 acres, surveyed by William Lytle August 29, 1798, for John Harvie.

No. 3,335, 300 acres (north part), surveyed by William Lytle October 1, 1798, for Charles Lee (assignee).

No. 3,336, 300 acres (north part) surveyed by William Lytle October 1, 1798, for Robert Campbell (assignee).

No 3,622, 400 acres, surveyed by William Lytle April 8, 1799, for Archibald McIlvain (assignee).

No 4,456, 466⅔ acres (north part), surveyed by William Lytle March 20, 1804, for Charles Bradford

No 4,247 666⅔ acres (east part), surveyed by William Lytle September 1, 1804 for William Lytle (assignee)

No. 4,246, 600 acres, surveyed by William Lytle September 3, 1804, for Peter Thomas, John Southard and Nathaniel Dobbs.

No. 4,251, 600 acres, surveyed by William Lytle October 10, 1804, for James Morrison (assignee).

No. 4,451, 500 acres (west part), surveyed by William Lytle October 11, 1804, for James O'Hara and Nicholas Bowsman.

No. 4,252, 1,000 acres, surveyed by William Lytle September 5, 1805, for John Tibbs.

No. 4,792, 666⅔ acres (west part), surveyed by William Lytle November 9, 1805, for the representatives of Thomas Bowyer (deceased).

No. 4,793, 666⅔ acres (west part), surveyed by William Lytle November 11, 1805, for Robert Sayers and James Taylor (assignees).

No. 4,789, 1,000 acres, surveyed by William Lytle November 11, 1805, for William Buford

No. 4,785, 1,555⅔ acres, surveyed by William Lytle November 14, 1805, for Thomas Martin.

No. 4,787, 444⅔ acres (south part), surveyed by William Lytle November 14, 1805, for Henry Bowyer.

No. 4,798, 200 acres (south part), surveyed by William Lytle November 9, 1805, for James Bell.

No. 12,010, 318⅓ acres, surveyed by George C. Light October 11, 1823, for Justus F. Randolph (assignee).

No. 12,381, 133⅓ acres, surveyed by George C Light October 11, 1823, for William M. P. Quinn.

No. 12,926, 1,266⅔ acres (west part), surveyed by P. N. White January 22, 1830, for Leroy Jordan and Anderson Thompson (assignees).

Nos. 12,934 and 10,363, 300 acres, surveyed by A. Lotham August 5, 1830, for Timothy Kirby (assignee).

No. 12,935, 50 acres, surveyed by Timothy Kirby June 23, 1832, for Timothy Kirby (assignee).

No. 13,641, 233 acres, surveyed by C. Wallace January 19, 1835, for Cadwallader Wallace.

No. 13,614, 250 acres, surveyed by John Hill May 14, 1835, for Thomas L. Shields (assignee).

No. 13,950, 258 acres (north part), surveyed by C. Wallace November 7, 1837, for James Stallings.

Nos. 250 and 309, not described.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

From all accounts, it is thought that Hugh McLain and family were the first permanent settlers of the township. Hugh McLain was a native of Ireland and emigrated to America just previous to the Revolutionary war, and was for some years engaged in merchandising, buying trinkets in his native country and selling them in this, and in turn buying in this country and selling in Europe, which kept him crossing the ocean frequently. He continued in this line of business until the war between England and America made it dangerous to be on the sea, when he settled in the State of Pennsylvania and there married Mary Allison and became engaged in agricultural pursuits. He performed some service along the border against the Indians during the Revolutionary war, and in the latter part of 1796 emigrated to Ohio and stopped at Columbia, and remained in that vicinity for two years, then removed into the southern part of Survey No. 3,343, located in what is now Brown County, in which he had purchased a tract of 200 acres of land. His family consisted of wife and two sons —John, an imbecile, and Archibald. The father died in

1816, and the mother about the year 1825. Archibald was born in Lancaster County, Penn., August 17, 1779, and was married while residing in Hamilton County, this State, to Mary, daughter of William Shaw, who bore him the following sons and daughters—Nancy, born in 1800, and died at the age of eleven years; Jane, born October 18, 1802; Hugh, died in 1806; William S., born March 25, 1807; Archibald, born March 27, 1809; Thomas E., born March 15, 1811; Margaret, born December 5, 1813, and Robert, born January 10, 1818. Archibald, some years after settling in Brown County, purchased fifty acres of land adjoining the 200-acre tract before mentioned, the half of which his father had given him.

From the history of Clermont County, it appears that James Kain and his family were the first permanent settlers in Williamsburg Township; that in the year 1795 and the early part of 1796, the elder Kain had worked at this place, building a cabin in the village and clearing a considerable tract of land for Gen. Lytle on Kain Run, which was long afterward known as the "big field." The writer of the sketch of Williamsburg thus alludes to the pioneer, Archibald McLain, in the account given of the first settlement of that village: "In the summer of 1796, James Kain came here from Newtown, where he had settled several years previously, to build the first cabin, which was erected on Lot 43, where is now the residence of Adam C. Walker. He was accompanied by his daughter Mary, a young girl of a dozen years, and her companion, Mary Bunton, who did the cooking for the workmen employed on the cabin; and these, it is claimed, were the first white women who came to reside in the eastern part of the present county of Clermont. James Kain occupied his house in the fall of 1796, and his family was moved from Newtown in an old-fashioned Conestoga wagon, by Archibald McLain, who followed mere bridle-paths, which often made it necessary to form wider roads, so that the trip occupied several days. The king-bolt of this wagon, probably the first that was ever used in the county, is yet in the possession of the McLain family." Mr. McLain was an Elder in the Old-School Presbyterian Church in the village of Williamsburg. In 1806, he united with the Presbyterian Church in Felicity (then named Smyrna), and in 1808, when a Presbyterian Church was first organized at Williamsburg, he was ordained one of its first Elders. His death occurred October 19, 1855. He was a member of the church forty-nine years and an Elder forty-seven. During this long period, his walk and conversation were becoming the Gospel. He was a useful citizen, a kind, accommodating neighbor and an affectionate husband and father.

Of the sons of Archibald McLain, William S. married Sarah Everhart, of Clermont County, a daughter of Daniel Everhart, from Virginia, who settled at Williamsburg in 1809, and was in his day one of the most prominent business men of the village. William S. is a resident of that village and is well known throughout this region of the country, where he has done extensive surveying. Archibald married Phebe Ross, and resides on the home farm. A sketch of him appears elsewhere in this work. Thomas E. married Mary Hiles, and removed to Pike Township, this county, where he died in 1863. Robert married Ann Collins. Of the daughters, Jane married Thomas, son of John Kain, one of the first settlers of Williamsburg, and Margaret married B. Wharton. On the McLain farm are standing two thrifty apple trees that were set out by the pioneer Hugh McLain about the year 1800.

Absalom Day, a native of the State of New Jersey, was born April 7, 1773, and when a boy not out of his teens, came with his parents, Jeremiah and Sarah (Dod) Day, to Ohio, stopping for a time at Columbia, at the mouth of the Little Miami River, then removed to Williamsburg, arriving in 1796, and received one of the ten lots given by Gen. Lytle to the first ten settlers of the vil-

lage. The father, Jeremiah Day, was a native of England. Absalom, while at Columbia, married Elizabeth, daughter of George Earhart, who was born in Chester County, Penn., May 30, 1776, and to them were born the following named children: Mary, born January 28, 1797; Sarah, born December 1, 1798; Elizabeth, born September 25, 1800; Samuel, born November 16, 1802; Susannah, born June 20, 1806; Katie Ann, born September 2, 1808; Joseph, born January 19, 1811; Aaron, born September 13, 1812; Sophia, born July 20, 1814; David E., born December 28, 1815; Absalom, born December 26, 1817, and Anna J., born June 20, 1822. Father Day, after residing at Williamsburg for two or three years, removed to a tract of land in the western part of what is now Sterling Township, Brown County (on the present site of the post office of De La Palma). He died February 17, 1839, aged sixty-five years ten months and ten days. His wife died September 4, 1843, in her sixty-eighth year. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and worshiped at Clover, in what is now Clermont County, in the earliest existence of the society at that place; and later, the Day residence was the preaching point for years in that locality.

Of the seven daughters of this couple, Mary married William Day; Sarah married Daniel Ready; Elizabeth married Jacob Waits; Susannah married John Coulter; Katie Ann married Benjamin Reed; Sophia married William Weeks, and Mary J. died unmarried. The sons were married as follows: Samuel to Miriam Hayward, a native of Virginia, both are now residing in Green Township, this county: Joseph to —— ——; Aaron to Julia Mowry; David died unmarried, and Absalom to Caroline Willey. Mary and Sarah Day were born at Williamsburg, the others in Brown County.

The families of John Anderson and Moses Leonard settled in what is now Sterling Township in 1799 or 1800, both purchasing land in the J. Harvie Survey, No. 3,344. They were brothers-in-law, and emigrated to Ohio together a year or two before settling as described. They came from New Jersey to Pittsburgh by land, and thence down the Ohio River by boat, and landed at the mouth of the Little Miami, where they remained until their removal to this vicinity. Mr. Anderson was a native of Maryland, born February 10, 1773. His wife was Martha Wood, a native of Greene County, Penn., and their children were Margaret, born May 16, 1797, and married Moses Warden; Eliza, born March 11, 1799, and married William Boyd; William, born February 8, 1801, and married Eliza Shannon, of Clermont County; Amelia, born September 20, 1804, and married Paul Stricklin, of Clermont County; Nancy, born September 17, 1806, and married Robert Justus; Thomas W., born March 12, 1809, and married Lovisa Pittser; Macajah, born July 24, 1811; John T,, born September 30, 1813, and Hiram C., born May 16, 1815, and married Rebecca Black. The latter now resides on the homestead, where all the children were born and reared. The parents died, the father June 25, 1839, and the mother February 16, 1854, and were buried at Williamsburg.

Mr. Leonard was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and was married to Elizabeth Anderson. Their children were John, who was twice married—first, to Margaret Smith, and second, to Mrs. Sarah Smallwood, a widow; Elizabeth, who married Andrew Smith; Hannah, Casey, Aaron, Levi, George and Ellen. Hannah married Jacob Mason, of Williamsburg; Casey married Frances Holeman; Aaron married Elizabeth Perrine; Levi married Mary A. Hickey, of Clermont County, and died on the homestead December 14, 1872, in the sixty-sixth year of his age; George married Mary Amos, of Cincinnati, and Ellen married John Shotwell. The last two are the only survivors of the immediate family.

Moses Leonard was at the battle of Brandywine in the capacity of a wag-

oner. His death occurred January 9, 1844, aged eighty-four years, nine months and twenty-four days, and that of his wife July 11, 1834, in her sixty-first year. John Leonard served in the war of 1812.

In 1799 or 1800, George Earhart, a German, settled on land in the southern part of the township, south of the tract purchased by John Anderson. He, with his family, came from Pennsylvania, and landed with the Days at Columbia, and thence removed, as stated above, to the vicinity of the Andersons. His wife was Elizabeth Fanchon. The oldest son, John Earhart, stopped at Williamsburg, where he remained as a permanent settler, and proved himself a great addition to the settlement, as he became the plow-maker of the neighborhood. His skill in making wooden mold-boards was very great, and his work was in good demand. He was also a cooper and a handy and useful man generally. His sons—John, George and Samuel—became well-known citizens.

Other children of George Earhart were Huldah, Tryphena, Mary, Sanford, Sarah, Samuel and Peggie.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, the Boyd family emigrated from Ireland and settled in Bucks County, Penn., but not content there, soon removed to land adjoining the city of Lexington, Ky. The parents were John and Mary. Samuel, a son, was married while in Pennsylvania to Abigail Stewart, and with a family of nine children, emigrated from his Kentucky home, in March, 1804, and settled in Survey No. 3,622. He had two years previously been here and made a purchase of 400 acres of land in the southern part of the survey named, of Archibald McIlvain. The sons and daughters were John, William, Robert, Samuel, James, Jane, Martha, Mary, Elizabeth and Nancy, of whom Jane was born on the Ohio River while en route to Kentucky, and James, the youngest, was born here; all the others were born in Kentucky. The father was a resident of the township until his death, which occurred suddenly by apoplexy, while in Clermont County, in May, 1825. He was identified with the Presbyterian Church at the neighboring village of Williamsburg. The daughter Jane was married to James McGavi, John to Shelamith Reece, William to Eliza Anderson (Robert died young), Martha to Ephraim McAdams, of Clermont County, whose family were very early settlers at Williamsburg. Mary was married three times, first, to John Hays; second, to Jacob Willis, and third, to William Cobb; Samuel to Margaret Everhart, Elizabeth to James McAdams (Nancy died single), and James was twice married; first, to Serena South, and second to Sarah McDonald, and is the only survivor of the Boyd family. He resides on the homestead, where nearly three-quarters of a century have been passed, and about which cluster the recollections of nearly as many years. William and John Boyd were both in the war of 1812; the latter served as a Lieutenant.

The Waits brothers, James and Charles, emigrating from the Redstone country in Pennsylvania, settled in Kentucky, on the North Fork of the Licking River, in the spring of 1794, and in 1802, removed to Ohio and made permanent settlements on Four Mile Creek, in the western part of Sterling, near what is now the Clermont County line. James farmed his land until about the year 1838, when he sold it to Ira Willey and passed the remainder of his life with his son Jacob, who resided near the center of the township. Other sons and daughters of James Waits were John, Charles, Peter, William, David, Richard, James and Nancy (twins), Sarah, Christina and Elizabeth. The father died March 2, 1855, aged ninety-five years, and the mother July 14, 1856, aged ninety-four years. Charles was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and for services rendered drew a pension from the Government. Three of the sons, Charles, Peter and John were in the war of 1812; two of them, Charles

and Peter, were members of Capt. Jacob Boerstler's company of riflemen, which was organized at Williamsburg, and it was in the service from April 24, 1812, to October 24, 1812. It was engaged at the battle of Brownstown, where four of its men, including the Captain, were killed, August 4, 1812, and another died afterward of wounds received in the same engagement.

Of the two brothers who settled on Four Mile Creek, Charles raised quite a family in that vicinity, and there lived and died. He, too, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

Hillery B. Walker and Adam Snell, of Pennsylvania, emigrated to this State together in 1806, and effected settlements in the northwestern part of the township. Mr. Walker was a native of the State from whence he emigrated, born March 25, 1782, and his wife Elizabeth was born May 1, 1789. They died February 21, 1845, and May 25, 1844, respectively. Their family consisted of the following-named sons and daughters: John, Adam S., George, Michael, Thomas, Lurinda J., William, Susan, Ruth, Hillery B., Hillery J., Eliza E., Washington, Matilda, Hannah and Cyrus G. Mr. Snell's children were Michael, Daniel, Hannah, Rachel, Susan, Matilda, Polly and Elizabeth.

Thomas Ross, with family, settled on the William Buford Survey, No. 4789, located near the center of the township, in 1814. He was a native of Washington County, Penn., born in 1789. His parents were Ignatius and Mary (Jennings) Ross, who were among the earliest emigrants at Columbia, arriving in 1791. Ignatius died there in 1827. Mr. Ross was unfortunate in purchasing his land in this township, from the fact that he had to pay for it the second time. While at Columbia, he married Mary Dobbins, of Virginia, and there were born to them Mary, Albert, Eveline, Thomas, Malinda, Rhoda and two others who died young. He lived here until his death, which occurred February 14, 1861. He was one of the first settlers of the township, and for a term of years served as a Justice of the Peace, and in 1842–43 he was a Representative in the State Legislature. His wife died February 12, 1854.

George Levengood, Andrew Shearer, John and Morris Trout were among the pioneers.

These were the bulk of the pioneers of Sterling. The elevated and broken tracts of land lying adjacent to the East Fork of the Little Miami River and its larger tributaries were early taken up and occupied by the numerous home-seekers, who were continually landing at Columbia during the last decade of the past century. The old town of Williamsburg, laid out in 1795–96, with its mill a year later, was the center of attraction, and ere many years the choice land was gone, and arriving emigrants turned their course in other directions. The dreary and altogether uninviting aspect of much of the low, swampy land of what is now this township greatly impeded rapid settlement. The pioneers just named, with their families, the sons and daughters marrying and settling around them, improved and lived upon the land of the township best located then to suit their wants, and slow immigration followed. The major portion of the township was not settled and the lands improved until a late period in the history of Brown County. It will be noticed in the original entries that some of the land was not surveyed until 1837. An idea of the condition of the township in 1838 can be formed from the list of property-holders at that time given further on.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Sterling was organized as a civil township from Perry and Pike Townships December 7, 1824. Its boundary lines were then described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Highland County running from thence west to

the Brown County line; thence north with the same to where it crosses the East Fork; thence east to the Highland County line, and thence with the same to the beginning. It included what are now the townships of Sterling and Green. This territory was equally divided by the County Commissioners December 2, 1834, on the formation of Green Township, from the east half.

We are only able to give in the following a partial list of the names of those persons who served as Justices of the Peace of the township prior to 1854, and this from tradition:

John Boyd and Charles Waits were the first Justices of the Peace after the organization of Sterling. Each served for a period of nine years at least. John Leonard, Titus Hair and William Weeks were later Justices. Archibald McLain was first commissioned Justice of the Peace in 1836. From 1854, the names and dates of commissions are given from record:

Theophilus Simonton, November 10, 1854; Archibald McLain, October 26, 1854; Joseph R. Long, October 29, 1857; Theophilus Simonton, October 29, 1857; Archibald McLain, April 21, 1858; John S. Price, October 22, 1860; Archibald McLain, April 22, 1861; John S. Price, October 22, 1863; B. Britton, April 15, 1864; Archibald McLain, August 10, 1865; B. Britton, April 15, 1867; John C. Curry, October 5, 1868; Thomas Sheldon, April 12, 1869; Archibald McLain, December 9, 1869; Thomas Sheldon, April 15, 1872; Archibald McLain, December 19, 1872; V. B. Creager, April 19, 1875; John Wilson, January 5, 1876; V. B. Creager, April 13, 1878; John Wilson, January 7, 1879; Marion Wilson, March 24, 1881; V. B. Creager, April 18, 1881

PROPERTY-HOLDERS IN 1838.

The following list contains the names of those who held property in Sterling Township in 1838, together with the amount of land and the number of survey in which located:

William Arthurs, 97 acres, No. 3,343; John Anderson, 121 acres, No. 3,344; George Arnold, 50 acres, No. 3,345; James Arthur, 50 acres, No. 3,344; ——— Addenbrook, 100 acres, No. 3,622; Joseph Arthur, 100 acres, No. 5,257; Samuel Boyd (heirs), 200 acres, No 3,622; George H. Bohrer, 74 acres, No. 4,578; Benjamin Cole, 144 acres, No. 3,344; Robert Chalfant, 200 acres, No. 3,343; James Crawford, 156 acres, No. 3,343; Ira Connor, 50 acres, No. 4,250; John Creamer, 86 acres, No. 954; Absalom Day, 50 acres, No. 3,344; John Davis, 136¼ acres, No. 4,787; Daniel Everhart, 200 acres, No. 3,335; Adam Everhart, 103 acres, No. 4,789; John and Samuel Everhart, 119 acres, No. 3,344; Erie Frazee, 50 acres, No. 3,344; John Fulk, 75 acres, No. 954; Francis Holeman, 47½ acres, No. 3,343; Holmes & Wilson, 301 acres, No. 4,251; William Hewitt, 221⅓ acres, No. 4,578; Robert Irvin, 50 acres, No. 4,246; Robert E. Irvin, 57 acres, No. 3,344; Timothy Kirby, 45 acres, No. 4,246; Timothy Kirby, 200 acres, No. 12,934; Timothy Kirby, 50 acres, No. 13,195; Timothy Kirby, 94 acres, No. 13,197; James Kelly, 343 acres, No. 3,344; John Leonard, 66⅔ acres, No. 3,343; Moses Leonard, 50 acres, No. 3,344; Robert Laughlin, 200 acres, No. 3,343; William Lytle, 56⅔ acres, No. 2,792; William Lytle, 50 acres, No. 4,252; George Livingood, 40 acres, No. 4,252; Levi Leonard, 50 acres, No. 3,344; George Lowe, 100 acres, No. 3,622; Nathan Livingood, 10 acres, No. 4,252; Archibald McLain, Jr., 138 acres, No. 3,344; Robert Means, 333⅓ acres, No. 4,788; B. J. Miller, 50 acres, No. 3,343; B. J. Miller, guardian for John Bruen, 50 acres, No. 4,246; Martin Thomas, 713⅓ acres, No. 4,785; David Malott, 100 acres, No. 3,343; William McLain, 50 acres, No. 3,343; Theodore Malott, 50 acres, No. 4,252; Samuel R. Malott, 170¼ acres, No 4,252. John Morgan, 100 acres, No 4,798; John Morgan, 100 acres, No 4,799 John Morgan, 50 acres No 8,287; Ar

chibald McLain, 100 acres. No. 5,257; Ocasler & Helm, 400 acres, No. 10,421; William Porter, 100 acres, No. 3,343; John Porter, 100 acres, No 3,343; Benjamin Reed, 106 acres, No. 3,343; Benjamin Ross, 50 acres, No. 3,343; Thomas Ross, 500 acres, No. 4,789; Thomas Ross (one brick house, $915); George Smith, 52 acres, No. 3,343; John Savory, 70 acres, No. 4,257; Abraham Smith, 65½ acres, No. 3,343; Nathan Sidwell, 33⅓ acres, No. 4,792; John Simpkins, 124 acres, No. 3,336; Smith Simpkins, 100 acres, No. 3,336; William Shotwell, 220 acres, No. 4,789; John Shotwell, Jr., 212 acres, No. 4,789; Morris Trout, 25 acres, No. 3,343; Morris Trout, Sr., 24 acres, No. 3,344; John Trout, 75½ acres, No. 3,343; John Trout, 25 acres, No. 3,345; James Taylor, 246⅔ acres, No. 4,792; James Taylor, 50 acres, No. 4,792; James Taylor, 430 acres, No. 4,752; James Taylor and H. Bowyer, 197½ acres, No. 4,787; James Taylor, Jr., 83½ acres, No. 4,788; James Taylor, Jr., 803 acres, No. 909; James Taylor, Jr., 555⅓ acres, No. 4,785; James Taylor, Jr., 309 acres, No. 4,785; James Taylor, Jr., 666⅔ acres, No. 4,793; James Taylor, Jr., 197 acres, No. 909; Southard and Dobbs Thomas, 444 acres, No. 4,246; James Taylor, 200 acres, No. 4,252; United States Bank, 12 acres, No. 4,790; United States Bank, 62⅓ acres, No. 4,786; United States Bank, 40 acres, No. 4,792; United States Bank, 500 acres, No. 4,451; United States Bank, 199 acres, No. 4,251; unknown, 130 acres, No. 4,257; James Waits, 118 acres, No. 4,250; Charles Waits, Sr., 100 acres, No. 4,250; Charles Waits, Jr., 50 acres, No. 4,250; Curtis Wilson, 106 acres, No. 3,344; Ebenezer Wood, 160 acres, No. 12,010; H. B. Walker, 61 acres, No. 4,246; William Worrell, 89 acres, No. 968; Jacob Waits, 49 acres, No. 4,252; total number of acres, 14,854.

CHURCHES AND GRAVEYARDS.

The pioneer families of Sterling were Methodists and Presbyterians, and attended the societies of these denominations at Clover and Williamsburg, situated only a few miles from the main settlement, but in Clermont County. It may not be thought out of place to refer briefly to the early history of these societies, inasmuch as they were the pioneer church organizations for miles around, and families from this township constituted a part of the membership. From the history of Williamsburg Township, Clermont County, under the head of Clover Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is taken the following: "On the 29th of August, 1804, William Winters and Peter Light executed a deed for a lot for church purposes at Clover, to Amos Smith, Joshua Lambert, William Smith, Moses Rumsey, Ephraim Duke, Samuel Nelson, Samuel Nutt, Augustus Clark and Thomas Lemon as Trustees. These began a hewed-log house in the course of a few years, which was never wholly finished, yet preaching was held there several years, and ever since 1804, Methodist preaching has been maintained with more or less regularity in the Clover neighborhood." Among the early members of this society were the Days, Andersons, Trouts and Earharts. The first class leader was Amos Smith. The church then was on the White Oak and Moscow Circuit.

About the year 1813, prayer-meetings were inaugurated at the house of Absalom Day, and occasionally held there, and several years later a church organization was effected, it being the result of the outgrowth of a camp-meeting which had been in progress in the vicinity of Batavia, conducted by the Rev. John Collins. Some of the members of this society were the Days, Smiths, Charles Waits, Jr., and the Earharts. Andrew Smith was one of the class leaders.

The McLains and Boyds were members of the Presbyterian Church at Williamsburg, which was organized by the Rev. Dr. Hoge in the year 1808, and held meetings in the court house for more than twenty years, under the

pastorate of Rev. R. B. Dobbins, who continued in charge until 1833. Their first church building was erected in 1830. Archibald McLain was one of the original members of this church and one of its first Elders, in which office he continued forty-seven years.

Salem Methodist Episcopal Church.—A church organization of Methodists existed for some years, beginning in about 1834, in the southern part of the township, where services were held in a schoolhouse on the farm of Archibald McLain, composed of the families of that persuasion in that vicinity. After a few years, the organization weakened, and finally "went out." It was, however, revived and meetings were held along from time to time until in 1854, when the society had recruited its membership and gained sufficient strength to erect a house of worship. Among the members at this period were John Newberry and wife, Mother Anderson, Thomas Anderson and wife, Archibald McLain and wife, James Long and wife, Ezra Willey and wife, Edward Collins and wife, John H. Daughterty and wife and Mrs. Overton. A half-acre of ground was donated by T. W. Anderson for the purpose of erecting a church thereon. The pastor of the church was Rev. Andrew Murphy, who appointed the following-named men as Trustees: A. McLain, J. R. Long, John Newberry, John H. Daugherty and Ezra Willey. In August, the Trustees contracted with C. L. Rilley to build a meeting-house, for which they were to pay him $550. The one-story frame building now standing there is the one then built. This appointment was in 1854, a part of the Williamsburg Circuit, and the Rev. Levi Thomas was the colleague of Mr. Murphy on the circuit. It is now attached to Williamsburg, and the pastor is Rev. Mr. Moler.

Burdsall Chapel is the name of a Methodist Episcopal Church located in the northern part of the township. The society was organized in what was known as the Morgan Schoolhouse in that vicinity, in November, 1843, with a membership of eleven, among whom were Charles Brown and sister Rebecca, A. E. Adams, L. D. Simonton and wife Maria, Samuel Simonton and wife Elizabeth. Other members of about that period were Barrack Butt and wife Harriet, Harriet Stroub, John Shannon and wife Margaret and Thomas Shannon. It was made a part of Batavia Circuit, of which the ministers in charge were Revs. John W. Clark and William I. Fee, the latter of whom preached the first sermon to the class in the schoolhouse. Services were held in the Morgan Schoolhouse, at the residence of Charles Brown and at another schoolhouse in the neighborhood until the building of the present neat one-story brick edifice in 1854. The lot, one acre, upon which the building stands, was given to the society by Timothy Kirby, of Cincinnati. Not long after the church was organized, Edward Burdsall and family united with the little band, and the former became a zealous and hard-working member, active to the interests and prosperity of the church; he gave liberally in work and money, and was a leading factor in the construction of the edifice, from which fact the church was called Burdsall Chapel. The dedicatory sermon was preached in the summer of 1855 by Rev. W. E. Hines. The ministers in charge of Batavia Circuit from 1844 to 1852, are as follows: 1844, Revs. John W. Clark, O. P. Williams; 1845, Revs. Barton Lowe, Thomas K. Coleman; 1846, Revs. Barton Lowe, Andrew J. McLaughlin; 1847, Revs. H. Wharton, Enoch West; 1848–49, Rev. L. D. Harlan; 1850, Revs. David Whitman, John W. Ross; 1851, Revs. Levi P. Miller, G. C. Townsley. In September, 1851, or the year following, Williamsburg Circuit was formed, and Burdsall's Chapel became a part thereof, and the ministers in charge, from 1851 for some years, were as follows: Rev. L. P. Miller, Rev B. P Wheat; Revs. A. Murphy, John Smith; Revs. A Murphy, Levi Thomas; Revs W E. Hines, James H. Middleton; Revs. W E Hines, E P James Revs E C Merrick, James Kendall; Revs.

M. P. Zink, S. G. Griffith; Revs. W. E. Hines, S. G. Griffith; Revs. W. E. Hines, N. Green. In the absence of records, we cannot give the date that this appointment was made a part of the Marathon Circuit, to which it now belongs. Rev. William Jackson is now in charge. Present membership, between eighty and one hundred.

Five-Mile Christian Church.—This church, situated in the northeastern part of the township, on Five-Mile Creek, was organized in that vicinity by the Rev. Alexander McLain in 1842. The original membership consisted of Jacob Hair and wife Elizabeth, and two daughters, Savilla and Letta A. Hair. The Hair residence was the preaching place of this society for some years, when a hewed-log house was erected for a place of worship, which stood on the site of the present church. One-half acre of ground was given for church and burial purposes by A. Hair, and later one acre was purchased of Thomas Sheldon and added to the graveyard. The following in the order given have served the charge: Revs. Aexander McLain, John McMillen, Alexander Thompson, George Mefford, William Pangburn, John Sheldon, —— Rapp, Rufus McDaniel, George C. Hill, and Lewis Shinkle, the present incumbent. The present edifice, a one-story brick, with belfry and bell, was erected in 1870 and 1871, and dedicated on the fourth Sunday of June, in the latter year, by the Rev. Namon Dawson. The membership is now about one hundred and forty. Interments were made in the graveyard about the date of the building of the log church.

Bloom Rose United Brethren Church.—Situated northwest of the center of the township, on Five-Mile Creek, was organized about the year 1845. Among the original members were Zelinda Brown, Reuben Harbaugh, Joseph Brown, Theophilus Simonton, Rolin Ireton, Nancy Simonton, Thomas Stewart, Nancy Stewart and Archibald and Maria Bracelin. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Mr. Heindricks. A neighboring schoolhouse answered as a place of worship until 1849, when, under the pastorate of Rev. John Walters, a small frame building was erected, which is yet used by this denomination. The lot was deeded by Joseph Brown to Thomas Prall, Archibald Bracelin and Theophilus Simonton, Trustees of the church, for burial and church purposes, dated February 2, 1849. Revs. McNeil, Cooper and Henry Tobey were among the first pastors of the church. February 20, 1856, Joseph Brown, in consideration of $72.93, deeded to Edmund Burdsall, John Junkins, Joseph Brown and Robert Forker, Trustees of the graveyard, about two acres of ground, which was added to that of the church. Burials were here made as early as 1845, the first interment being that of Joseph, son of Joseph and Zelinda Brown, who died July 9, 1845. The congregation are now erecting a neat one-story brick building, which will be completed yet this fall, at a cost of about $2,500. The membership is about sixty, and the pastor of the church Rev. W. R. Houlston.

Taylor Chapel.—A Methodist Episcopal Church, located in the center of the township, dates from the spring of 1874, when organized in the Ross Schoolhouse. The following summer, the congregation built a frame structure of medium size, in which they continue to worship. The constituent members, in 1874, were as follows: J. R. Long, John Hill and wife, E. C. Hill, George Hatton and wife, Susan Hill, Henry Runyan, G. P. Bishop and wife Elizabeth, Mary J. Conklin, Margaret Wedmeyer, Lucinda Wedmeyer, Barbara Ogden, Jane Bishop, Dora Ross, Enoch Simpkins, Ichabod Bishop, Alfred Bishop, Mary J. Bishop, W. Parcust, E. Wedmeyer, Kate Bishop, Barbara Hesler, Margaret E. Meyers, Olie Runyan, Bell Meyers, Nancy Stephens and Mary E. Waits. The ground upon which the church is built was donated by James Taylor. The edifice was dedicated in December, 1874; sermon by Rev.

Granville Moody. This appointment belongs to Marathon Circuit, and has a membership of twenty-seven. The ministers in charge have been Revs. William McMullen, Peter Wells, E. P. James, W. J. Baker, and William Jackson, present incumbent.

The graveyard across from the church had its origin in a small strip of ground appropriated by Thomas Ross for burial purposes. Some years later, to this was added about two acres given by James Taylor. Interments were made in this burial-ground as early as 1840.

Todd's Run Baptist Church (Colored).—Was organized by Elder Riley April 29, 1870, with twenty members, among whom were R. Willis and wife, H. Williams and wife, J. Cope and wife. They have erected a neat frame church building in the southern part of the township, which was dedicated August 20, 1882. Present membership, thirty-nine. Present pastor, Elder George Davis.

SCHOOLS.

In the absence of records, but a few fragments of school history can be given. The names of most of the early teachers have passed out of recollection, and only a few can be recalled. As early as 1814, there stood on the Samuel Boyd farm, in the southwestern part of what has since become Sterling Township, of Brown County, located about where now stands the blacksmith shop of George Bishop, a schoolhouse, in which school was taught by Leonard Raper, who was one of the earliest settlers in the Concord neighborhood, Clermont County, and one of the first teachers. Mr. Raper served as a soldier in the British Army during the Revolutionary war, and was among the men surrendered by Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown He was the father of the distinguished Methodist divine, Rev. William H. Raper. He was a man of good qualities, and is remembered as a worthy and beloved instructor of the pioneer youth. He died March 18, 1833. Of the pupils of Mr. Leonard, Archibald McLain and James Boyd are still living, and in the immediate vicinity of the old schoolhouse. Moses Warden was Leonard's successor. He was a saddler by trade, and a Methodist local preacher; was one of the earliest citizens of Bethel, near which place he died in 1859. A Mr. Free and Amos Danberry were later teachers in the same house. About the year 1824 or 1825, Archibald McLain assisted in building a schoolhouse that stood a little northwest of the one just mentioned, where Polick's residence now is. Among the masters of this house were R. McLaughlin, Matthew Smith and A. McLain. In six or eight years, another schoolhouse of this neighborhood was built a little south of the present residence of Archibald McLain. One McCollough and A. McLain taught in this house. About the same time, another schoolhouse was erected, on the Hillsboro road, a little northeast of De La Palma. In 1835, Archibald McLain was the teacher here, and prior to this date James Lucas. In 1837–38, Mr. McLain taught in a schoolhouse on Five-Mile Creek, near the graveyard at the United Brethren Church.

In the Day neighborhood, as early as 1808 or 1809, a schoolhouse stood, in Clermont County, just across what is now the Brown County line. H. B. Walker was at this time the teacher. In the northern part of the township there was standing a schoolhouse in which school was kept in 1825 by John Skinner. Subsequent instructors were Charles McManaman and David Waits.

Under the old school law, a number of districts were formed and in each one a comfortable but rather rude house provided, but no statistics of value appear. There are now (1882) seven school districts in the township, with eight substantial schoolhouses, in which school is taught on an average of eight months in the year. The amount paid teachers within the year closing August 31, 1881, was $2,068.42. Total expenditure for school purposes, $2,555.07.

Balance on hand, $1,378.27. The value of the school property is $5,000. Ten gentlemen teachers were employed in 1881, and paid on an average of $32 per month; the total number of pupils enrolled for the same year was 422; average daily attendance, 343. 94 of whom were studying the alphabet; 376 reading; 397 spelling; 350 writing; 274 arithmetic; 99 geography; 65 English grammar; 20 oral lessons: 10 composition and 2 drawing. There are 26 colored pupils enrolled in the township, taught by a colored teacher.

POST OFFICES.

Sterling has no villages, yet there are in several places clusters of houses that might be termed hamlets, at some of which post offices have been established, namely:

De La Palma, established in 1852, with William Weeks, Postmaster. The office has since been filled with the following named: Swift Conner, Wesley Leonard, W. E. Conover, John W. Curry and Mrs. Margaret Malott. It is located in the western part of the township.

Eastwood is the name of the post office at Salem Station, on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, located in the southern part of the township. It was established March 8, 1878, with George W. Smith as Postmaster, who is still in office.

The third post office is at Crosstown, in the western part of the township, near the line separating Brown and Clermont Counties. The office was established June 23, 1881, with W. N. Stewart as Postmaster.

INDUSTRIES.

The manufacturing interests of Sterling have been very meager indeed, which fact is due to the closeness to the old town of Williamsburg and the East Fork of the Little Miami River, which at an early day afforded excellent water-power.

Williamsburg was an early manufacturing town, and had in operation a grist-mill as early as 1798, if not prior to that date, as Gen. William Lytle, the proprietor of the town, in connection with Gen. Taylor, in July, 1797, employed Peter Wilson, of Kentucky, to come to the newly laid out town to build a small grist-mill. Not long after 1800, Gen. Lytle constructed the present mill there, which afforded all the conveniences of a good mill for the people living far and near. In 1802, a tannery was operated by Nicholas Sinks, and these, with later industries at that point, answered the wants of the early settlers of Sterling, and prevented a great demand for such at home.

About the year 1851, Archibald McLain and Curtis Wilson erected a saw-mill, with water-power, on Todd's Run. At the same time, another such mill was built on the same branch, but farther up, by Hiram Anderson and John Smallwood. Neither of them, however, were operated very long, owing to the difficulty in keeping up the dam; it would wash out at each freshet.

In 1870, Stephen Waits built a saw-mill on Crane Run, which was destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th of August, 1871. Mr. Waits rebuilt the mill that fall, and connected with it grist machinery, which was used for grinding corn, but not for making flour.

At different times, a number of portable saw-mills have been in operation and other stationary mills.

In 1866, John Irwin built a chair factory on Five Mile Creek, near the United Brethren Church, where he was engaged in making all kinds of sitting chairs until his death, which occurred May 1, 1882.

CHAPTER XVI.

BYRD TOWNSHIP.

BY JOHN M. THOMPSON.

THE Commissioners' journal of Adams County, Ohio, contains the following relative to the organization of Byrd Township:

DECEMBER 2, 1806.

The Commissioners proceeded to divide the County of Adams into townships in the following manner, to wit:

NO. 3, BY THE NAME OF BYRD.

Beginning at the northwest corner of Huntington Township; thence with the north line thereof to the northeast corner of the said township; thence north with the line of Sprigg, and passing its corner to the north line of Adams County; thence with the said line west to the northwest corner of the county; thence south to the beginning.

JUNE 2, 1807.

The Commissioners proceed to divide Byrd Township by running line due west from the southwest corner of Wayne Township to the county line, and ordered that the new township or north part of the division be called by the name of Eagle, etc.

JUNE 3, 1807.

Upon examination, it is found that in dividing Byrd Township the north line was so far south that Byrd Township would not have the quantity of square miles allowed by law.

Therefore, it is ordered that the line between Byrd and Eagle Townships be altered and established as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Wayne Township; thence north, with the line of Wayne Township, 320 poles; thence west to the west line of the county.

Thus, it is seen, it was one of the original townships of Brown County at the time of its organization. It was named in honor of Charles W. Byrd, Secretary of the Northwest Territory. It is bounded as follows: North by Jackson Township, west by Jefferson, south by Union and Huntington, and east by Adams County. It is six miles long north and south, and five miles wide east and west. It contains 20,000 acres of land. The surface of the township is neither flat nor hilly, but sufficiently rolling to insure good drainage. The higher points fall by easy descent to the lower lands, making nearly all suitable for an easy cultivation. The soil of the township is fertile. The principal productions are corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, potatoes and pork. Tobacco and wheat are the staple productions. This township is third in the county in the amount of tobacco produced. It is well watered by the East and West Forks of Eagle Creek and Rattlesnake Creek, which furnish considerable water-power. In a few places in the township it is hilly, and that is along the creeks, but as a whole the surface is level, covered at an early day with timber. Numerous springs of excellent water abound in the township, and in parts where springs are lacking water is obtained by digging to the depth of from twelve to forty feet.

Byrd Township contains no very valuable minerals. The most valuable is the blue limestone. It is used for building stone, or for burning into lime. In the upper portion of it are found marine shells, and on the hillsides it is found in detached pieces. Underneath the lowest strata or base of the hills is a compact soapstone, or blue clay, impervious to water. At the time the first white settlers appeared, the land was nearly all covered with timber, which they had to clear away to make their cultivated fields. Abundance of timber is still left, but not such a surplus that owners are anxious to clear off their

farms. Walnut, which used to be abundant, has nearly all been cut out. At first it was of little value, and was used for various purposes, as rails, building timber, etc. Oak, hickory, ash, elm, beech and poplar compose the principal timber now, though there are small amounts of other kinds.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The earliest settlers of the township of whom we have any account were John Knox, Thomas Hatfield, John McLaughlin, Andrew Dragoo, Lawrence Ramey, George Fisher, John Wright, Nathaniel Beasley and Benjamin Sutton. Lawrence Ramey had a family of ten children—nine girls and one boy. He settled southwest from Decatur about one mile and a quarter. His only son, George, died while serving in the war of 1812. Lawrence Ramey died April 3, 1835, aged eighty-one years. These settlers came mostly from Virginia, prior to the year 1800, and effected a settlement when the whole country was in wilderness and abounded in all kinds of game.

The first settlement within the present limits of the township of which any definite account can be obtained was made by John Knox, who settled on the East Fork of Eagle Creek, about two miles from Decatur, on the lands where Hiram Foster now lives, in 1796. Knox was a native of Virginia. He had a family consisting of five sons and three daughters. Knox was a hard worker, and endured many hardships. Himself and family joined the Shaker community, but most of them afterward returned.

Henry Earhart came from Virginia to this township in 1801. Himself and wife traveled part of the long journey in a two-horse wagon. In descending the precipitous hills, it was necessary to check the vehicle. This was done by fastening small saplings to the wagon. They proceeded in this manner until they reached Wheeling, where they chartered a flat-boat and floated to Maysville. Here they stopped, and made their way to their new settlement. He assisted Nathaniel Beasley in the erection of the first house in Decatur, which was torn down in April, 1882. He devoted his time mostly to splitting rails, clearing timber, hunting, and the raising of houses. A few years later, he left, and went back to his native land. He went into the war of 1812, and was never heard of afterward.

Nathaniel Beasley was one of the earliest and most prominent settlers. Before settling here, he had been a member of several surveying parties in Southwestern Ohio, and been inured to the severest extremes of weather when far from the habitation of any white man. The surveying expeditions were attended with great risk of attack from Indians, and on several occasions the parties to which he was attached lost some of their men from savage assaults. The surveys were made right in the midst of deadly foes, and required great dispatch and secresy. After moving to Byrd Township, Mr. Beasley gave some attention to surveying, and laid off a number of roads, farms and villages. He was elected Surveyor of Adams County, and served many years, and was Captain, and afterward General, in the State militia. He ultimately became one of the wealthiest land-owners in the community, and one of the most intelligent and esteemed citizens of the county. He was born in Spottsylvania County, Va., May 19, 1774, and died March 27, 1835. His wife was Sarah Sutton, the daughter of one of the earliest settlers of Byrd Township.

William West was born in Fairfax County, Va., February 16, 1781, and, when eight years of age his father brought him to Mason County, Ky., settling at Keaton's Station, near where Washington now is. When sixteen years old, he came with his father across the river, and remained with him near Aberdeen until 1806, when, with his wife, whom he had married the year previous, and a child, he pushed forward to the farm near Decatur, which he oc

cupied throughout the rest of his long, eventful life. When he arrived, the country about him was one vast wilderness, broken only here and there, at distant intervals, by small clearings. He died at the old homestead January 24, 1870, in his eighty-ninth year. At that time, he had six children living and four dead; forty-two grandchildren living and seventeen dead; thirty-five great-grandchildren living and eight dead—an aggregate posterity of 112. In politics, he has been an unflinching Democrat.

Thomas Hatfield, with his family, moved from Mason County, Ky., to the farm his son David now occupies, on West Fork, in 1804. It was then an unbroken wilderness. He was formerly from Pennsylvania. Mr. Hatfield remained on this place the rest of his life. He had a family of ten children—Thomas, Mary, John, Sarah, Martha, Jonas, Deborah, Elizabeth, Isom and David. One of the daughters, Martha, joined the Shakers, but, after a few years, returned to her father's house.

John Wright, his wife, Margaret (McKetrick). and their children, William, Margaret, Robert, John, Thomas, Samuel and Jane, settled one mile north of Decatur in 1801 or 1802. Mr. Wright had two children born unto him after his settlement here—Alexander and James. He came from near Lexington, Ky., and had previously lived in Virginia. He purchased 400 acres of land from Gen. Nathaniel Beasley, and lived and died on the place. His eldest son, William, settled on 200 acres of the farm, married Elizabeth Thomas December 25, 1805, and died on the home place. John Wright, Sr., represented Adams County in the State Legislature soon after his emigration hither, and while it met at Chillicothe. A Mr. Evans and family were living on the creek before 1802.

James Moore was one of the early settlers. He was from Pennsylvania, and was an early Justice of the Peace of Byrd Township. His son James is said to have been the first child born in the township, in 1800. Mr. Moore had two other sons—Robert and John—besides several daughters.

Benjamin Sutton was another early pioneer. He came from Maysville, Ky., and, for more than a score of years, was Justice of the Peace. His daughter Sally married Nathaniel Beasley. Mr. Sutton had but two sons. Of these, Othe never married, and boated on the Ohio and Mississippi extensively. Tingley married and reared a large family.

David Montgomery operated a little farm a short distance north of Decatur, and afterward carried on a little blacksmith shop in the village. He was well advanced in life when he came to this township, but it was at quite an early day.

Other early settlers were the Howlands, on Eagle Creek—John Howland and his family. His sons, Ichabod and John, served in Capt. Shepherd's company of riflemen during the war of 1812. Two other sons were Levi and Izatus. William Sparrs, who had settled in the northern part of the township, was one of the prisoners in Hull's surrender. Samuel Shaw and Mr. Kilpatrick, two other soldiers in the war of 1812 from this township, were killed by the Indians while on their way home from Fort Meigs. William Shields was an early settler some distance southwest from Decatur. He lived to a good old age. George Edwards, originally from Fairfax County, Va., but directly from the vicinity of Aberdeen, settled in the northwestern part of the township about 1806. His father, James, was an early settler at Aberdeen. David McBride settled early on Eagle Creek. He was of Irish extraction. Another Irish settler, somewhat later, was John Stitt. Samuel Pickerill, with his family, came to the township in 1810, and remained until his death, in 1850, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He had been a drummer boy in the Amercian Revolution. About 1807, Joshua Grimes settled in this township, and spent the balance of his life here.

John West, Sr., is the oldest settler in the township now living, and resides about two miles from Decatur. He was the son of William West, and was born January 1, 1797. He was married to Louisa Steward, who reared a family of seven children. His wife died a few years since. Mr. West was a powerful man in his day, and a hard worker. During his son John's life, the farm was placed under his control, but since his death, the old man has again the supervision. Mr. West is a member of the Christian Church at Liberty Chapel. In politics, he holds strongly to the Democratic faith.

Joseph Stevenson, deceased (familiarly called "Uncle Joe"), was one of the late pioneers of this community. He was born in Washington County, Penn., in the year 1804, and came to this neighborhood in 1814, when he first engaged in the occupation of farming. He followed this for several years, when he removed to Decatur and took charge of the hotel business. He also engaged in mercantile business quite awhile. He has held many minor offices in the township, among which was Justice of the Peace. He was Postmaster from 1852 to 1877, when he gave up business and settled down to quiet life. He died August 24, 1882, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He married Nancy Geeslin December 30, 1830, who reared him eleven children—nine sons and two daughters. His wife and six sons are living. Mr. Stevenson was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Decatur, and was much respected by all who knew him.

James Snedaker, deceased, may be classed with the pioneers. He was born in Brown County October 22, 1814; died in Decatur July 25, 1882, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He first engaged in the occupation of a farmer, and spent his life in and near Decatur. He devoted his time principally to the mercantile business, and did a big business in Decatur at an early day. In 1877, he was appointed Postmaster, vice Joseph Stevenson, resigned, which he continued to keep until the day of his death. He was married to Susan Robb, who reared a family of eight children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Snedaker belonged to the Presbyterian Church, and held various offices of trust in the church. He was an honest man, and was much respected by all who knew him.

EARLY TIMES AND CUSTOMS.

In the earlier settlements of this section, ponds, marshes and swamps abounded, where to-day are found fertile and cultivated fields. The low and flat lands were avoided for the higher lands, not only on account of the wetness, but for sanitary reasons. The proximity of a spring also had much to do with the location of the cabin, but in the selection of places for the erection of other buildings, convenience was the ordinary test. The corn-crib, made of rails or poles, and covered with clapboards or hay, as convenience suggested, was as apt to be in close proximity to the front as at the rear of the building, or near the stable. The habitations of those days were the double log cabin, with an entry between the two rooms, clapboard roof, puncheon floors, with chimneys of split sticks and clay mortar, clapboard doors with wooden hinges and latches. A loom and a spinning-wheel were indispensable, as well as a hominy-block and pestle, and a hand-mill to manufacture meal and flour. The cabins were furnished in the same style of simplicity. The bedstead was home-made, and often consisted of forked sticks driven in the ground, with cross-poles to support the clapboards or the cord. One pot, kettle, frying-pan were the only articles considered indispensable, though some included the tea-kettle.

The distilleries afforded the best and almost the only market for the surplus grain, and usually paid several cents per bushel for corn more than could be obtained elsewhere.

The clothing of the early pioneers of this township was as plain and sim-

ple as their humble homes. The clothing taken to this new country was made to render a vast deal of service until a crop of flax or hemp could be grown out of which to manufacture the household apparel. The prairie wolves made it difficult to take sheep into the settlements, but, after the sheep had been introduced, and flax and hemp raised in sufficient quantities, it still remained an arduous task to spin, weave and make the wearing apparel for the entire family. In summer, nearly all persons, both male and female, went barefoot. Buckskin moccasins were commonly worn. Boys of twelve and fifteen years of age never thought of wearing anything on their feet, except during three or four months during the coldest weather. Boots were unknown until a later generation. After flax was raised in sufficient quantities, and sheep could be protected from the wolves, a better and more comfortable style of clothing prevailed. Flannel and linsey were woven and made into garments for the women and children, and jeans for the men. The wool for the jeans was colored from the bark of the walnut, and from this came the term butternut, still common throughout the West. The black and white wool mixed varied the color, and gave the pepper and salt color. As a matter of course, every family did its own spinning, weaving and sewing, and for years all the wool had to be carded by hand, on cards from four inches broad to eight to ten inches long. The picking of the wool and carding was work in which the little folks could help, and at the proper season, all the little hands were enlisted in the business. Every household had its big and little spinning-wheels, winding-blades and warping-bars and loom. In many of the households of Byrd Township there will still be found some of these relics. It involved a life of toil, hardship, and the lack of many comforts, but it was the life that made men of character.

This township contains no incorporated village. The first peach trees planted in the township were on the farm of S. W. Pickerill. The public square at Decatur was left for a court house when Adams and Brown were yet united, and it was confidently expected that Decatur would be made the county seat of Adams County. The first Freemason lodge was established in the county at Decatur in 1817. Benjamin Sutton is said to have been the first Justice of the Peace in the township, which office he held for the period of twenty-five or thirty years. The first voting-place in the township was in a frame building on the farm that John F. Pickerill now owns. It is now torn down. This was when Jefferson and Byrd Townships were united. It was removed to Decatur, and has remained there ever since. When they were combined, it made one of the largest townships in the county.

The first store in the township of which we have any account was kept near Baird's Mill, about the year 1800, in a log building. It was kept by Stephen Hoboken. He emigrated from near Hagerstown, Md. He carried on a good business, trading with the Indians and whites, and made himself quite a snug fortune. He disappeared rather suddenly one night, and nobody knew whither he went. His property was in ashes in the morning, and the suppo sition is that the Indians plundered the property, stole the goods, and then killed him for his money.

ROADS.

With the beginning of the century, there were no roads in Byrd Township, and for years what were called roads were little better than wagon-tracks through the forest. These were supposed to follow the Indian trails. The highway was wide enough for all necessary purposes, but, down to 1835 or later, the roads were execrable. The undrained country partly explains the cause. When the ground was frozen and worn smooth, or dry and solid, no roads were better. But the proceeds of the road taxes in money or labor were

totally inadequate to keep them even in a tolerable condition at the time most wanted, and only within recent years has it been realized that drainage is essential to a good road-bed. Nearly all the roads in the township are now pike roads, except a few by paths. The Ripley & Locust Grove Turnpike, which runs through the township, was once a toll road, but was made a county road in March, 1879.

The Decatur & Russellville Turnpike is a free road, built by a special act of the Legislature in 1880.

FIRST MILL.

The first mill in the township was built by John Austin, but it is hard to get the date of its erection. It was situated on Eagle Creek, just below the junction of the East and West Branches. Several mills were built in the township in after years, with all the modern improvements. The Decatur Mill, the Baird Mill and the Fitch Mill are the only mills in the township at the present time.

CEMETERIES.

There are five public graveyards in this township—the Decatur Cemetery; the old Eckman Burial-Ground, on the farm of George West, the Evans Burial-Ground, two and a half miles west of Decatur, on the Decatur & Russellville Turnpike; the Woods Graveyard, situated near Eagle Chapel, on Main Eagle Creek; and the Liberty Cemetery, at Liberty Chapel.

Distances from Decatur to various neighboring points in Brown and Adams Counties: Ripley, eleven miles; Aberdeen, thirteen miles; Red Oak, five miles; Russellville, six miles; Georgetown, thirteen miles; Arnheim, eleven miles; Brownstown, fourteen miles; Carlisle, eight miles; Fayetteville, thirty-three miles; Feesburg, eighteen and a half miles; Fincastle, fifteen miles; Levanna, thirteen miles; Greenbush, twenty-five miles; Hamersville, eighteen miles; Higginsport, eighteen miles; Locust Ridge, twenty-four and a half miles; Mt. Oreb, twenty-two miles; New Harmony, twenty-six miles; New Hope, seventeen miles; Sardinia, seventeen miles; St. Martin's, thirty-seven and a half miles; White Oak Valley, seventeen miles; in Adams County, Eckmansville, five miles; North Liberty, seven miles; Winchester, ten miles; Youngsville, twelve miles; Tranquility, seventeen miles; West Union, nine miles; Fairview, three miles; Bentonville, seven miles; Manchester, twelve miles; Bradyville, twelve miles; Jacktown, nineteen miles.

SCHOOLS.

In 1820 or 1821, the first log schoolhouse, with its rough puncheon floor and greased-paper windows, was erected one-half mile west of Decatur. Thomas Moore, who combined the duties of a pedagogue and farmer, was the first teacher. Judge Livingston wielded the birch a few terms afterward. Several log schoolhouses were soon after built in different parts of the township. In succeeding years, as people became able to incur the expense, they built better schoolhouses. The schoolhouses constructed during the last decade are in keeping with the progress of events in educational matters, and compare favorably with school buildings throughout the county. The early schoolhouses were structures of logs, without windows, the light being admitted through cracks between the logs, which were in the winter closed with oiled paper. Geographies, dictionaries and grammars were unknown, and teachers were usually able to teach only "reading, writing and arithmetic."

There are seven school districts in the township. All of them possess good substantial frame buildings. The schools are well attended, and are in charge of reliable, capable instructors.

The Ohio Valley Academy was an educational institution of an advanced

grade, which its founder sought to establish and perpetuate at Decatur. Rev. J. A. R. Rodgers and others, about 1862, started it. Catalogues and views of the prospective buildings, including a dormitory for young men, a ladies' boarding hall and a fine academy building, a spacious assembly room, recitation rooms, library, etc., with all the appointments of a first-class institution, were widely circulated. The estimated cost of the building was $30,000. Students appeared from various parts of the State and from Kentucky, but, instead of the fine architectural structures anticipated, they found only a dilapidated building in which to recite.

The instructors for 1863 were: R. A. McCollough, Principal; Miss Sallie J. Embree, Assistant; Miss Lizzie Dugan, Assistant; Rev. J. A. R. Rodgers, Teacher of Languages; Rev. J. M. Waddle, Teacher of Elocution; Miss Mary Evans, Teacher of Instrumental Music. They continued as instructors until 1865, when the corps of teachers was changed. One hundred and twenty-four students attended from 1863 to 1865. The classical department contained nine; scientific department, thirty-five; and the English department, eighty. The instructors for 1865 were: C. A. Kenaston, A. M., Principal; Miss Elizabeth Kinney, Assistant, and Teacher of French; Rev. J. M. Waddle, Teacher of Elocution; William A. Dixon, Lecturer on Physiology; Miss N. Y. Montgomery, Teacher of Instrumental Music. The Examining Committee were Rev. James Porter, Rev. D. Vandyke, T. P. Sniffin, William A. Dixon, M. D., W. N. Pickerill and E. F. Moulton. The academy continued for a few years only. Want of support caused its decline.

CHURCHES.

Traveling missionaries visited this country in very early times, and brought the glad tidings of peace and good will to the inhabitants. But little is remembered of them. Camp-meetings at an early day supplied a recognized want and were generally attended in large numbers. Churches soon sprang up, the first of log, and then of better material as the people became able. The first religion established in the township was probably that of the Shakers. It was preached here as early as 1804, their first services being held in groves or private houses. Afterward, a structure was erected in which they worshiped. It is described as being a log pen of but five or six feet in height and divided into two departments, in one of which the men, and in the other the women worshiped. This building was afterward converted into a more suitable and convenient church. The continuance of the Shakers as a religious body in this township, covered a period of five or six years, when most of them removed elsewhere.

The Presbyterian Church is situated in Decatur, and was erected in 1838. It was a brick building, cost about $1,000, and stood a little west of the site of the present one. It was organized November 12, 1841, with twenty-two members—John Farris and James Blair were the first Ruling Elders, and were ordained by the Rev. John Rankin, November 13, 1841. The organization of this church and erection of the house were due to the exertions and self-sacrifice of John Farris, formerly of Cabin Creek, Ky., and Dr. Simeon Bearce, a young physician from the New England States. For a time previous to the organization of the church, the community about Decatur had been deeply agitated by the discussion of slavery, and the doors of the only church edifice for holding public meetings were closed against anti-slavery lectures. This fact, doubtless was one of the immediate causes which led to the organization of this church. In the year 1859, the brick building was torn down and the present house erected under the superintendence of Daniel Copple, Alexander Kirkpatrick and John West, Jr., at an expense of $1,200. When the Ripley Presbytery left the New School General Assembly, this church continued with

the Presbytery and separated from the Assembly. The names of the ministers who have served this church since its organization are Rev. Jesse Lockhart, Rev. James R. Gibson, Rev. Victor M. King, Rev. William Lumsden, Rev. J. A. R. Rodgers, Rev. H. V. Warren, Rev. Henry Osborn, Rev. John Stewart, Rev. John N. McClung, Rev. S. C. Kerr.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church in the township was supposed to have been built about the year 1825. It was a log structure and was located on the Pittenger homestead. It still stands at the present date. The brick church in Decatur was supposed to have been built about that date. The brick structure was torn down in 1860 to make way for a frame building. The contractors were the Montgomery Bros., and it cost about $1,200. The names of the ministers since 1845 are: 1845–46, Revs. William H. Sutherland and M. G. Perkizer; 1846–47, Revs. Jacob Holmes and Philip Nation; 1847–48, Rev. Barton Lowe; 1848–49, Rev. De Witt Clinton Howard and Charles Fergason; 1849–50, Revs. M. P. Zink and E. H. Field; 1850–51, Revs. William B. Jackson and E. H. Field; 1851–52, Rev. Jesse M. D. Robertson; 1852–53, Revs. James Armstrong and George H. Reid; 1853–54, Revs. James Armstrong and George H. Reid; 1854–55, Revs. William Q. Shannon and A. P. Dunlap; 1855–56, Revs. B. P. Wheat and Thomas Head; 1856–57, Rev. Joseph Blackburn; 1858–59, Revs. M. T. Zink and Nathaniel Green; 1859–60, Revs. Edward Merrick and Edward Moscore; 1860–61, Revs. Thomas Head and T. A. Fiddler; 1861–62, Revs. J. M. Sullivan and H. E. Perkizer; 1862–63, Revs. William Ramsey and John Bloomhuff; 1863–64, Revs. William Ramsey and H. C. Middleton; 1864–65, Revs. William McMullen and H. C. Middleton; 1865–66, Revs. William McMullen and H. M. Keck; 1866–67, Revs. E. P. James and Isaac Ross; 1867–68, Revs. Isaac Ross and S. W. Edmiston; 1868–69, Rev. S. W. Edmiston; 1869–70, Revs. S. W. Edmiston and Lytle; 1870–71, Revs. De Witt Peak and Graham Kennedy; 1871–72, Revs. W. J. Quarry and Charles J. Wells; 1872–73, Revs. W. J. Quarry and D. Lee Aultman; 1873–74, Revs. W. J. Quarry and D. V. Ross; 1874–75, Revs. J. L. Gregg and William Gaddis; 1875–76, Revs. J. L. Gregg and W. P. Jackson; 1876–77, Revs. A. E. Higgins; 1877–78, Rev. A. E. Higgins; 1878–79, Rev. W. J. Baker; 1879–80, Rev. E. D. Keys; 1880–81, Rev. S. W. Edmiston; 1881–82, Rev. S. W. Edmiston; 1882–83, Rev. L. O. Deptuty.

The United Presbyterian Church is located in Decatur, and was built in the year 1849 by Daniel Bayless and William Kane. It is a frame building, 40x50, and cost about $1,000. At the time of its organization, the membership was small, and members from the Cherry Fork Church moved their membership here. Rev. Alexander McClennhan was the first minister. He departed this life in 1860, and was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Waddle. The congregation was without a pastor until 1873, when the Rev. Thomas Mercer received a call, which he accepted; he continued as their pastor until 1881, when he turned his attention to farming. The church has no pastor at the present day, and the organization is about broken up.

The Christian, or Disciple, congregation that worships at Liberty Chapel dates its origin back to 1810. In that year, Elder Archibald Alexander organized the church. The members at this time, or shortly afterward, included individuals from the Gardner, Devore, Pickerill, Ramey, Ristine, Hughs, Fisher, Reeves, Hatfield and Longley families. In 1812, John Longley began to preach for the church, and continued six years. In 1813, a great revival was held in the peach orchard, near the upper end of the present burying grounds, and many conversions made. The following year, old Liberty Stone Meeting-House was built. Many of the neighbors, church members and others, turned out with teams and hauled the stone; others contributed money. The

building committee consisted of David Devore, Jeptha Beasley and Samuel Pickerill. The masons who built the walls were Daniel Copple and Joseph Hughes. Matthew Gardner did at least part of the carpenter work. The walls are 44x34 feet, two feet in thickness and perhaps twelve feet to the square. About 1832, this organization united with a Disciple congregation which had formerly been a Baptist organization at Red Oak, but was won over in the reformatory movement by the followers of Alexander Campbell. The union of the two churches was harmonious and complete. John Ramey, Lovel Pickerill and Florence Shoafstall were among the first Elders of the church. After them came William N. Ramey, Ackles Geeslin, T. J. Pickerill, G. E. Hatfield, D. B. Hatfield, R. P. Fisher and Joseph Stitt. The ministers have been Jesse Holton, David Hathaway, John Ross, John Rogers, J. B. Lucas, John Young, David Thompson, B. F. Sallee, W. D. Moore and J. S. West. For about seventy years, the average membership has been about seventy-five. Two churches have sprung up under her influence, one at Russellville about 1843, and one at Bethlehem soon after. The change in the pike-road, which formerly ran in front of the old church, made the location undesirable, and the house needing repairs a new frame church was built at a cost of $1,200, and dedicated December 13, 1874, by Elder J. S. West.

Eagle Chapel Church is situated on main Eagle Creek, about two and a half miles south of Decatur. It is of the New Light denomination, and was erected in 1876 at a cost of $1,200. Rev. R. H. McDaniel was the first preacher; he continued in charge until 1881. Rev. J. F. Burnett succeeded him, and is their pastor at the present day. The church is growing in membership and great interest is being manifested.

SOCIETIES.

The Sons of Temperance, Grand Army of the Republic, Patrons of Husbandry and Freemasons each had an organization here, but they are now no more. The first Freemason Lodge in the county was instituted at St. Clairsville, now Decatur, about the year 1817. Capt. James Carr, now a member of Union Lodge, No. 71, of Ripley, was one of the charter members.

POLITICS.

This township has been Whig and Republican since its organization, and it is of little use for a Democrat to be a candidate for a township office. The Democrats have carried an office or two, but it has been by hard and persistent work. Byrd Township is one of the three Republican Townships in the county, and it generally polls a strong vote. The campaigns of 1840, 1863, 1876 and 1880 gave evidence of the very intense heat to which political feeling can be aroused, and many incidents might be recounted showing the extent of party enthusiasm in 1876 and 1880.

The vote of the township from 1875 to 1880: 1875, Governor, R. B. Hayes, Republican, 162; William Allen, Democrat, 103 votes; 1876, Secretary of State: Milton Barnes, Republican, 158; William Bell, Jr., Democrat, 102; 1876, President: R. B. Hayes, Republican, 174; Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 113; 1877, Governor: William H. West, Republican, 150; Richard Bishop, Democrat, 100; 1878, Secretary of State: Milton Barnes, Republican, 163; David R. Paige, Democrat, 101; 1879, Governor: Charles Foster, Republican, 179; Thomas Ewing, Democrat, 125; 1880, Secretary of State: Charles Townsend, Republican, 179; William Long, Democrat, 126; 1880, President: James A. Garfield, Republican, 184; W. S. Hancock, Democrat, 132; 1881, Governor: Charles Foster, Republican, 168; John W. Bookwalter, Democrat, 119; John Seitz, Prohibitionist, 3.

The present township officers are: Joseph Bayley, J. P. Moore and E. M.

Davidson, Trustees; A. F. Liggett, Clerk; George E. Howland, Treasurer; A. H. Mahaffey, Assessor; Morgan Hatfield, Constable.

The present Township Board of Education is composed as follows: District No. 1, J. P. Moore; District No. 2, William Rickey; District No. 3, John Stevenson; District No. 4, James Woods; District No. 5, Col. J. W. Henry; District No. 6, John McPherson; District No. 7, colored, in charge of the Board of Education. Average length of the school year is eight months. Average wages paid to teachers, $30. Population of Byrd Township, in 1860, 1,240; in 1870, 1,251: in 1880, 1,300.

James A. Stevenson, of this township, in 1865, was elected to the office of County Auditor by the Republican party; he served two years. William B. West, Democrat, was County Commissioner from 1874 to 1880, and in 1882, Samuel W. Pickerill was also elected County Commissioner from this township.

THE WAR RECORD.

The citizens of Byrd Township have reason to be proud of her soldiery during the great contest of 1861-65. In common, the men of this township gave a prompt response to the call at the outbreak of the war. The following is a list of the men who bore arms from Byrd Township, so far as the names could be obtained. It is not strange, however, if some have been overlooked. It was designed to be a complete list, but the means of information at command prevent it:

Amos Richmond, William Warren, Joseph Warren, John Warren, R. J. Smith, G. W. West, J. Q. Smith, William Kirkpatrick, Byron Swisher, Boone Funk, James Goff, James Stevenson, John Stevenson, William Stevenson, William Draper, Orvil Draper, W. B. Norton, John Norton, Bruce Moore, Edward Burbage, W. H. H. Edwards, John Thompson, A. P. Thompson, George Henderson, Richard Shofstall, Joseph Elefritz, Thomas McBride, John McBride, John White, George Pittinger, William Pittinger, Robert Kerr, Thomas Kerr, Green Pickerill, Samuel Pickerill, Norval Johnson, William Emerick, R. T. Fisher, L. McLaughlin, F. D. Sanders, James Thompson, John Thompson, Samuel Thompson, John Hughey, William Shofstall, George Thompson, Simon Reeves, W. W. Baird, Col. John W. Henry, George Henry, E. S. Kirkpatrick, William Milligan, Joseph Guyley, William Kirkpatrick, Lewis Brown, William Hughes, James Norton, James Hughey, James Purdin, J. H Mann, John Edwards, H. N. Wallace, William Adamson, John P. Liggett, Thomas Dillinger, Thomas Robinson, Wesley Adamson, Jonah Hatfield, David Hatfield, Ferd Hatfield, Travis Reed, Green Norton, Nimon Ramey, Graham Kennedy, Peter Galbreath, Samuel Williams, George Caldwell, John Cox, George Mourer, Robert Menneaugh, Wilson Menneaugh, Samuel Porter, Thomas Montgomery, George Montgomery, William Burbage, John Howard.

NEAL.

This is a small village, situated three miles from Decatur, in the southeastern part of the township. It is on main Eagle Creek; also on the Decatur & Aberdeen Free Turnpike. It contains a store and post office, a blacksmith shop and a few dwellings. The population is about twenty-five. The post office was established in June, 1882. The present Postmaster is A. E. Neal. It is on the mail route from Decatur to Aberdeen. The mail is carried twice a week, Thursday and Saturday. This is a good trading point, and many goods are sold here; butter and eggs are the staple productions, and find ready sale in this market.

DECATUR.

This is a small village of 260 inhabitants, and is situated in the eastern part of Byrd Township. This village was laid out about the year 1802 It

was named in the first place St. Clairsville, in honor of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, but there being another St. Clairsville in the State, it was changed For awhile it was known as Hard Scrabble. The name Decatur as then agreed upon, and it so remains up to the present date. The first house in the village was built by Nathaniel Beasley, about the year 1802, or when the town was laid out. It was a double log cabin, with one entry, and covered with clapboards, but afterward weather-boarded and covered with shingles. It was said to have been the finest house in the country in its day. It remained as a dwelling until April, 1882, and was the property of Amelia Thompson, who sold it to George E. Howland to make way for a handsome storeroom. The first hotel in the township was kept in Decatur in a log cabin, where George E. Howland's dwelling stands. This building was built about the year 1804, and the hotel-keeper was Thomas Moore.

About the year 1830, Silas Thomas started a hotel in the village, and did quite a successful business. It was the usual stopping point with farmers in going to Maysville with their produce. Ripley was no market in those days. The public square would be crowded with teams several times during the year, going to market. This was the great thoroughfare to Washington City, and several of our Presidents and Congressmen have stopped here on their way there. The first schoolhouse known in the village was a log one, but in what year it was built and who taught is not known. Decatur contains two stores, two blacksmith shops, one woolen factory, one carpenter and wagon-maker shop, one hotel, one saddlery and harness-making shop, three churches, one schoolhouse, one paint shop, one butcher shop.

The Postmasters of Decatur since 1830 have been Silas Thomas, Wesley Pierce, Benjamin Eckman, Joseph Stevenson, W. W. Salsbury, Joseph Stevenson, James Snedaker and Eliza Snedaker. In 1841, a large carding and fulling mill was operated in Decatur by John Fearis. It burned down during the winter of 1846–47, and soon after a large woolen manufactory was erected by the citizens in this community and carried on until within several years. Jacob Zerker formerly owned and operated a carding-mill near Decatur. The village was once a station on the Underground Railway, and many negroes were here assisted onward on their way to freedom.

The Decatur business directory for 1882 is: John Sheeler, butcher; J. S. Smith, saddler; Dr. J. W. Frisler, physician; D. B. Hatfield, teacher; W. Scott Stevenson, salesman; H. N. Wallace, St. Cloud Hotel; H. G. West, farmer; G. W. Smith, painter; John M. Thompson, insurance agent; William Pittinger, carpenter; John D. Gordon, boot and shoe maker; John Sowers, cooper; Rebecca Campbell, milliner; J. P. & J. W. Thompson, blacksmiths; John Stevenson, Justice of the Peace; George Pittinger, carpenter; W. E. Moore, teacher; John Vanners, broker; Samuel Montgomery, carpenter; Joseph Kerr, Justice of the Peace; John Kirkpatrick, carpenter and wagon maker; Gen. Williams, blacksmith; R. J. Smith, harness-maker; Joseph Gayley, carpenter; John Wilson, barber; Miss Sallie Henderson, dress-maker; L. O. Depty, minister; Joseph Walters, brick and stone mason; William Emrick, grocer and confectioner; Miss Eliza Snedaker, Postmistress; William R. Snedaker, Assistant Postmaster; S. W. Evans, dealer in general merchandise; George E. Howland, dry goods, boots and shoes, hats, caps and hardware.

PART V.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES ABBOTT, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, is the son of one of the earliest pioneers of Brown County, John Abbott, who was a native of New York, of English ancestry, and came to this county toward the close of the last century. The wife of John Abbott was Hannah Reynolds, also of New York. Charles was born in this county July 15, 1809, and has always resided within its bounds. His school days extended back to the times when the instruction was only rudimentary, and even this not regular, and the buildings in which the schools were held of the rudest description. Mr. Abbott applied his energies to farm work, and has made it a decided success. The farm he occupies and owns in the northeast part of the township, consists of 166 acres. By careful management he has preserved the fertility of the virgin soil, and now raises large crops. His farm was the seat of the first court, and he remembers the term of court held there, when he was a boy of nine or ten years. He recollects that he was attracted by the unwonted occurrence and creeped up to the rude log structure and peered in seeing the attorneys engaged in writing and loud confab, a scene very impressive to the backwoods boy. Mr. Abbott is a man of positive mind and resolute purpose. His politics are Democratic. In 1830, he married Sarah Brown, and by this marriage had three children. His son, E. C., is married and leading an agricultural life in this township. Another son, Lewis, also married, is farming in Union Township. The wife of Charles Abbott died in 1856, and, in 1865, re-united in wedlock by his marriage to Mrs. Arnhart, whose maiden name was Frankie Winters. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

E. C. ABBOTT, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Pleasant Township December 23, 1833. His parents, Charles and Sarah (Brown) Abbott, were natives of this county. His father still lives in what is known as the old county seat. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and then selected his father's occupation as his own, and applied himself earnestly to farming. Quiet and unassuming, and ever attentive to his business, he has made it very successful. He favors the Democratic party. Sarah F. Davidson, who was born in this county in 1831, became his wife in 1855. They have six children, all living—Flora K. (wife of Isaac Rainey), Charles W., Henry T., Frank, Hester A. and Lena M.

LAWRENCE ARZENO, watchmaker and jeweler, Georgetown, was born in Italy December 23, 1845. He is a son of Joseph Arzeno, a native of Italy, and a small farmer of that country. He came to America in 1847, locating at Cincinnati, where his wife and only son (our subject) joined him the year following. Mrs. Arzeno died in 1865. Mr. Arzeno is still living in Cincinnati, and engaged in the confectionery business. When fifteen years of age, Mr. Arzeno learned the jeweler's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three and one-half years. He worked as a "jour" two years and after the death of his mother assisted his father in business for six months. In the fall of 1865, he commenced business for himself at Laurel, Ind., and, in December, 1867, came to Georgetown, where he has since resided. In 1872–73, he was engaged in the stove and tin trade, which did not prove a financial success. With this exception, Mr. Arzeno has been very successful in his line of trade, and enjoys the largest trade of any in the village. Mr. Arzeno is a member of both lodge and Encampment in the Odd Fellow fraternity. He is also Republican in politics and a member of the M. E. Church, these two latter positions being almost without precedent in a person of

like nativity. His parents were members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Arzeno was married in June, 1866, to Emma Green, a native of Indiana. They have been blessed with four daughters—Zoe, Ada, Ora L. and Iona. Mrs. Arzeno and daughter Zoe are also members of the M. E. denomination.

SAMUEL BERRY, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in this township, south of Georgetown, November 15, 1801, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Shick) Berry. His father was of Irish descent. His maternal grandfather, Louis Shick, emigrated from Germany and was bound out, on his arrival here, for several years to pay his passage, and settled in Straight Creek among the first pioneers. Samuel was raised on the farm and in his earlier life was a great hewer of wood. He prepared the timber for many a dwelling, and cut many cords of wood from the land, that Georgetown now occupies. To chop, split and cord four cords of wood was only an average day's work for him. By his unceasing toil, he obtained a start in this world's goods, and labored long and hard to increase it. He purchased the farm of his father from the other heirs and still occupies it in the northwest part of the township. His politics are Democratic. In 1827, he was married to Rebecca, daughter of Joseph and Dilly (Hannars) Hamilton. Mrs. Berry was born in 1808. Their children are Lorenda, wife of William Esby; Jane W., wife of Joseph Ward; Deliverance, wife of Jacob Petacord; Mary E., wife of James W. Herron; Amanda, wife of Joseph Richard; Robert, married; M. D. L., married; Anna, wife of John Purcell. Mr. and Mrs. Berry were both members of the M. E. Church, of which he has been class leader. He remembers the time in early days when tea sold for $3 a pound.

JOHN P. BIEHN, Georgetown, attorney at law, was born at Neidersteinbauch, Alsace, Lorraine, France (now Weisenburg County, Germany), June 17, 1827. His father was Henry Biehn, a *Burgeomiester*, or Mayor, of that village, and for twelve years a soldier in the French Army. He was subsequently a merchant there. He married Katherine Yockey, a native of Alsace, Lorraine, and while *Burgeomiester* of the village, had six sons born to him. During this period, the French and German empires were constantly quarrelling over the possession of his native village, and each had it garrisoned at frequent intervals. The first son was born while the town was under German rule, the second while under French, and so on, alternately, till our subject, the sixth son, was born, the town at that time being a French possession. Of the six sons born in one house, three were German by birth, and three French. Mr. Biehn had a good position in his native country, and was a man well to do in life. He did not like the cramped position which liberty was forced to occupy, and a hope of freedom, coupled with a strong desire to find a better home for his children, induced him to come to America. In 1835, he made the journey, and located in Washington Township, Brown County, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming. He died in February, 1862, and is buried on the homestead farm. Mrs. Biehn died one year previous. Three of their children still survive—Henry Biehn, who has been Postmaster of Ripley for the past thirty years; a sister, Katherine, unmarried, and residing at Carson, Nev., and our subject. Judge Biehn was reared on the old homestead. He had attended a German school for two months previous to coming to America, and after arrival in this country was an attendant at the district school for three winter terms. He remained on the farm till twenty years of age, and then went to Maysville, Ky. Here he secured a position in the principal hotel of the village, remaining there three years. His older brothers having married, or moved away, Judge Biehn returned home to assist his father on the farm. In 1850, he was elected Recorder of Brown County, on the Democratic ticket; he was re-elected, serving two terms of three years each. He was subsequently Deputy Sheriff, under Charles Oursler, for two years. During his official career, he applied himself vigorously to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. Soon after, he formed a law partnership with William H. Sly, of Georgetown, and remained with him in law practice seven years. When the war commenced, Judge Biehn sided with the Government, and became a strong "War Democrat." He was President and Secretary of the County Military Committee, and also served as Secretary of the Congressional District Military Committee. When the drafting

commenced, he was appointed Drafting Commissioner of Brown County, holding that position one year. He subsequently took affidavits of damage done by "Morgan's raid," while passing through Brown County. In 1864, Judge Biehn was chosen Elector at Large for Ohio, on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket, and stumped the State during the succeeding canvass. After the war, he resumed his practice, leading a quiet and uneventful life until 1875. In the fall of that year, he was nominated and elected to the office of Probate Judge of Brown County, serving two terms in this position, and until his successor took the bench, in February, 1882. Judge Biehn speaks German fluently, and in 1872, during the Greeley campaign, stumped the State for the Liberal party, making thirty-six speeches in thirty days, both in English and German. He was Secretary and member of the Democratic Executive Committee of Brown County for many years. In the practice of his profession, Judge Biehn has been very successful, having accumulated considerable wealth, and a large amount of valuable village property. He is connected by membership with the Masonic Lodge, Chapter and Council, at Georgetown; Confidence Lodge, 307, I. O. O. F., of Georgetown, and the Knights of Pythias Lodge, at Russellville, in Jefferson Township. Judge Biehn's parents were members of the German Protestants, and the Judge was reared in that faith. He was married, January 4, 1853, to Elizabeth, daughter of Matthias Arn, a prominent farmer of Franklin Township, residing near Arnheim. Five children have been born to this union, three living—Mary A., who served as Deputy Probate Judge under her father; Henry, and Lisette, operator in charge of the Western Union Telegraph office at Georgetown. The eldest daughter, Lillie D., was an excellent musician, but died of consumption, contracted while attending a conservatory of music at Cincinati. The other child, Howard G., died at the age of six months. Mrs. Biehn is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1869, Judge Biehn was suddenly attacked with small pox, probably contracted through correspondence. He suffered severely during the winter months, and in the spring of 1870 decided to pay a visit to his birthplace, and the "scenes of other days." He left New York for Ireland, thence to England, having some business to attend to in each country. He next visited Belgium, Brussels, Aux la Chapelle; thence to Cologne, and up the Rhine to Alsace, Lorraine, his native country. The Franco-Prussian war was in progress, and Judge Biehn visited Sedan three days after the battle; was at Strasbourg next day after the surrender, and subsequently visited the battle-field of Woerth, which is only six miles from his native town. While in the latter place, he was pointed to a large granite schoolhouse, built by the village while his father was its chief officer, and which bore the latter's name over the door. Since retiring from office, Judge Biehn has become a Director of the First National Bank, and also a Director and Treasurer of the Columbus & Ohio River Railroad Company. In these latter positions, he has worked faithfully and earnestly to secure for Georgetown and Brown County a railroad on which to ship the many products, and to decrease the cost and time of freight landed within the county's borders.

E. F. BLAIR, dealer in hardware, and manufacturer and dealer in tinware, Georgetown, was born at Batavia, Clermont Co., Ohio, November 4, 1829. His father was Brice R. Blair, a native of Tennessee, and a cabinet-maker by trade. He resided at Cincinnati during early life, and while a citizen of Batavia was an Elder in the First Congregational Church, under the pastorate of Rev. Charles Beecher, a brother of the great Brooklyn divine. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ezekiel Dimmett, an early pioneer of Clermont County. She departed this life in 1852, at Cincinnati. Mr. Blair subsequently married Margaret Kilpatrick, who now resides at Georgetown. Mr. Blair died in 1875. The subject of this notice was the oldest of eight children, four sons and four daughters. He resided at Batavia till 1840, when he accompanied his father to Brown County. He received a fair common school education, and when eighteen years of age, learned the tinner's trade. Soon after, he commenced in business for himself, on Market street, Georgetown, employing experienced workmen from Cincinnati, for three years. He then removed his shop to a point on Main street not far from his present location, and since then has been in active business in his line of trade. His business has prospered exceedingly, and to meet his increasing trade, he

has lately remodeled his place of business, now occupying an iron and freestone front, seventy-five by eighteen, and two stories in height, making a neat and commodious salesroom. When the great Republican party was organized at Jackson, Mich., in 1854, Mr. Blair became a charter member, and has since battled manfully under its banner. Gov. Bishop appointed him as a member to fill a vacancy existing in the Board of Directors of the Ohio Penitentiary. He was subsequently twice re-appointed by Gov. Foster, and at present is President of the Board. Mr. Blair has been a candidate for Probate Judge, and lately as Treasurer of Brown County, and on the latter vote received 500 more votes than Gov. Charles Foster, but the large Democratic majority in the county proved an unsurmountable barrier. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for twenty-one years, and has presided over the Lodge, Council and Chapter for a number of years, and connected with the order of High Priesthood, at Cincinnati, and the Odd Fellows Lodge and Encampment. Mr. Blair is an earnest and consistent member of the M. E. Church, and has served both as Steward and Trustee, and at present is Superintendent of the Sunday School. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias, and is Master of the Lodge of A. O. U. W. Mr Blair was married in 1853, to Elizabeth C., daughter of Gideon Dunham, subsequently elected Clerk of Brown County, on the Republican ticket. Four children have been born to them, two now living—Frank D., in business with his father, and Anna. Mrs. Blair, son and daughters, are also members of the M. E. Church.

GUSTAVUS A. BOEHM, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, was born in Saxony, Germany, July 18, 1841, the son of Frederick Joseph and Caroline (Sonday) Boehm, who emigrated to America in 1851. He received a common school education in Germany, and chose farming as his occupation. In it he has been successful, and now owns a farm of 158 acres, under a high state of cultivation, well adapted for tobacco raising. He enlisted in Company G, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, under Capt. Kautz, and was discharged in 1865. In 1866, he married Christine Gray, a native of this county, but of German parentage. They have one child, Caroline Rosa. Both are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Boehm commenced life by working by the month, and has accumulated his property by his own industry. He is a Republican. His father died in Lewis Township in 1881.

CAPT. JOHN T. BRADY, farmer, P. O., Georgetown, was born in Jackson Township, Brown Co., Ohio, September 17, 1836, the son of John and Mary (Moore) Brady, both of whom were natives of this county. His grandfather, Thomas Brady, settled in Brown County in 1800. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools, and adopted farming as his life pursuit. He has carried it on with complete success, and is the proprietor of a fine farm of 290 acres, near Georgetown. In 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war. He was with Sherman in his grand march to the sea. He rose from the ranks to the command of his company, and was discharged with it at Little Rock, Ark., in 1865. In 1875, he was elected Sheriff of Brown County, and served two years. His marriage to Rachel Rhoten was celebrated in 1873. They have three children—Rosa Belle, Sarah A., and John W.

JOHN E. BROSE, farmer, P. O., Georgetown, was born in Baltimore, Md., September 19, 1829. His parents, John G. and Maria (Kober) Brose, emigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany, to the United States, in 1827. They lived in Maryland four years; then came West to Cincinnati, and in 1833 to Brown County, settling seven miles north of Georgetown. John G. Brose was a baker and confectioner by trade, and became a highly respected citizen of Brown County, and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. His death occurred in 1877. John E. worked with his father at the baker's trade till he was twenty-three years old, then commenced the business of farming, and has followed it with success since. In 1852, he was married to Miss M. E. Fyffe, a daughter of Perry Fyffe, of this county, and has the following children: Lucinda J. (the wife of J. D. Richards, of Clark Township), Frank A., John P., George, and E. K. Mr. and Mrs. Brose are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has served his township as Justice of the Peace, and Trustee; is a Democrat, and prominent Freemason, and member of the lodge of United Workmen.

SAMUEL BURGETT, Georgetown, is one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Pleasant Township, and Brown County. He was born on the farm where he now resides January 25, 1812. His parents were Valentine and Mary (Lane) Burgett, natives of Virginia, the former of German and the latter of English parentage. Mr. Burgett was raised a "farmer's boy," and has been a farmer through life. In 1829, his father died, and soon after Mr. Burgett purchased the farm of 240 acres of the heirs. When twenty-three years of age, he engaged in boating on the Ohio River, and followed it for five years. His father gave him $300 when he attained his majority, which has been all he has received, except from his own labors. In 1874, he commenced dealing in leaf tobacco, barreled pork and flour, having at one time 75,000 pounds of tobacco, 1,000 barrels of flour and 250 barrels of pork. Investments in these products proved quite satisfactory in a financial point of view, and were continued until 1881, when Mr. Burgett turned over his business to his son-in-law, John A. Tweed, a former partner, who is still engaged in buying and shipping tobacco. Mr. Burgett has been twice married. His first wife was Harriet Parker, daughter of William Parker. They were married in 1831, and one daughter is living—Harriet, wife of Samuel Brazelton. Mrs. Burgett departed this life November 18, 1832. Mr. Burgett was again married, in 1839, to Mary G. Brazelton, a native of Gibson County, Ind. Of their six children, three are living—George, John V. (a soldier in the late war), and Cordelia (wife of Jacob Rainey). Mr. Burgett and wife are members of Olive Chapel, of the Christian denomination, in which body he has been a Deacon from date of organization. Politically, he is Republican, and has served two terms as Township Trustee. Samuel Burgett was born, reared and educated in Pleasant Township, and has there lived during his long and useful life. He was present at the erection of the first brick building in Georgetown, and has watched with strange interest the progress made in all parts of the county during these intervening years. Not only has he watched, but the better part of his life energies have been given to advance the cause of morality, social life, business and agriculture. For seventy years he has toiled earnestly, early and late, to make a home for his children, and a county of which they will be proud. Mr. Burgett is probably the oldest inhabitant, by birth, in Pleasant Township, and none is more highly esteemed. Himself and wife are genial and kind-hearted, and by their acts of benevolence and charity have endeared themselves to one and all. His long life has not been a failure financially, for he has amassed a sum sufficient for old age, and to benefit those who survive him.

GEORGE BURGETT, farmer, P. O. Georgetown. Mr. Burgett was born in this township March 24, 1840. His parents are Samuel and Mary (Brazelton) Burgett, the former a native of this county, the latter of Gibson County, Ind. He attended school in his own township, and has followed the avocation of farming. In 1863, he united in marriage with Louisa Mitchell, the daughter of George Mitchell, an early settler of Brown County. Five children have blessed their marriage—Emma, Felix S. (deceased), Everett Lewis, Ella and Samuel. The religious connections of Mr. and Mrs. Burgett are with the New Light Church.

JOHN V. BURGETT, farmer, P. O. Georgetown. Mr. Burgett was born in this township in 1842, and is the son of Samuel and Mary (Brazelton) Burgett. He received a good common school education in his home district, and then gave his attention to farming. He has a pleasant little home of sixty-eight acres, and has recently erected a neat and substantial residence. In politics, he is a stanch Republican, and is outspoken in the expression of his political opinions. His marriage to Mary Milburn, of Gibson County, Ind., occurred in 1865. Three children have blessed this marriage—Clara Lee, Clark Milburn and Cordelia Florence.

THOMAS CAHALL (deceased) was born in this county September 18, 1819. His parents were Thomas and Sarah (Parker) Cahall. His father was a Kentuckian, his mother a native of Ireland. His youth was spent in the common schools, and when he approached manhood he devoted himself to farming. Beginning a poor boy, he acquired property by hard toil, and at the time of his decease, in 1875, was owner of 500 acres. In 1839, he married Rachel Cahall, daughter of A. P. and Elizabeth

(Harding) Cahall. She was born in 1822. Her parents were of Maryland birth, her father of English, and her mother of German extraction. The subject of this sketch had twelve children—Robert W. (deceased), James H. (deceased), A. P., Caroline, Elizabeth P. (deceased), Thompson Milton, Augustus L., Mary T., Perry, Sarah Ella, Flora A. and E. M. The entire family are members of the Christian Church. Six children live in this township. Mrs. Cahall still occupies the home farm and operates it successfully.

THOMAS S. CAHALL, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, was born in Union Township June 1, 1831. His father, Solomon Cahall, was born in Maryland, and was of Scotch-Irish descent; his mother, Elizabeth (Parker) Cahall, was of Irish parentage. Both were early settlers of Brown County. Solomon Cahall was a boatman, and conveyed cargoes to New Orleans, and walked back to Maysville, Ky., eighteen times. Thomas S. was one of a family of nine children. He acquired an education at the log schoolhouses sufficient to enable him to teach school, but after two years' teaching, he applied himself exclusively to farming, and now owns a well-improvad farm of 118 acres. Politically, Mr. Cahall favors Republican administration. He was married in 1858, to Sarah A. Dunham, a daughter of Stephen Dunham, of this county. Their children are Minnie, C. F. A., William, Edwin and Bessie.

A. P. CAHALL, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, was born in Pleasant Township, March 26, 1845, the son of Thomas, Jr., and Rachel E. (Kilpatrick) Cahall. His father and grandfather were early settlers of this county. A. P. was reared on the farm, and in early life was a school teacher. He has received a liberal education, attending the Pennsylvania Medical College and other educational institutions. He has devoted himself to the farm, and succeeded remarkably in the occupation. He began life with a team and $400, rented land of his father, raised corn and wheat enough to pay all expenses, and the first year sold his tobacco for $1,126; the second year his tobacco crop yielded $1,300; the third year, $1,450; and the fourth, $1,607. In six years he had paid his father $4,700 for rent, and sold $11,000 worth of tobacco. In 1869, he married Emma L. Daugherty, of Union Township, daughter of Rev. J. P. Daugherty, present pastor of the Higginsport Christian Church. They have five children—Zua, Mattie L., L. P., Ida, and Homer E. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church at Higginsport. He is a Democrat, and has twice been Assessor of this township. He now owns 133 acres of land.

WILLIAM PERRY CAHALL, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, was born in Union Township, Brown Co., Ohio, January 14, 1825. He is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Parker) Cahall. His education embraced the studies taught in the subscription schools in vogue during his youth. In early life, William developed a fondness for public reading, and became very proficient in the art, so much so that he has frequently been called out to read at public gatherings in his district. He keeps himself well informed of what is transpiring in the world. His life has been spent on the farm, and he is the proprietor of a pleasant, well-improved little place of 100 acres. August 26, 1875, he married Virginia Ann Phillips, sister of Columbus Phillips, of this township. His marital bliss, however, was of short duration, for death called his beloved companion home the year following. Mr. Cahall is a Democrat, and has never sought nor held office. He is of a cheerful and contented disposition, temperate in his habits and diligent in business.

NELSON CAHALL, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, was born in Pleasant Township May 31, 1830, the son of Thomas and Sarah (Parker) Cahall. James Cahall, the grandfather of Nelson, was one of the earliest pioneers of Lewis Township. He had served through the Revolutionary war to its close, witnessing the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. At its close, like many other active spirits, he wandered westward, and finally reached the north banks of the Ohio, in this county. He was a man of strong mind and possessed powerful physical abilities, living to the age of one hundred and five years. His wife died at the advanced age of ninety-eight years, after a married life of eighty years' duration. The day Mr. Cahall attained his one hundredth year, he went to the harvest field where his men were at work, picked up a sickle, and leading his

men, reaped a swath of the golden grain. He had a sound set of teeth in his head at this time, not having lost a single one; nor was there a gray hair on his head. He had three sons—James, Thomas and Solomon. They married three sisters named Parker. James wedded Margaret, Solomon wedded Betty, and Thomas, Sarah. All raised families, and most of the Cahalls now in Brown County are their descendants. They are all honest, hard-working farmers, and own an aggregate of about 2,000 acres. They are attentive to their business, and only one, it is said, ever held an office—that of Assessor. Nelson Cahall, like his relatives, has devoted himself strictly to rural life; he owns 140 acres of good land on the Ripley pike, three miles east of Higginsport. He was married in 1850, to Nancy J., daughter of Jesse and Catharine (Drake) Heizer, early settlers of Brown County. Mr. and Mrs. Cahall are members of the Christian Church, in the Sabbath School of which he has been Superintendent. Their children are William, Louise, Jesse, Sarah J., Thomas, Warren N., Elenor and L. W. Mr. Cahall votes with the Democratic party.

R. E. CAMPBELL, of Campbell & Fite, attorneys at law, Georgetown, was born in Jackson Township, Brown County, Ohio, March 23, 1854. His father, William Campbell, is a native of Adams County, Ohio, and at present a farmer of Jackson Township, this county. Mr. Campbell's mother was Fanny Evans, a native of Brown County. Mr. Campbell grew to manhood on the farm in Jackson Township, attending the district and public schools during the winter months. He subsequently attended the Academy at North Liberty, Adams County, two years, and Dennison University at Granville, Ohio, one year. He then came to Georgetown, and commenced to read law with Thompson & Fite, and was admitted to practice at the bar April 28, 1879. Soon after he opened an office in Georgetown, and in the fall of 1880 Albert G. Fite was admitted as a law partner. The firm of Campbell & Fite enjoy a fair practice, and are highly esteemed by the citizens of Georgetown and vicinity. Mr. Campbell is Democratic in politics, and in early life served one term as Clerk of Jackson Township. He was united in marriage, September 5, 1879, to M. Lizzie, daughter of Dyas Gilbert, of Huntington Township, Brown County, Ohio. They have one son—William D. Mrs. Campbell is a member of the M. E. Church.

HON. ROBERT COCHRAN, Georgetown, Representative from Brown County in the Ohio Legislature; was born in Huntington Township February 26, 1838. His great-grandfather was a native of Ireland, and with three brothers came to America about the middle of the eighteenth century. They located in Pennsylvania, and at the outbreak of the Revolution enlisted in different regiments. When that conflict closed, Mr. Cochran was unable to find trace of either of his brothers, and never heard from them again. Robert Cochran is a grandson of Gen. John Cochran, whose biography appears in this work, and a son of Joseph Cochran, a sketch of whom appears among the biographies of Lewis Township. Robert lived on the old homestead in Huntington Township until nine years of age. He then accompanied his parents to a new farm in Lewis Township, where he grew to manhood. His early life was spent in assisting his father in the duties of the farm, attending, in winter months, the district school. On January 4, 1860, he married Sally Chunn, a native of Adams County, Ohio, and a daughter of Robert and Sally (Grimes) Chunn. After marriage, he decided to locate in Adams County, and, in 1861, bought a farm there, remaining four years. He was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment State Militia of Adams County, serving in that capacity during the war. At its close, he returned to Pleasant Township, Brown County, where he purchased a farm of 200 acres, located on the Ripley pike, three miles southeast of Georgetown. Mr. Cochran is a practical farmer, and has made his profession a decided success. His farm is one of the best in the county, is well cultivated, and supplied with all modern improvements necessary to lucrative husbandry. Mr. Cochran also owns ninety acres of land in Lewis Township, and a tract of 500 acres in Adams County, Ohio. Mr. Cochran's father and grandfather were Jacksonian Democrats, and it was but natural that our subject should follow in their footsteps. He has been an ardent Democrat through life, although never a politician. In the fall of 1879, he was nominated and subsequently elected to his present position.

being re-elected, and commencing his second term January 1, 1882. During his first legislative service, he was an earnest advocate of the Eggleston tobacco bill, and introduced the Cochran substitute thereto. This bill provided for the regulation of the sampling and selling of tobacco on the market at Cincinnati. The bill and its substitute caused one of the strongest fights known in the House for years. Mr. Cochran has introduced many bills for the betterment of his constituents socially, financially and otherwise, and enjoys the satisfaction of seeing all but one become laws. He is a man of energy and force of character, of a frank, genial nature, and possessing a remarkably retentive memory. We desire to extend to him our thanks for favors shown to us while laboring on the compilation of this volume. Mr. Cochran is connected with the Odd Fellows Lodge and Encampment at Georgetown, and has passed all the chairs in both bodies. Himself and wife are members of Olive Chapel, of the Christian denomination, near their home. Four children have been born to them, three living—Charles H. (a cadet at West Point, of the class of 1883, and a young man of rare promise), Joseph S. and Jesse, an infant (deceased).

JOHN R. CROSBY, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, October 18, 1818, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Jackson) Crosby. His mother was distantly related to President Jackson, and was a native of Maryland, with Irish parentage. Mr. Crosby's grandfather, John R. Crosby, was a Revolutionary soldier. The subject of this sketch came to Brown County in 1843. He has been twice married; first to Mathilda Tresler, by whom he had one child, a daughter, now married and living in Indiana. Mrs. Crosby died in 1841. Two years later, Mr. Crosby was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, daughter of James and Ruth Woods, of Scotch-Irish descent. By a former marriage, Mrs. Crosby had two children, Godfrey Baker, and Elizabeth May, wife of John Clinton Day. Mr. and Mrs. Crosby adopted a child, William Johnson, taking him from the county infirmary and giving him a collegiate education. He graduated with the highest honors at Marietta College and returning home had just started in business at Georgetown, when he became ill and died in 1881. His death was a severe blow to his foster-parents, who had become greatly attached to him, for he was of a lovable disposition, honest and industrious. Mr. Crosby is a member of the Democratic party. He is a straightforward, conscientious citizen, industrious and economizing. He is the owner of two good farms, one in this, and one in Franklin Township. Himself and wife have united with the Christian Union Church. Mrs. Crosby's parents were amongst the earliest settlers of Brown County.

A. W. DAVIS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Higginsport, was born August 26, 1826, in Pleasant Township, four and one half miles south of Georgetown, the son of I. and Lydia (Parker) Davis. His father was born in Kentucky, of German parentage; his mother in Ohio, of Scottish descent. His grandfather, Issachar Davis, settled on the farm A. W. now occupies, in 1802, and his father occupied it after his grandfather's death. On the farm are three apple trees planted by Issachar Davis in 1805; they still bear fruit once in two years. Mr. Davis has turned his attention to agriculture, as his ancestry did before him. He is Republican in politics and a member of the Christian Church. His residence was destroyed by fire in 1876, and was rebuilt at a cost of $1,800. He was married in 1849 to Amanda, daughter of Forsyth McCanaughy. Their children are Belle J., Edward E., Anna L., Lulu J., Carrie F.

JOHN CLINTON DAY, farmer, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, December 20, 1831. He is a son of Isaac E. and Miriam (Mann) Day, natives of Brown County. His father was a prominent farmer of Pleasant Township, and resolved to give his son a good education. He was sent to the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, where he remained some time. He then returned home, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has made his life work. He owns 150 acres of good land, the result of years of toil and industry. Mr Day is a Democrat in politics, and has been a School Director for fifteen years in succession. He was united in marriage, in 1858, to Mary E., daughter of G. H. Bahrer, a native of Brown County. The latter is of German and English parentage. Mr. Day and wife have eleven children, all at

home—Edgar E., Leonora F., Eva A., Minnie E., Richard Lee, Frank O., Julian E., Ernest E., Cora E. and Jasper Alwin (twins), and Lula Dell. Mrs. Day is a member of the Disciples' Church.

HUGH P. DAY, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Pleasant Township March 30, 1837, son of Isaac and Miriam (Mann) Day. They were natives of Brown County and of English descent. Mr. Day is the fifth child of a family of seven. He is engaged in farming on his place of 108¾ acres, situated one and one-fourth miles east of Georgetown. His educational instruction was what the common schools afforded. In the year 1874, he was united in wedlock to Sarah Blair, a native of this county, and daughter of James Blair. Their marriage has been blessed with two children—Marion and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Day are members of the Presbyterian Church at Georgetown. His political preferences are with the Democratic party.

BENJAMIN DELANEY is one of the oldest and most prominent colored citizens of Brown County. He is a son of Benjamin and Juda (Rogers) Delaney, and is about eighty years of age. His father was a slave, and very old when the Emancipation Proclamation set him free. Our subject was raised in Brown County, and in early life was employed as a hand on the river boats. He has been a farmer since, and his economy and perseverance are fitly represented in the farm of 109 acres which he possesses. He is Republican, politically, and has been a School Director. Mr. Delaney married Emily Harrison, who bore him eight children, five living: Amanda, wife of George Hughes, a blacksmith, of Pleasant Township; Josephine, wife of Edward Jennison, a farmer, of Union Township; Sallie, wife of Caleb Snead, a farmer, of Union Township; Martha, wife of James Brown, a farmer, of Pleasant Township; and Luella, wife of Harrison Payne, a farmer, of Pleasant Township. Mr. Delaney educated all of his children at home. Himself and wife have lived together about fifty years. She is a member of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM H. P. DENNY, editor of the Georgetown *Gazette*, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, June 3, 1811, and was the son of George and Sarah (Higgins) Denny. His father, George Denny, one of the first printers and editors of Ohio, emigrated from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati before the close of last century, and worked as a printer on the *Centinel of the Northwest Territory*, the first newspaper printed at Cinnati, afterward on the *Western Star*, at Lebanon, for Judge John McLean, and later, was editor and publisher of the *Scioto Gazette*, at Chillicothe, from 1806 to 1816. George Denny and his wife both died on the same night at Wilmington, Ohio, in 1823. Young William, when only nine years of age, commenced learning the art of printing in the office of the *Ohio Interior Gazette*, published at Xenia by Kendall & Denny. In 1821, he removed with his father to Wilmington, and set type on the *Galaxy* until the death of his father, when the paper passed into the hands of Hon. J. N. Reynolds, with whom he worked for a short time. In the winter of 1824, he was an apprentice to Cameron & Sellers, in the publication of the *Western Star*, at Lebanon. Subsequently, he worked as a printer at Xenia, and at Cincinnati, on the *Crisis and Emporium*, at Columbus on the *State Journal*, and again at Cincinnati on the *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette*. In 1829, then in his eighteenth year, he commenced at Wilmington the *Clintonian*, which he continued until 1831, when he sold out to John Crichfield, and removed to Louisville, Ky., and became foreman for George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*. He remained in that city until 1834. In 1835, in partnership with Jacob Morris, he published the *Western Star* at Lebanon. For twenty-six years he was connected with the *Star* as apprentice, editor and publisher. From 1846 until 1858, he was the sole publisher of that paper. From 1858 until 1861, he published the Dayton *Daily and Weekly Gazette*. In 1861, he started the *Circleville Union*, which he published for six years. In 1871, he purchased the Wilmington *Journal*, and continued it until 1878, when he returned to Lebanon and started the Lebanon *Gazette*, which he disposed of, and in 1880, established the Georgetown *Gazette*, which he still publishes. While a resident of Warren County, he represented Warren and Greene Counties in the Ohio Senate in the years 1841–42 and 1843–44. In 1856, he was a Presidential Elector on the Fremont ticket, and was Postmaster at

Circleville from 1865 to 1872. In politics, he has been an Anti-slavery Whig and a Republican. Mr. Denny is probably the oldest newspaper man in the State of Ohio, having been engaged in the printing business, with but brief intervals, for sixty-two years, and as an editor for more than fifty years.

JACKSON DUGIN, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, was born in this township October 22, 1815, son of Joseph and Debora (Norman) Dugin; his mother was of Scotch, his father of Irish descent, and they were early settlers of Brown County. Mr. Dugin, after attending the subscription schools in the vicinity, engaged in flat-boating, and has made twenty trips to New Orleans. He was married, August 12, 1840, to Elizabeth Drake, a native of this county. Their children, seven in number, are all living. They are Anna S. (wife of J. W. Wall), Adeline, Shafer, Charles L., Porter (wife of Robert Drake), Alice (wife of Elmer Lucas) and Bradford. Mr. Dugin is a prominent Mason, and has been a member of the order for thirty-seven years. He has been Master Mason of the Higginsport Lodge seven years, and is a member of both Chapter and Council. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, of which he has been Trustee; also member of the building committee before he joined the church. His political faith is Democratic.

F. W. DUNHAM, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Perry Township, this county, and is the son of Gideon and Susannah (Heasley) Dunham. Gideon Dunham was born in Kentucky, of English parentage. His wife, Susannah, was a native of this county, and was of Welsh extraction. The subject of this sketch received a collegiate education at the Ohio Wesleyan University. His father was a merchant, and F. W. spent his early life clerking for him; he subsequently accepted a position as salesman at Cincinnati, then opened a grocery business for himself in that city, and for sixteen years conducted it with a marked degree of success. His sales during one year amounted to more than $300,000, a sum, it is believed, equaled by no other house. He was a partner with William Glenn & Son. In 1878, he sold his business, purchased a farm one mile east of Georgetown, and has since that year engaged in the lighter pursuits of agriculture. His means he has amassed by his own exertions. In 1870, he was married to Miss Alice M. Horner, daughter of Thomas Horner, of Cincinnati. They have two children—Lucy and Frank W. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham are members of the Georgetown M. E. Church. He is a Republican, and at present Trustee of this township.

JOHN E. ELLIS, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Pleasant Township May 24, 1817; the son of Noah and Margaret (Evans) Ellis, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, his parentage being Irish; hers Scotch and Irish. Noah was in the war of 1812. John E. was reared in the country and received the limited education his neighborhood afforded. He adopted farming as his life pursuit, and has made a success of it. In 1837, he was married to Mary Wright, born in 1818, the daughter of Robert and Lydia (Waters) Wright. Her father was of Irish; her mother of Dutch extraction. Their children are Samuel, Lydia (wife of Samuel Burris, of Clark Township), Matilda, Arminda (wife of Matthew Dooley), G. L., Sally May (wife of Henry Andrews), Margaret A. (wife of William Page), Charles and Alcinda Isolina Douraman Devargus Dust. This rather remarkable name of the youngest child has this origin. Her eldest brother had been on a visit to Pike's Peak and out west met a young lady, Alcinda Dust, to whom he became greatly attached. On his return, he wanted his baby sister named after her, but his father had seen an American heroine, so good and kind to disabled soldiers that he wished to perpetuate her name in his family. They compromised the matter by giving her both names. The family is noted for great physical development. The average weight of the children exceeds two hundred pounds; three of the girls have a combined weight of 647 pounds, while the young lady, who revels in the quintuple given name, now a blooming lass of twenty summers, tips the scales at something over 200 pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are members of the Union Church. He is a Democrat.

G. L. ELLIS, Recorder of Brown County, Georgetown, was born at Pleasant Township, Brown County, Ohio, December 13, 1850. His grandfather, Noah Ellis,

was a native of Virginia, and came to Ohio when a boy. He was a farmer of Brown County till his death, in his seventieth year. Mr. Ellis' father is John E. Ellis, also a native of this county, and at present a farmer of Pleasant Township. His mother was Mary Wright, a native of this county, and a daughter of John Wright, also a native of Virginia. Mrs. Ellis is also living. Our subject was reared on a farm, and when fourteen years of age, was taken with a severe attack of intermittent fever, and white swelling, from which he was a constant sufferer for three years. During this period, he lived in a darkened room, seeing the light of day but very little. His disease prostrated him to such an extent, that on two occasions he was supposed to be dead, and his grave ordered dug by his father. Upon final recovery, he was too weak to do any labor for the succeeding three years. He then attended school, and subsequently taught steadily for six years, attending school in the spring months. On September 11, 1879, he married Clara A. Snedaker, a native of Feesburg, Lewis Township, this county. Mr. Ellis has been a Democrat through life, and in October, 1881, was elected Recorder of Brown County. He took possession of his office January 2, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis had one daughter born to them, now deceased.

GEORGE M. ELLIS, farmer, P. O., Higginsport, was born in Pleasant Township, March 15, 1828. He is the son of Samuel and Sally (Ellis) Ellis. Though bearing the same name before marriage, his parents were not akin to each other. He was reared to manhood in this township, gaining the education that the country schools afforded in his youth. Farming then became his life work and he now owns a desirable little farm. He is a member of the Democratic party. In 1850, he and Emily Jones, a native of Brown County, were made one by the holy bonds of matrimony, and their home has been cheered with three children—Mollie, Hattie and Albert.

A. M. ELLSBERRY, a practicing physician of Georgetown, was born at Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, March 25, 1824. His father was Michael Ellsberry, a native of Kentucky, and by occupation a farmer and brick-maker by trade. He located in Clermont County in 1805, and there resided during the remainder of his life—dying in his seventieth year. He married Elizabeth McClure, also a native of Kentucky. She died previous to the death of the former. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are living, two daughters and three sons, our subject being the youngest. He was reared at Bethel, obtaining a fair literary education. At eighteen years of age, he commenced the study of medicine, still assisting his father in the brick yard, and the duties of the farm. He subsequently attended a course of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, during the winter of 1846–47, and graduated from the Starling Medical College of Columbus, in the class of '50. He first opened an office at Bethel, Ohio (where he had practiced medicine with his brother, before graduating), and remained there two years. He then came to Brown County, locating at Georgetown, where he has since practiced his profession. Dr. Ellsberry is the second oldest practicing physician in Georgetown, and a man bearing the respect and esteem of a large acquaintance. He owns a fine farm of 60 acres, 25 of which lie in the corporate limits of Georgetown. He is a member of the Brown County Academy of Medicine, and is a member of the Village Council. He is connected with the Masonic order, and for two years was President of the Brown County Agricultural Society. He has served as School Director; was a member of the School Board some years, and is a regular attendant on the services of the M. E. Church. Dr. Ellsberry was united in marriage, in 1851, to Jane Clark, of Cincinnati. Two children were born to them, one living—Jane. Mrs. E. died in 1854. She was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church. He was again married, in 1859, to Mary Lou Blankensop, a native of Wellsburg, W. Va. Seven children have been given them, four now living—Sallie E., Frank, Josephus and Lucy. Mrs. Ellsberry is a member of the M. E. Church.

N. W. ELLIS, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, was born in Pleasant Township September 27, 1826, the son of Samuel and Sarah Ellis, both of English descent and pioneers of this township. His education is what the common schools afforded; his occupation is farming and dealing in tobacco. Mr. Ellis has traveled extensively through the West, and at one time owned a mill in Kansas, which was destroyed by fire in

1879 at a loss to him of $5,000. He is the possessor of 130 acres of well-improved land in the southern part of the township, and in his business transactions has been successful. In 1849, he was married to Elizabeth Jane Frost, who died in 1865. By this marriage he had four children - Samantha B. (wife of W. A. Thomas), Emma Ann, Allie J. and Charlie. Mr. Ellis was a second time married to a daughter of Nehemiah and Sarah (Barr) Matthews, who are natives of the Sunny South. Mr. Matthews was of English extraction, his wife of German.

W. W. ELLSBERRY, Georgetown, a prominent, practicing physician of George town, was born in Scott Township, Brown County, December 18, 1832. He is a son of E. M. Ellsberry, a well-known regular physician of Brown County for over fifty years. He died at New Hope, in this county, November 25, 1854. Dr. Ellsberry's mother was Eunice Morris, a daughter of John Morris, of Clermont County, Ohio, who was among the first to settle on the bottom land of the Little Miami River, and was subsequently Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Clemont County. Mrs. Ellsberry was also a niece of Thomas Morris, who was a cotemporary of Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Benton, in the United States Senate, and who introduced to first abolition resolution in that learned body. He was also the law precepter of Hon. Thomas L. Hamer, so well known in the early history of Brown County. Mrs. Ellsberry departed this life in August, 1876. She was the mother of nine children, eight reaching maturity, and three of whom yet survive—our subject, Elizabeth (wife of A. J. Beaman, of New Hope), and B. F. Ellsberry (a merchant of Ironton, Ohio). The subject of this notice was reared a "a farmer's boy," obtaining a fair literary education in the public schools of Brown County, and a private school at Batavia, Clermont Co., Ohio. When eighteen years of age, he commenced the study of medicine with his father, who died while our subject was attending his first course of lectures at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. He subsequently graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College, and, in 1875, from the Ohio Medical College. Dr. Ellsberry first commenced his practice at New Hope, where he remained eleven years; he then removed to Georgetown; he has always been a sound Democrat, and, in 1862, was elected Auditor of Brown County, serving a term of two years; he then went to Russellville, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession five years. In 1871, he removed again to Georgetown, where he has since resided. Dr. Ellsberry is a member of the Brown County Academy of Medicine, State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was formerly connected with I. O. O. F. fraternity, and is an active member of the Masonic order. Dr. Ellsberry was married, in 1856, to Helen M. Porter, a native of this county. Six children have been given them; four living—Clara M. is the elder. She attended a course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and subsequently visited a hospital in Boston, Mass. She is a practicing physician of Cincinnati, a member of the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati, and Vice President of the Obstetrical Society of that city. The other children are John E., M. J., and a little daughter, named Frank. Harriett died of consumption in November, 1879, and a little son in infancy. Mrs. Ellsberry departed this life in 1872, mourned by a large number of friends and acquaintances.

DR. S. P. EVANS, Georgetown, was born in Jackson Township, Brown County, March 23, 1823. His father, Samuel Evans, was a native of Monongalia County, Va., who located at Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1811 or 1812. During the first general call for volunteers in the war of 1812, he offered his services, and served six months as a Second Lieutenant, under Capt. Abraham Sheppard, of Huntington Township, this county. In December, 1813, he located on the farm in Jackson Township, where our subject was born. He was there engaged in agricultural pursuits all through life, and died the death of an honored pioneer, March 5, 1864. Dr. Evans' mother was Harriet Wilson, who departed this life November 4, 1855. Our subject is one of a family of eight children, four of whom are living; he passed his boyhood and early manhood days on the old homestead, remaining there till November, 1851, when he married Caroline Smith, a native of Adams County, Ohio. Soon after marriage, he removed to Winchester,

Adams Co., Ohio, where he resided till the fall of 1854; he there studied dentistry, and enjoyed a good practice for over twelve years. In 1864, he removed back to Jackson Township, purchased the home farm of 355 acres, and there resided until June, 1878, when he removed to Georgetown. In the fall of 1880, he purchased his present property, where himself and wife intend to pass the remainder of life. In his agricultural operations and the practice of his profession, Dr. Evans has been moderately successful, and accumulated enough to live in peace and comfort. He was an original member and organizer of the Christian Union Church of Jackson Township, and has since been connected with that denomination. Mrs. Evans is also a member of that church. They have two children—Worth R., an attorney at law, of Georgetown, and E. W., studying medicine with his father.

DUNCAN EVANS, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, was born in 1826, and raised in Pleasant Township, this county. His father, John B. Evans, was born in Kentucky in 1800, and in 1801 came with his parents to this township, settling four miles south of Georgetown, where he was raised and spent his life as a farmer. John B. was married, in 1823, to Sarah Moore, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Jonathan Moore, who emigrated to Brown County in 1805. Of their ten children seven are now living, five in Pleasant Township, one in Lewis Township, and one a physician in Colorado. Duncan is living on the old place; he learned the blacksmith trade in early life, and worked at it six years. In 1850, he was married to Mary A. Martin, a native of Brown County. She was born in 1832, and is a daughter of Samuel Martin. They have had eleven children, of whom the following survive: Emma F. (wife of J. J. Warner), Louella, Charlie, Sallie, Mollie and Jennie D.

D. W. C. EVANS, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Pleasant Township, on the farm he now occupies, one mile south of Georgetown, December 5, 1830. His father, Elijah Evans, was born in Pennsylvania. His mother, Lucinda (Curry) Evans, was a native of Rockingham County, Va. Her father, Robert Curry, emigrated from Virginia to Brown County in 1801, and settled on the 1,000-acre survey of Maj. James Curry, his uncle, from whom he purchased the patent for the land. The subject of this sketch owns 130 acres of this tract, and lives here with his sister. He was the ninth of a family of ten children—William (deceased, who was a farmer), Phebe (deceased, who was the wife of W. McClure), Robert (deceased), Sarah (wife of James Henderson, of Hamilton County), Jemima, Elizabeth, Albert G. (deceased), Mary Louisa (wife of R. D. Hewitt), D. W. C. and Judia Ann (wife of William S. Laycock). All the children lived to attain their majority, and all were members of the Christian Church. D. W. C. has made farming the business of his life, and is greatly attached to it. He takes pride in keeping about him good horses. His political principles are Democratic.

DR. ENOS B. FEE, ex-Treasurer of Brown County, Georgetown, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, October 4, 1817. His father, Elisha Fee, was probably a native of Virginia, and in early life resided in Pennsylvania and Kentucky. He removed to Ohio about the date of the first settlement in what is now Brown County, locating in Adams County, and subsequently in Clermont County, where he died in the fall of 1828. He was a farmer and miller through life. He was a Major in an American regiment at the siege of Fort Meigs. Dr. Fee's mother was Nancy Brown, a native of Pennsylvania. Her father was a member of Braddock's command, in the French and Indian war, and when Braddock was ambushed near Fort Du Queens, was shot through the thigh by a musket ball. He immediately sought the friendly shelter of a log lying near, and by crawling partly under the same, caused the victorious savage to overlook him. He lay in this position for six days, suffering the indescribable pangs of hunger and thirst, and the tortures of a shattered and bleeding limb. On the third day, he caught a rattlesnake, skinned him, and eagerly devoured the raw flesh. On the sixth day, he caught a loose horse, dragged himself to a friendly stump, mounted, and rode to the fort, where he was joyfully received, and his wounds kindly cared for. Mrs. Fee departed this life in the spring of 1828. Dr. Fee is the sixth child and fourth son of a family of eight children, himself being the only survivor. He was reared on

a farm in Clermont County, receiving the educational advantages afforded by the schools of that day. When eighteen years of age, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Fee, of Williamsburg, in that county, remaining with him nearly four years. He subsequently graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and first commenced the practice of his profession at New Hope, in Scott Township, of this county. Since that time, Dr. Fee has devoted almost his entire time to his practice, and is well known and esteemed throughout the entire county. Politically, his views have always been Democratic, and, in 1849, he represented Brown County in the Ohio Legislature, serving a term of two years. He was re-elected, and served in the same capacity during the winter of 1862–63. In 1869, Dr. Fee removed to Georgetown, where he has since resided. In October, 1878, Dr. Fee was elected County Treasurer, the office being unsolicited by him. In 1880, he was re-elected. In the practice of his chosen profession, Dr. Fee has always borne a high position among the physicians of the State. He was appointed, in company with Drs. Ackley, Woods, Smith and Messrs. Cist and Gilliland, to locate and build the Ohio Asylums for the Insane at Newburg and Dayton, and subsequently with Drs. Ackley and Woods, was appointed to finish and superintend the Asylums. These appointments were made him by Govs. Wood and Medill. Dr. Fee served but a short time while on the latter commission, and then tendered his resignation. He is an active member of the Brown County Academy of Medicine and of Georgetown Lodge, No. 72 (Masonic). Dr. Fee was united in marriage October 3, 1850, to Amanda Blair, a native of Maysville, Mason Co., Ky., and reared and educated at Lawrenceville, Ill. They have seven children—Lillie, Charlie, Addie, Robert, Lucian, Mary and Willie. Mrs. Fee is a consistent member of the M. E. Church. Dr. Fee's health has been quite poorly for some time, and his professional and official duties have been carried on by mere force of will, resolving not to give up active labor till actually compelled so to do.

CHARLES B. FEE, Georgetown, attorney at law and ex-Mayor of Georgetown, was born in Scott Township, Brown County, Ohio, August 15, 1853. He is a son of Dr. E. B. Fee, Treasurer of Brown County, and a practicing physician in the county for the past forty years. Mr. Fee's mother was Amanda Blair; both parents are living. Mr. Fee resided on the old homestead in Scott Township till he was sixteen years of age, when he removed to Georgetown. He attended college at Augusta, Ky., one year, and was subsequently placed under the instruction of a private tutor at Cincinnati. He taught school in Brown County about one year, during this time read law, finishing his studies with Devore & Thompson. He subsequently attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in 1873. In 1874, he opened a law office in connection with David Thomas, but the firm was discontinued a year later. Mr. Fee then went to Cincinnati, remaining there in the practice of his profession about eighteen months. He then returned to Georgetown and accepted the position of Deputy Treasurer under his father, which position he still holds. He was elected a member of the Village Council in 1879, and the Mayor, J. T. Stevenson, dying three months later, he was elected to fill the vacancy. In 1880, he was re-elected by the people, serving till the spring of 1882. Mr. Fee has met with very fair success in his law practice. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellow and Knights of Pythias Lodges, and has always been a Democrat.

RUFUS L. FITE, of Thompson & Fite, attorney at law, Georgetown, was born near New Hope, Scott Township, this county, August 17, 1848. He is a son of Jefferson Fite, a native of this county, and a farmer and miller by occupation. He now resides in Scott Township. Mr. Fite's mother was Elizabeth Pickering, also a native of this county. Our subject is the elder of seven children, and resided on the home farm until seventeen years of age. He attended the college at Augusta, Ky., for two and a half years, and at twenty years of age attended a course of lectures at the Ohio State and Union Law College, Cleveland, Ohio. He was admitted to practice in the United States Courts June 29, 1870, and September 22, of the same year, to the courts of Ohio. He was a law partner of James P. Kimball, of Georgetown, for about six months, and in May, 1871, became junior member of the law firm of Devore, Thomp-

son & Fite. On January 1, 1876, Mr. Devore retired from the firm, and the two remaining partners enjoy a very fair practice. Mr. Fite is connected with the Knights of Pythias Lodge, and Georgetown Lodge, No. 72 (Masonic), being also a Master Mason. He was married, March 27, 1872, to Hattie L. Power, a native of this county. They have one son, William E. Mrs. Fite is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Fite is an active Democrat.

ALBERT G. FITE, of Campbell & Fite, attorneys at law, Georgetown, was born in Scott Township, Brown Co., Ohio, December 16, 1850. His father is Jefferson Fite, a native of Brown County, and a farmer and miller of Scott Township. Mr. Fite's mother was Elizabeth Pickering, also a native of Scott Township. Mr. Fite was reared on the homestead farm, and was engaged in farming until 1878. He received a good education in the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, where he attended in 1869–70 and 1871–72. He was married, October 30, 1873, to Flora F., daughter of Hiram and Wilhemina Day, pioneers of Scott Township. After marriage, Mr. Fite engaged in farming in Scott Township till the fall of 1878, when he came to Georgetown and commenced the study of law with Thompson & Fite, the latter a brother. In the fall of 1879, Mr. Fite attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in May, 1880, and was admitted to practice at Columbus a few days later. He remained at Cincinnati till the following fall, when he came to Georgetown and entered into a law partnership with R. E. Campbell. The firm is meeting with good success. Mr. Fite is a true-born Democrat, and in April, 1882, was elected Justice of the Peace of Pleasant Township for a term of three years. In January, 1878, Mr. Fite suffered the loss of his estimable wife, leaving to his care two sons, Lucian, born August 10, 1875, and George, born July 24, 1877. He was again married, September 5, 1881, to Mary E. Armstrong, a native of Georgetown. Mrs. Fite (deceased) was a member of the M. E. Church, as is the present wife.

JOSIAH FROST (deceased), was born in Brown County June 10, 1809, the son of James and Elizabeth (Burgett) Frost. His father was of English ancestry, his mother of German. His education was received in the subscription schools of his neighborhood, and for a few months in early life he taught school. His principal business, however, was farming and trading. He began life a poor boy, but accumulated a goodly share of property, though in his business transactions he did not escape reverses. He resided in Ripley several years, and while there erected one of its finest residences. He dealt in all kinds of produce, quite extensively in tobacco, but his greatest success was accomplished on the farm. Margaret L. Armstrong, a native of this State, of German and Irish extraction, born December 16, 1813, became his wife June 17, 1830. Their family consisted of five children—Elizabeth, wife of Noah W. Ellis, of this township, and mother of four children; Cynthia, deceased; James, a boatman, married, and owner of a steamboat; Mary A., wife of Mr. Heizer, and mother of three children; and William E., deceased. Mr. Frost died in 1880. He was a consistent member of the Christian Church for fifty years, a Deacon of the church, and an unwearied Sabbath School worker. His widow is a member of the same church, and resides on the farm two miles south of Georgetown, where she expects to spend the remainder of her life in peaceful retirement, and in the company of her granddaughter, Miss Allie Ellis.

W. B. FROST, farmer, P. O. Georgetown. Mr. Frost was born in Union Township, this county, July 20, 1818, the son of James and Elizabeth (Burgett) Frost. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and Irish descent; his mother was of German extraction. His education was received in the rude, old-fashioned country schools, that then prevailed and farming became his life vocation. His success in it is vouchsafed by the fact that he now owns a good farm of 208 acres. He wedded Sarah Mitchell, a daughter of James Mitchell. Their only child, James B., is now a prominent farmer of this township. Mrs. Frost died in 1832. Mr. Frost married, in 1851, the sister of his former wife, and seven children have blessed the union; only three of them are now living—Ella B., residing in Union Township, John B. and Ellen J.

THOMAS WINSLOW GORDON, M. D., Georgetown, was born at Warren,

Trumbull Co., Ohio, September 23, 1819. He was the oldest child in a family of thirteen children, whose parents were Robert and Susanna Bacon (Winslow) Gordon. Robert Gordon was a native of Washington County, Penn., and came with his father's family, when in his fourth year, to the "Northwestern Territory." He was partially educated as a physician, but followed mechanical pursuits through life, and became prominent as a master mechanic. His demise occurred February 12, 1872. Thomas Gordon, the grandfather of Dr. Gordon, a native of Scotland, was an early pioneer in the West, settling in what is now Poland Township, Mahoning County, Ohio, in November, 1799. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a native of the town of Naples, N. Y., her father, Seth Winslow, having removed from Massachussetts just before her birth. She was descended in a direct line from Edward Winslow, one of the immortal Pilgrims, who crossed the Atlantic in the Mayflower. The various members of her family were intimately identified with the Revolutionary struggle and active and useful participants therein. She died, in 1849, in Warren, Ohio. The early education of Thomas W. was received in the common schools and at Warren Academy. His more advanced, literary and scientific education was obtained by his own untiring, individual efforts and from private tutors, noted for their scholastic attainments. During vacations, he assisted his father in the manufacture of brick and in building. In his fourteenth year, he began the study of anatomy and physiology under the guidance of Dr. Sylvanus Seely, of Warren, Ohio. Subsequently, for a period of almost ten years, he pursued the study of the various departments of medicine conjointly with sciences and languages. In this time he traveled through the West, investigating the nature and peculiarities of disease, prevalent in the regions visited. He frequently found difficulty—being quite young—in obtaining the permission of physicians to visit their patients. He therefore commenced operating for "club foot," "strabismus," removal of tumors, etc., and from that time forward had all the opportunities he desired to carry on his self-imposed investigations. The last two years of his student life were spent in the office of D. B. Woods, M. D., of Warren, Ohio. When almost exhausted with the more severe or abstruse studies of his profession, he used to take his botany and proceed to the forests and there investigate the laws of that science as a recreation. In the summer and autumn of 1844, he attended a preliminary course of lectures at the Willoughby University, and during the regular sessions of 1844, '45 and '46 attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, where he graduated with honors, in 1846—having passed an examination by the faculty the year previous—and received from it a certificate of qualification to practice his profession. He began the active practice of medicine in Bazetta, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he remained until 1850. He then removed to Georgetown, where he has since resided, continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, when not absent fulfilling the various duties devolving on him as a professor in a medical college and a surgeon in the army. He took an irregular course of law, reading under the supervision of Hon. John J. Crowell, of Warren, now of Cleveland, Ohio, before leaving the North. After his removal to Georgetown, he read law regularly for more than two years, devoting all his spare time to its study, under instructions from John G. Marshall, Esq., and holds a certificate of qualification, dated January 7, 1854. Not intending to practice law as a profession, he never applied for admission to the bar. In 1853, he became a member of the American Medical Association, and in 1856 was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Etiology and Pathology of Epidemic Cholera by that association. In the autumn of 1854 and the following winter and spring, he edited the *Independent American*, a weekly literary and political newspaper published at Georgetown. In 1857–58, he was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and in 1858–59–60 Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. In the war of the rebellion, he was Surgeon of the Ninety seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in that capacity, and as a Brigade Surgeon, from August, 1862, until June, 1864, when he was obliged to resign his commission on account of disability arising from a wound received in the memorable battle of Missionary Ridge, fought November 25, 1863. He was appointed United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions in November, 1862, which

position he continues to hold. He has delivered several popular lectures, which have been highly extolled, especially his lecture on the "Miracles of Man." He has written many articles on literary and scientific subjects, which have been published in various papers and magazines. Over various *nom de plumes*, chiefly that of Orion, he has published many poems. He was for several years President of a literary club formed by writers of Brown and Clermont Counties, called the "Poetical Union." He was a member of the first Meteorological Society formed in the West, if not the first in the United States, and was made its temporary chairman. He was the first President of the Brown County Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Seismological Society of Japan. He has contributed many articles of acknowledged ability to prominent medical journals. His essays, read before the Ohio State Medical Society on "Cholera," "Scarlatina," etc., deserve special mention, as reports of very careful investigation. In 1874, he was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket, in the district composed of the counties of Ross, Pike, Highland, Adams and Brown, one of the strongest Democratic districts in the State, making a gain on the Republican State ticket, when all other districts lost ground. He has always evinced an earnest interest in the political questions and movements of the day, and cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison. Religiously, his views are liberal, and not hedged about by the doctrines of any particular creed, but he is a firm believer in an All-wise Supreme Being. He was married, November 14, 1836, to Minerva Elvira Scoville, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, whose decease occurred December 20, 1869. By her he had eight children. His eldest son, S. C. Gordon, M. D., was a surgeon during the war. He was again married, November 14, 1872, to Elizabeth Norman Dugan, a native of Brown County.

G. W. HANSELMAN, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 5, 1832. He is a son of John and Christina (Hartso) Hanselman, natives of Germany. They came to America in 1813, locating at Cincinnati. In 1832, they came to Brown County, and settled on a farm in Franklin Township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living—all residing in Brown County. Mr. Hanselman was reared on a farm, and has always retained a desire for agricultural pursuits; he received two months' schooling in early life, but has put his time to practical things, and now owns a farm of fifty-seven and three-quarter acres, mostly under cultivation. Mr. Hanselman was reared in the belief of the Lutheran Church, and politically is Democratic. He was married, in 1855 to Margaret, daughter of John and Oriter (Rice) Lucas, a native of Brown County. They have eight children living—Charles, a carpenter, married and residing in Higginsport; John, a resident of California; Joseph, a farmer of Pleasant Township; Washington, Emma, Albert, Ruth Ella and Maggie. Mrs. Hanselman is a member of the Christian Church.

GEORGE W. HARDING, of Moore & Harding, attorneys at law, Georgetown, was born at Ripley, Brown Co., Ohio, November 22, 1847. His grandfather, William Harding, was an Englishman, but during the war of 1812 fought in the American army; he was a farmer and brickmason. James S. Harding, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia in January, 1813; he accompanied his parents to Brown County, where he grew to manhood; he has been engaged in various kinds of business, and is now residing at Ripley, in his seventieth year. Mr. Harding's mother was Levina Frazier, a native of Pennsylvania. She was the mother of nine children, eight of whom are living. Our subject was the sixth child, and only son, and resided in Highland County from 1855 till 1860; he received a liberal education in the Ripley Public Schools. In 1862, he commenced working on a farm, and was subsequently a dry goods clerk for three years. In December, 1868, he came to Georgetown, and was Deputy under David Tarbell, Probate Judge of Brown County, for over one year. During this time he read law, and finished his studies with W. H. Sly, of Ripley; he was admitted to the bar September 20, 1871, and soon after opened an office at Aberdeen, where he remained till 1874. On November 22 of that year, he went to Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, and formed a law partnership with Henry A. Sheppard, now

compiling the history of Ohio. In June, 1875, he went to Ripley, and, in October, 1879, came to Georgetown. On November 3, 1879, he formed a partnership with A. E. and John R. Moore, under the firm name of Moore, Harding & Moore. Since November, 1881, the firm has been Moore & Harding, and the firm has met with good success. Mr. Harding is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, at Ripley, and politically has always been Democratic. He was married, June 30, 1873, to Emma E. Simpson, a native of Adams County, Ohio. They have two children—Mary L. and William G. Mrs. Harding is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ADAM HAUCK, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, residing on the Straight Creek and Heizer Ford Pike, was born in Pleasant Township September 15, 1839. His parents are Francis and Elizabeth (Bauer) Hauck, natives of Germany. They settled on a farm in Brown County about forty-five years ago, but now reside in Georgetown. Six of their children are living. Mr. Hauck is seventy-eight years of age, and his wife seventy-four. The subject of this sketch was reared on the old homestead, and received a fair education; he has been a farmer through life, with the exception of the years 1861–62, when he engaged in buying and shipping cattle. Mr. Hauck has been moderately successful in his farming operations, and owns a farm of sixty acres, all under cultivation. Mr. Hauck was married, in 1859, to Elizabeth Bauer, a native of Brown County. They have eight children—Elizabeth (wife of Charles Sturm), Laura B., Anna M., Katie, Adda L., Maggie, Albert Lee and Clara Etta. Mr. and Mrs. Hauck are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in which the former has been Deacon and Trustee. Politically, he is a strong Democrat.

WILLIAM HEIZER, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, was born in Pleasant Township, Brown Co., Ohio, March 28, 1833. He is the son of Jesse and Catharine (Drake) Heizer. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Ohio. His father was of German, his mother of English descent. By occupation, he is a farmer, which business he has followed all his life. He is the owner of 100 acres of land in this township. He has worked hard, and made most of his property by his own exertions. In 1875, he met with a sad accident. By the falling of a tree, he lost his left arm. But he runs his farm himself, and with success. He is a Democrat in his political views, but does not allow politics to deter him from voting for the man that he thinks is the best fitted for the place. He has been twice married, first to Eliza J. Abbott, a daughter of Charles Abbott. She was a native of Brown County. They had one child, Eva A., now the wife of Cornelius Wood. Mrs. Heizer died in 1861, and in 1866 he married Rhoda Winters, a native of Clermont County, Ohio. Their union has been blessed with a family of five children—Clara Belle, Emma Elzina, Levi T., Charles F. and Carrie Dell.

J. P. HELBLING, Sheriff of Brown County, Georgetown, was born in Union Township November 26, 1838. His father, Joseph Helbling, was a native of Bavaria, and a brewer by trade. He was engaged in that business in his native land, but thinking to better his condition, in 1832, he came to America. He subsequently located at Ripley, and was the first brewer in Brown County. He followed this business for many years, and only retired on account of old age. He died at Ripley, April 20, 1882, in the eighty-third year of his age. Mr. Helbling's mother was Margaret Fichter, also a native of Bavaria. She departed this life in 1878. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Helbling, six of whom are living. J. P. is the fifth child and third son, and was reared in Ripley, receiving a good English education in the public schools of that place, and in early life assisted his father in the brewing business. He subsequently engaged in the butcher trade with Henry Koewler, under the firm name of Helbling & Koewler, which business has proved quite profitable to the present time. Mr. Helbling has always been an earnest and outspoken Democrat, and in 1880 was nominated and subsequently elected by that party to his present position. Since assuming the duties of his new office, Mr. Helbling has made many warm personal friends among the people, irrespective of party, and no man in Brown County enjoys a higher reputation for integrity and good business qualifications. He is still engaged in his former business, which yields him a good annual sum, in addition to his official salary. Mr.

Helbling was married, in 1861, to Louisa Rubenaker, a native of Baden. Of the ten children sent to these parents, six are living—Joseph W. (Deputy Sheriff), J. P., Jr., Edward, George, Frances and Marion. Mr. and Mrs. Helbling are members of the Catholic Church.

ROBERT H. HIGGINS, Georgetown. There is no family in Brown County whose official relations to the county stand out with such prominence as those of the Higgins family. Col. Robert Higgins was a native of Virginia, and the owner of a large plantation on the South Branch of the Potomac River. He was a large dealer in cattle, driving them to the different Eastern markets. An incident is related of him: While participating in his periodical drives, he chanced to stop at a hotel, where he found a Guinea negro, strangely tatooed, chained to a pillar of the front porch. The owner wanted to sell the negro, and the price asked was $40. Col. Higgins examined the negro, found him perfect, in regard to physical condition, and asked the negro if he would like to become a laborer on his plantation. After surveying the Colonel from head to foot, the negro replied that, believing from his appearance, the Colonel was a humane and just master, he would be willing to enter his service. The Colonel immediately purchased the negro, who was of immense proportions, rather inclined to be vicious, and told him to assist in the drive. The negro did as requested, and after the Colonel had removed his chains, accompanied him home. He became a faithful servant. About this time the Revolutionary war commenced, and the Colonel became a Captain in the Virginia Volunteers of the Continental Line. Upon leaving home, he put the plantation and its inhabitants in the care of "Old Jack," his new purchase, and started for the war. During the battle of Germantown, he was captured by the British, and confined on Long Island, New York Harbor, where he was kept imprisoned for three years and nine months. At the expiration of this time, the Colonel returned home, and found that "Old Jack" had made an excellent manager and overseer. The plantation and buildings were in good shape, the crops large and well housed, and the servants in good condition. Also, during his absence, the Colonel's wife had died, and "Old Jack" was caring for the motherless children as only a beloved servant can. Col. Higgins subsequently removed to Kentucky, where he married Mary Jolliffe, a native of Winchester, Va., and where "Old Jack" proved his faithfulness till his death. The Colonel was possessor of a land grant in the present Brown County, and in 1798 settled on the present site of Higginsport, which place was named after him. "He was the only officer in Virginia who settled and occupied his own land grant in the State of Ohio." (So says a good authority.) Col. Higgins resided at Higginsport until a few years before his death, when he removed to Georgetown, and there died in 1825. He left three children by his second wife—John J., Robert V. and Lydia. He had eight children by his first wife, but none of them settled in Brown County. Mrs. Higgins departed this life in 1866 or 1867. John J. Higgins, their eldest son, was born on the site of Higginsport, and there reared. He attended school at Augusta, Ky., and subsequently read law at Georgetown, where he located in 1822. He practiced his profession awhile, and afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1838, he was elected Sheriff of Brown County, and served two terms. He then removed to a farm in Clark Township, but in 1845 was chosen to represent Brown County in the State Legislature. In 1851, he was elected the first Probate Judge, under the new State Constitution, and died at Georgetown in 1857. He married Martha C. Heterick, of Winchester, Va. Mrs. Higgins died in July, 1880. Capt. Robert H. Higgins, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest of eleven children, seven of whom are living. He was reared in Georgetown, and in 1848–49 was an attendant at Hillsboro Academy. After leaving college, he read law with David G. Devore, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1854. The same year, he accompanied a friend to Kansas, where he soon after was appointed Clerk of the Territory of Kansas, under Gov. Reeder. He served in this position eighteen months, and then resigned. He returned to Georgetown, and opened a law office for practice. In 1857, he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of Brown County, and re-elected in 1860. In 1861, he raised Company D, of the Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was elected Captain, and accompanied them to the

field. He served three years and one month in this position; was in command of the Regiment in East Tennessee, and the Atlanta campaign, and was honorably discharged November 1, 1864. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1866 was again elected Clerk of Common Pleas Court; re-elected successively in 1869 and 1872, and subsequently served as a clerk in the Adjutant General's office, of Ohio, assisting in compiling the list of volunteer soldiers from Ohio to the late war, for publication. In 1881–82, he was book-keeper for a large firm in Cincinnati. Capt. Higgins is a member of the Odd Fellow and Masonic fraternities, and connected with Cincinnati Commandery, Knights Templars. He was married September 14, 1858, to M. B. M. Buckner, a native of Georgetown, and daughter of Philip J. Buckner, a prominent physician of Brown County. Mrs. Higgins' mother was Sophia Hewitt, a native of Uniontown, Penn., born at the foot of the "Laurel Hills." Eight children have been given Captain and Mrs. Higgins, six of whom survive—Henry B., Robert H., Laura B., M. Bessie, Beatrice and Sophia. Willie T. and Blanche are deceased. Mrs. Higgins is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She was educated at the Ohio Female College, of College Hill, and finished her studies at the Wesleyan Female College of Cincinnati, under the tuition of the eminent Prof. E. B. Wilbur.

HENRY B. HIGGINS, oldest child and son of Capt. Robert H. Higgins, was born in Georgetown August 30, 1859. He grew to manhood in his native village, and received a good education in its public schools. In 1875, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas by his father, and the latter's successor, John Lafabre, retained him. In the spring of 1882, he was re-appointed by C. C. Blair, the present Clerk. Mr. Higgins is a promising young man, and an active member of the Democratic party. In April, 1882, he was elected Village Clerk, which position he also holds. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

SIMON HUEY, farmer and blacksmith, P. O. Georgetown, born in Fayette County, Penn., August 27, 1810, the son of George and Margaret Huey. They were natives of the Keystone State, of Irish and German descent. He learned the blacksmith trade, and has followed it all his life. In 1838, he moved to Brown County. In connection with his trade, he has carried on farming for a few years, and owns 104 acres of good land. Mr. Huey has twice entered the connubial state, but both his consorts are deceased. He has three children—George, Margaret (wife of Perry Dye, of this township), and James A. Mr. Huey is a member of the Christian Union Church. His politics are Democratic, but he does not hesitate to vote for the man he regards best, irrespective of his party affiliations. He is a man of strong will-power, and boldly advocates what he deems right. To his family he is kind and indulgent, to his fellow-man generous, and to the needy liberal. During his long residence in Brown County he has made many warm friends and few enemies, and none of his neighbors can say aught against him.

W. J. JACOBS, Auditor of Brown County, Georgetown, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, October 8, 1846. His father was Alfred Jacobs, a life resident of Brown County, and a farmer by occupation. He married Rebecca Ellis, who departed this life January 16, 1853, aged twenty-eight years and eight months. He was subsequently joined in marriage to America Ellsberry, who is also deceased. His present wife was Amanda Wrastler. Three sons and three daughters were born to the first union, two sons and two daughters to the second one, and five children to the present union. Of these, eleven are now living. The subject of this notice was reared on the home farm, attending the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, where he took a six months' business course. He was book-keeper in a woolen mill in Clermont County during 1869, and in the Georgetown Woolen Mills for three years. From May, 1874, to January, 1878, he was employed as clerk in the grocery of Adam Stephen. In the latter month, he was appointed Deputy to E. E. Roney, Auditor of Brown County, which position he acceptably filled till October, 1880, when he was elected Auditor on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Jacobs is a member of Confidence Lodge, No. 307, I. O. O. F. He was married, January 2, 1877, to Lucy, daughter of N. A. Watterman, of Pleasant Township. They have two children—Anna and Nellie. Mrs. Jacobs is a member of the New Light Church.

CAPT. F. R. KAUTZ, farmer, P. O. Higginsport. Prominent among the enterprising farmers of Pleasant Township is Capt. F. R. Kautz. He was born in Baltimore, Md., November 6, 1829. He is the son of George and Doratha (Lalwing) Kautz. His parents were natives of Germany, and emigrated to America two years before our subject was born. He is the second of a family of six children, and had four brothers and one sister. The boys of the family were all of a military turn. His oldest brother is Maj. Gen. A. V. Kautz, of the regular service. He is a graduate of West Point. George, another brother, was in the war of 1861 as a volunteer from Illinois. Albert, the youngest, is a commissioned officer in the naval service. Capt. Kautz, in 1862, volunteered in the Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry, Company G. He raised the Company, was elected Captain, and was discharged in 1864 at the expiration of his term of service. F. R. Kautz received a common school education in Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio. He began traveling in 1850, going to California. He also was through Oregon and Washington Territory, and returned in 1859. The same year, he was married to Lucinda Hill, a native of Brown County. They have two children—Louisa and Phillip Sheridan. Mrs. Kautz is a member of the Christian Church. In business, Mr. K. has been eminently successful. He is the owner of 163 acres in this township, and a farm in Lewis Township. He is an extensive tobacco raiser, and deals in it somewhat. He is a Republican in politics, and has been for two terms Trustee of Pleasant Township. He does not desire office, but prefers giving his attention to business.

WILLIAM KERR, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, born in Pennsylvania, August 2, 1823, the son of David and Elizabeth (Pangburn) Kerr. His parents were natives of New Jersey and of English descent. Mr. Kerr received a common school education in his native State, and in 1849 married Josephine Lytel, who is also a native of Pennsylvania. Their children, five in number, are Elizabeth (wife of Newton Smith), Martha C. (deceased), David, Margaret and Samuel. In 1859, they emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio and settled in Brown County. Both are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Kerr has made farming his life occupation, and in it has been moderately successful. He is the owner of a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of good land, which he has secured by his own exertions. In politics, he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. KING, deceased, was born near Gettysburg, Adams County, Penn., October 15, 1797, and was the sixth of ten children born to Hugh and Abigail (Voorhees) King. His father was an Ensign in the Revolutionary war, and, being taken prisoner by the British, was kept in confinement about four years. George W. was reared on his father's farm and received a classical education in Gettysburg and Dickinson College. He studied law for a period of three years in Gettysburg; was admitted to the bar in November, 1817, and in the following December moved to Ripley, Ohio, where he commenced the practice of his profession, he and his father-in-law, John S. Wills, being the first resident lawyers of the newly formed county of Brown. In 1818, he was appointed the first Prosecuting Attorney of Brown County, and served in that capacity for eight consecutive years, when he resigned. In 1831, he removed to Georgetown, where he continued to reside until his death. In 1832, he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts of Brown County, and served eight years. He was an able lawyer and a highly respected citizen; in politics, he was a Republican, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1818, he was married to Elizabeth M. Wills, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio; eight children were born to them. He died in September, 1879.

JOHN LAFABRE, Georgetown, Attorney at Law, and ex-Clerk of the Courts of Brown County, was born in Franklin Township September 9, 1830. His father was John Lafabre, who was born in Lower Oxford, 56 miles from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1794. He was a carpenter by trade; and in 1819 located in Ohio. Soon after, he purchased a farm in Franklin Township, this county, between Russellville and Arnheim, when he was engaged in agricultural pursuits till the date of his death—1873. Mr. Lafabre's mother was Elizabeth Thompson, born on the top of South Mountain, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Alexander Thompson, a native of Scotland. Mrs.

Lafabre is still living, and at present resides at Russellville. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lafabre, only two of whom survive—our subject and sister Belle, who resides with her mother at Russellville. The subject of this notice received his early literary education at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, where he remained one year, and subsequently attended school at College Hill, Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he remained two and a half years. He studied law at Dayton for fifteen months, from the fall of 1853, and then attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Law School. He was engaged in the milling business at Ripley for six or seven years, and subsequently "farmed it" for five or six years. In 1875, he was nominated for Clerk of Courts of Brown County, on the Democratic ticket, and was duly elected. In the fall of 1878, he was re-elected, his second term expiring February 9, 1882. Since that time, Mr. Lafabre has been engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Lafabre has always been a Democrat in politics, and in 1856–57, was editor and publisher of the *Brown County Democrat*. Mr. Lafabre is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, at Georgetown, being Master of the former body. He was united in marriage, in 1858, to Sallie A., daughter of George D. Evans, of Georgetown. Three children have been born to them, one of whom survives—Elizabeth, wife of C. H. McKibben. Mr. Lafabre's father never knew a sick day from three years of age, till the time of his death, a period of seventy-seven years. In 1812, he assisted in building, at Pittsburgh, the first steamboat to run on the Ohio River. Mrs. Lafabre is in her eighty-fifth year, and still enjoys good health. Charles H. McKibben, who married Mr. Lafabre's daughter Elizabeth, was born in Lewis Township, December 5, 1853. He is a son of Henry McKibben (deceased), who was an early Clerk of the Courts of Brown County. His mother was Mary J. Young, a sister of W. W. Young. Mr. McKibben was reared and educated in Georgetown, and for twelve years assisted his father in the dry goods business. In 1874, he secured a position in the wholesale dress goods department of John Shillits's mammoth store at Cincinnati, where he remained two years. He then returned to Georgetown, and in 1876 engaged in the grocery business. The date of his marriage was February 2, 1881.

J. H. LAWWILL, of Lawwill & Inskep, grocers, Georgetown, was born in Huntington Township, Brown Co., Ohio, April 17, 1852. His father is J. K. Lawwill, a native of Huntington Township, and a shoemaker by trade; he still resides there. He married Amanda Shelton, also a native of Brown County. Our subject is the fifth child and second son of a family of thirteen children; he was reared in his native township, and, when seventeen years of age, went to Maysville, Ky.; he had obtained a fair literary education in this county, and after locating at Maysville engaged in teaching school. He subsequently clerked a short time, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits, remaining at Maysville six years. In March, 1879, Mr. Lawwill came to Georgetown, moving his stock of goods from the former to the latter place; he immediately commenced business in his new location, and in September, 1880, George Inskep was admitted as a partner in the business. Both members of the firm are young in years, but by strict attention to the wants of their customers, coupled with a large amount of industry and perseverance, have succeeded in building up the largest and most remunerative trade, in their line of goods, in the village. Mr. Lawwill is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, and Republican in politics. He was married, in September, 1874, to Jennie Holmes, a native of Adams County, Ohio. Of their three children, two are living—Gertrude and Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Lawwill are members of the M. E. Church, the former being a tenor singer in the choir.

J. W. LAYCOCK, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Jefferson Township, Brown Co., Ohio, May 25, 1822, son of Levi and Mary (Washburn) Laycock. Levi Laycock is a Virginian, and moved to Jefferson Township in 1798 or 1799; he was under Gen. Hull when he surrendered to the British in 1812, and still lives in Jefferson Township, an honored and respected citizen at the age of eighty-nine years. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a native of this county, and died in 1832. She was distantly related to Senator Washburn. J. W. was raised on his father's farm, and from the age of sixteen years has made his own way in life, and has accumulated a competency to support him in his declining years. For two years, he worked by the

month; he learned the cooper's trade at Cincinnati, and followed it six years. In 1846, he married Elizabeth Shields, daughter of William and Mary (Ramey) Shields. William Shields was a native of Kentucky, and, from 1843 to 1847, was Sheriff of Brown County; his wife, Mary, was a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Laycock have four children living—John W., married and farming in Pleasant Township; Mary K., wife of C. C. Jones, of Clark Township; L. C., a physician, practicing in Highland County, and E. F., at home. All are doing well, and have profited by the habits of industry and strict integrity, which they acquired at home. All the members of this family have united with the Disciples' Church, of which the parents have been members, the father for nearly thirty years and the mother for a longer period. Our subject is, at present, the Superintendent of the Sabbath School of the Disciples' Church at Georgetown, which is in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

ROBERT SCOTT LAYCOCK (deceased) was born in Brown County April 23, 1824, the son of Peter and Sarah (Woostrel) Laycock, both natives of Ohio, and both of English descent. His life was spent in farming, and in his youth he received a good education in the common schools. In 1849, he was joined in marriage with Caroline Waterfield, who was born in Lewis Township in 1827. They had two children—Sarah Ellen (the wife of Columbus Phillips) and Peter W. (a farmer of this township). Mr. Laycock was a member of the M. E. Church, a Democrat, a successful farmer, owning 323 acres of land, and died in 1870. His widow is a member of the Christian Church, and resides in this township. Her farm is operated by Joseph F. Rubenaker, a native of Germany, who, in 1881, married Anna Florence Hubbard, Mrs. Laycock's adopted daughter.

P. W. LAYCOCK, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Brown County December 20, 1851. He is the son of Robert Scott Laycock, and attended the district schools of his neighborhood. He adopted the occupation of his father—farming—and has applied himself to it with energy and enterprise. His farm consists of 127 acres. In politics, he affiliates with the Democracy. His life companion is Mary Evans, daughter of W. J. Evans, of this county. They were married in 1866, and have three children—William Scott, Lottie Florence and Wilber Austin. Mrs. Laycock is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

LEARNER B. LEEDS, editor and printer by trade, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, July 20, 1817, of mixed English and German ancestry, his father's side coming from Leeds, in England, and his mother's side coming from Germany. He was born on a farm, and lived a farmer's life till about seventeen years of age. He knew not what ease or idleness or plenty signified, but was inured to poverty and toil. His means of education were a country school, and two or three months a year thereat. Most of his education was obtained at home of nights and at leisure hours, and his schoolmaster was his own will and determination to acquire an education. In the fall of 1834, he was apprenticed to the printing business to the late Gov. Samuel Medary, who then published the *Ohio Sun* at Batavia. During his apprenticeship, he served as assistant editor, and part of the time, when Mr. Medary was absent at Columbus as Senator, he had the sole control of the paper, both mechanical and editorial. After completing his apprenticeship, he went to Cincinnati, and first worked in the *Daily Gazette* office when the late Charles Hammond was its editor; and afterward he worked in the *Philanthropist* office, edited by the late Gamaliel G. Bailey. In 1840, he purchased the *Ohio Sun* printing office, and soon after changed its name to *Clermont Sun*, which name it still bears. He continued its editor and publisher, with a brief interregnum, until 1864, when he sold out to the late Hon. H. V. Kerr. While living in Batavia, he was frequently elected to local offices, such as the School Board, Town Council, etc., and twice as County Recorder, serving as such for six years. His efforts for his party and political friends have no bounds. While he stood at the editorial helm the Democratic party succeeded uniformly, and was only beaten when a political revolution swept over the country, such as in 1854–55, when Know-Nothingism succeeded by 1700 in the county, and the war demoralized parties in 1861. In 1864, having sold the *Sun*, he purchased the *Southern Ohio Argus* at Georgetown, Ohio, of

John G. Doren. Soon after, he changed the name of the paper to *Brown County News*. In Georgetown, he was often member of the Town Council, and other local positions were conferred upon him. In 1869, he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1871, serving four years as State Senator, representing the Fourth District, composed of Brown and Clermont Counties. While member of the Senate, he never missed a roll-call, and was only absent a part of four days when the Senate was in session, making the best record for punctual attendance of any man who ever occupied a seat in that honorable body. In every position in which he was placed, his highest ambition was to do his full duty. Though not an orator, and never having practiced public speaking, he never failed to carry any measure through the Senate to which he set his mind and efforts to carry. He spoke short and to the point, and his presentation of his measures were plain and simple, and had the effect to make them succeed. He belongs truly to that class denominated self-made men. In 1838, he married Harriet Smith, by whom he had four children, three of whom are still living. In 1860, his wife died. In 1864, he married Miss Rachael A. Millspaugh, of Newtown, Ohio.

COL. D. W. C. LOUDON, Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Georgetown, was born in Georgetown, Ohio, May 29, 1827. He is a son of Gen. James Loudon, prominent citizen of Brown County, now deceased, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Judge Loudon's mother was Elizabeth Chapman. She is still living, in the enjoyment of good health, and resides in Georgetown, an honored and highly esteemed pioneer of Brown County, and a lady of culture and refinement. When five years of age, Judge Loudon accompanied his parents to a farm in Pleasant Township, where he passed his boyhood days. In early life, he attended the district schools of the neighborhood, but a desire for a better education induced him to attend the Ohio University, at Athens, from which he graduated in 1850. In 1846, he enlisted in the First Ohio Regiment Volunteers to the Mexican war, serving one year, and being mustered out as Quartermaster Sergeant. In 1852, he purchased the *Democratic Union*, of Georgetown, of which he was the editor and publisher for two years. He studied law with Lot Smith, of Athens County, Ohio, and David G. Devore, of Georgetown. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio in November, 1851, to the United States Circuit Court in 1860, and the United States Supreme Court in January, 1868. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1861, Judge Loudon assisted in organizing the Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, accompanying it to the field as Lieutenant Colonel. He was subsequently promoted Colonel, and served in the Fifteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. Sherman. He was discharged, on account of disability, in August, 1864; he returned to Georgetown, and resumed his practice. In 1857, he was elected Probate Judge of Brown County, to fill a vacancy; he resigned this position in November, 1858. In the fall of 1881, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Brown County for a term of five years, commencing February 9, 1882. Previous to the war, Judge Loudon was a Democrat, but at that time joined the Union party; he voted with the Republicans till the Greeley campaign of 1872, when he became associated with the Liberal party. Since 1876, he has been a member of the Greenback party; he is connected by membership with the Association of Mexican Veterans, Post of Ohio, and the Society Army of the Tennessee. In his legal practice, Judge Loudon has met with very fair success. He was united in marriage, in April, 1852, to Hannah W. Bowles, a native of Southbridge, Mass. They have five children—Fannie, Betty (wife of John M. Markley, an attorney of Georgetown), James, Anna P. and Julia B. Mrs. Loudon and two older daughters are members of the Presbyterian Church. Judge Loudon is modest and retiring in his manner; a thorough scholar and an earnest student. He is distinguished for his scholarly attainments, and his kindly manners endear him to all who know him.

CAPT. THOMAS J. LOUDON (deceased) was born in Pleasant Township, Brown County, Ohio, November 15, 1839, and died while in the service of his country, September 28, 1863, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. He was the son of General James and Elizabeth Loudon, the seventh of a family of nine children. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and was just attaining manhood when the war of

rebellion opened. He was impetuous and fearless in nature, and in the early days of the great national struggle entered the army and served on the staff of Gen. W. S. Smith; at the time of his death, he held a Captain's commission. His early military experience was had in Virginia, where he participated in the battle of Carnifax Ferry and other engagements. His bold, dashing spirit admirably adapted him to the dangerous duties of the various expeditions which his position required him to make. He at one time was with a train, which was captured some distance out from Memphis, Tenn., plundered, and the soldiers aboard taken prisoners. Capt. Loudon and Capt. Lilley, of Columbus, Ohio, were the only two who eluded their captors and escaped. The former climbed a tree in the adjoining woods and was a spectator of the rifling and burning of the train and baggage, including all his own effects. With the assistance of some friendly negroes, he succeeded in finding his way back to the Union lines. He was drowned in the Mississippi, at Milliken's Bend, at the burning of the steamer Robert Campbell, Jr. Gen. W. S. Smith, in describing the catastrophe of the burning, says: "I looked for Capt. Loudon, my Assistant Adjutant General, confident that he had escaped, as he was an expert swimmer. I knew the noble fellow would be looking for me, but he was nowhere to be found. The last I saw of him, he was standing on the very point of the bow, fully dressed and perfectly cool. He afterward aided all he could in getting planks and staging overboard. To Capt. Rose, who asked him if he could swim, he replied: 'Oh, yes, don't give yourself any trouble on my account.' On inquiry, I learned from an acquaintance of his that he had swam out to the Captain, who was clinging to a trunk to which another man also clung, and endeavored to help him, but found him sinking. The two rolled the trunk, and I presume the Captain was rolled under. May kind Heaven grant him its sweetest rest from the stormy scenes of his brief life. A gallant, noble spirit was his."

V. M. LOUDON, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, was born in Union Township October 14, 1822, and is the son of Charles and Ellen (Sells) Loudon. His father was born in Kentucky, of Scottish parentage, his mother in Pennsylvania, of Dutch parentage. He received no other education than what the common schools afforded, and early turned his attention to boating and farming, and has since usually spent his summers on the farm and his winters on the river. His farm consists of 125 acres, well improved. While boating, he buys and sells plantation supplies in the South. His political faith is in the Democratic party. The year 1845 dates his marriage with Louisa Jordan, the daughter of James Jordan of this county. Their children are Mary F., Lucy (wife of George Gardner, of Higginsport), John, George (now living in Kentucky), Lida (wife of O. P. Waterfield), Frank, Emma, Charles B. and Stella (deceased).

ROBERT LYON (deceased) was born in Pleasant Township in 1803; the son of William and Anna (Brown) Lyon, who were early pioneers of this township, and a sketch of whom is given in the history of Pleasant Township. William Lyon came to this township in 1796. Robert was raised on his father's farm five and one-fourth miles south of Georgetown, attending school in the rude log cabins thereabouts. He selected farming as his occupation, and became an extensive land-holder, at one time owning 921 acres. He died in 1854. In 1841, he married Rachel, daughter of Jesse and Mary (York) Printy. Jesse Printy's father was a native-born Irishman, who served in the Revolutionary war; his (Jesse's) mother was a native of Sweden. Jesse emigrated to Pleasant Township in 1810, and died in 1882 at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. He had seen Pleasant Township converted from a dense wilderness into a prosperous and bounteous country. His wife was a Pennsylvanian by birth. The union of Robert Lyon and Rachel Printy was blessed with a family of six children, four of whom are living. The eldest child, William, was born April 5, 1842, received his education in Pleasant Township and engaged in farming six miles south of Georgetown. His farm is beautifully located on a rise of ground, and from his residence he has a view of the Ohio River for a distance of ten miles. He is a Democrat. He was twice married, first to Evaline Chapman, daughter of Isaac Chapman. By this marriage he has five children—Ada, Lola Robert, Edward and Gillian Mrs.

Lyon died in 1876, and, in 1879, William married Mary, daughter of John Kuntz. One child, Alfred, is the fruit of this union. Robert Lyon's second child, Louis, born in 1845, is the present manager of the old homestead of 310 acres. He received his education at the Western Union College and Military Academy in Whiteside County, Ill. He also attended the Ohio University one year. He was married, in 1868, to the daughter of Rev. J. P. Daugherty, Rachel A., by whom he has one daughter, Jessie. The remaining children of the subject of this sketch are Mary (wife of Capt. Charles D. Thompson, of Georgetown), Dan (deceased), Anna (deceased), and Ruth (wife of U. G. Rees, a Georgetown merchant).

GEORGE LYON, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, was born in Pleasant Township, Brown County, Ohio, September 13, 1826. He was the oldest son of Robert Lyon, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. George was reared on a farm and lived with his father till 25 years old. He received a common school education, and also attended college, at Cincinnati, for a short time. He attended school one term in Georgetown, while Gen. Grant was in school. He says that the General was a bad boy to play "teeter" with; for when Grant would be down, and the other boy up, Grant would get off to see the other fellow "caplunk," as he called it. That might have been fun for Grant, but Esquire Lyon says it was hard on him, for he had received two or three bumps in that way. He has given his attention to farming and is the owner of 97 acres of land. Mr. L. is a Republican in politics. He has served as Justice of the Peace for twenty years in Pleasant Township. He was married, in 1856 or 1857, to Harriet Dillman, a native of Brown County, Ohio, daughter of Conrad Dillman, of German descent. This union has been blessed with a family of six children, all of whom are living—Charles D. (a farmer in Pleasant Township), Anna, Lucy, W. H., Minnie and Emma. W. H. bought a farm of 20 acres, when he was in his seventeenth year. Mr. L. is a kind father and has the good will of all his neighbors.

JOHN MARKLEY, P. O. Georgetown, one of the most prominent retired farmers of Brown County, was born in Maryland January 8, 1803. His father was John Markley, also a native of Maryland, and a saddler by occupation. He removed to Wellsburg, Brooke County, sixteen miles above what is now Wheeling, W. Va., where he resided till his death, in 1828. Mr. Markley's mother was Susan Ridenhour, a native of Hagerstown, Md. She departed this life April 12, 1848. They were the parents of twelve children, the subject of this sketch being the only surviving member of the family. Mr. Markley was reared and educated in West Virginia, and in early life engaged in running a flat-boat from Wellsburg to New Orleans. He remained at this business the greater part of the time for twenty-six years, and on March 1, 1846, he came to Brown County, Ohio. He first located on 353 acres of land in Pleasant Township, one and one-half miles north of Georgetown, where he resided till 1854. He then disposed of his farm, and removed to Georgetown, residing there ten years. He then purchased 299½ acres of land in Pleasant Township, east of Georgetown, where he was engaged in farming till November, 1876. Having possessed enough of this world's goods to pass the remainder of life in peace and quiet, and, believing he had toiled enough in his seventy-six years of active life, Mr. Markley sold his farm and once more removed to Georgetown, where he now resides. He purchased a block of land near the school building, where he has a large and comfortable residence. Since removing to the village, Mr. Markley has dealt largely in real estate, at present owning a good share of village property. He was reared in the doctrine of the "Jacksonian Democrats," and has firmly adhered to the principles promulgatad by that body. Mr. Markley was married in 1853, to Lucy Marshall, who was born December 17, 1828. Eight children were born to this union, seven of whom are living—John M. an (attorney at law, in Georgetown), Susan M. (wife of Frank Swope, a grocer), James H. (in the hardware trade), Albert G. (also in the hardware business), Sarah E., Ida C. and Etta Mr. Markley was reared in the faith of the M. E. Church, and has always been connected with that denomination.

JOHN G MARSHALL deceased) This soldier and lawyer was born in Trumbull County Ohio. May 5 1823 he was the fourth of six children born to John

and Margaret M. (Grant) Marshall, the latter being a sister of Jesse R. Grant, an early pioneer of Clermont County, and father of Gen. U. S. Grant. She was born in Pennsylvania; her husband, John Marshall, was a native of Virginia, who settled in Trumbull County at an early day, and through life followed agricultural pursuits and trading. Our subject was early trained to industry, and from the age of nine until he was fourteen years of age, worked in the tannery of his uncle, Jesse R. Grant; he then entered a printing office, where he learned the mysteries of that art, at which he worked in Ohio and Kentucky until 1845, when he commenced the study of law under Grafton B. White and Hanson L. Penn, at Georgetown. He applied himself to his studies with great assiduity, and on April 1, 1846, having passed the necessary examination, was admitted to the bar. During his first year, his receipts from his professional labor were actually less than $1; but his practice increased and he continued to reside in Georgetown until his death, being constantly occupied with his professional duties, except when in the service of his country as a soldier in the field. In June, 1847, he joined the Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and accompanied that command to Mexico, where he was an active participant in numerous skirmishes and minor engagements. Shortly after his enlistment, he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in Company G. He served about thirteen months, until the close of the war. In 1862, he was commissioned Colonel of the Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, after serving about three months with his command in Kentucky, he resigned and returning to Georgetown, resumed the duties of his profession. He was Prosecuting Attorney of the county for two years, and a member of the Lower House of the Legislature for a like period. As a general rule, he neither sought nor accepted public offices of a political or partisan nature. He was a Whig until the disintegration of that party, after which he co-operated with the Democratic party. He was enthusiastic in his admiration of, and in his friendship for, Stephen A. Douglas. He was agreeable, affable and courteous in manner, and of unimpeachable honesty and integrity. He was married in 1849 to Ann B. White, sister of Hon. Chilton A. White. She died in 1863, and in 1864 he married Amanda Jenkins, a native of this county. He died April 28, 1878.

PATRICK McGROARTY, attorney at law, Georgetown, was born in Ireland June 21, 1824. In 1831, he emigrated with his parents, Neil and Catherine (Bonner) McGroarty, to America, coming directly to Cincinnati. Remaining there only a short time, Neil McGroarty moved his family to the farm on which Fayetteville, in Perry Township, this county, now stands. In 1835, he returned to Cincinnati, and was a contractor in the construction of turnpikes and the Little Miami Railroad until his death in 1839. His widow, Catherine, still resides in Cincinnati. Patrick attended school there, and completed his education at St. Mary's College, Lebanon, Ky., graduating in 1841; he then entered the law office of Timothy Walker, of Cincinnati, and pursued the study of law. In 1845, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court, sitting at Urbana. He began practice in Cincinnati, and in 1848 moved to Georgetown. During the winter of 1848–49, he reported the debates and proceedings of the Lower House of the State Legislature for the *Ohio Statesman*, and, at the same time, reported for the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, being the first regular correspondent for the latter from the State capital. At the close of the session, he returned to Georgetown, but the same year he removed to Cincinnati, where he continued in the practice of law until 1863, when he moved again to Georgetown, and has been engaged in his profession at this place since. While at Cincinnati, he was Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton County two years. During his term, he prosecuted the Nancy Ferrer murder case, in which ex-President Hayes appeared for the defense. He was also City Solicitor. At the Democratic primary, he won the nomination over E. A. Ferguson, who built the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and at the election defeated the Whig candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes. He is the oldest of eight children. In the order of their ages, his brothers and sisters are Mary Ann (deceased, who was the wife of Dr. D. A. Doniphan, of Tensas Parish, La.), Susan (now Sister Julia, Superior of the Convent of Notre Dame, Philadelphia), Stephen (a General in the late war, who was elected Clerk

of Hamilton County, but died before entering upon his duties from the effects of a wound received in service), Letitia (deceased), William (a Captain in the late war, killed at the battle of Wausatchie, on Kenesaw Mountain), John G. (accidentally killed at the Neil House, Columbus, Ohio), and Ellen (wife of R. C. Rogers, of Cincinnati). The subject of this sketch was married, October 29, 1850, to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Philip J. Buckner, an eminent physician of Georgetown, afterward of Cincinnati. They have four children—Charles N., Stephen, William and Alma (wife of I. L. Ronsheim, of Georgetown). Charles N. became editor of the Augusta (Ky) *Chronicle* in April, 1874, and conducted the paper nearly two years. In April, 1877, he purchased the Georgetown *Sentinel*, and has been its editor and proprietor since. He was married, October 6, 1874, to Evangeline, daughter of the late Dr. T. M. Tweed. They have two living children—Catherine Elizabeth and Lucina Frances.

IRVING McKIBBEN (deceased) was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1818. His father died when he was quite young and he grew up under the kind care and attention of his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Linn, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. McKibben was reared at Augusta, Ky., where he resided till twenty years of age. His mother then removed to Feesburg, in Lewis Township, this county, where our subject soon after engaged in the dry goods trade. While living in this village, he became a member of the Know-Nothing party, and by them was elected Clerk of Brown County. He served three years in this position, and at the expiration of his term of office engaged in the dry goods business at Georgetown. He was a well known and prosperous merchant of Georgetown for many years. He was a Republican in politics, and in the latter part of his life was Postmaster of the village. He departed this life in June, 1879, and was tenderly laid at rest by a large concourse of sympathizing friends and acquaintances. He married Mary J., sister of W. W. Young, of Georgetown. Nine children were born to this union; seven are living. George L., the fifth child and third son, was born near Feesburg June 7, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of Brown County, and at Miami University, Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio. During his attendance at the latter institution, he made a specialty of civil engineering and on January 1, 1882, was appointed by Judge David Tarbell as Surveyor of Brown County for a term of three years. Mr. McKibben is Democratic in politics. He resides with his mother in Georgetown.

JAMES M. McMICHAEL, farmer, P. O. Higginsport. He was born in Mason County, Ky., November 17, 1823, and is the son of William and Agnes (Kerr) McMichael His father's nativity was in Ireland; his mother was born in Pennsylvania, but of Irish ancestry. The common schools of Ohio and Kentucky afforded him his education. His father removed to this county in 1839, and James M. has pursued the farmer's calling since, and now owns a pleasant little farm. He is a Democrat, and his wife a Methodist. Mr. and Mrs. McMichael were married on New Year's Day, 1857. Her maiden name was Hannah Staton. She was a native Kentuckian, of English extraction. Their four children are all living and are named Martha Ann, Mary E., William and Eliza.

L. B. MILES, M. D., D. D. S., one of Georgetown's most enterprising citizens, was born at Baltimore, Md., July 26, 1832, of Scotch and Welsh parentage. His ancestors and many relatives have been participants in the several struggles of our country, usually in high military positions. His grandfather, Aquilla Miles, was a Colonel through the war for American Independence. His father, Aquilla Miles, Jr., was a native of Maryland, of Scoth and Welsh extraction, and was a saddler by trade. He was engaged in the war of 1812, and in September, 1814, participated in the defense of Baltimore under Gen. Winder, when the British forces marched through that city, and suffered the loss of their commander, Gen. Ross, returning from the destruction of Washington. Aquilla, in the fall of 1838, removed with his family from Maryland to a farm in Knox County, Ohio, and subsequently to near Columbus, Ohio, where he died in August, 1858. He had married Elizabeth Hughes, a native of Maryland, and of Welsh descent, and they had a family of four children, a daughter and three sons The subject of this sketch was the second child and eldest son. He passed his boy

hood days at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, preparing for college. He entered the Freshman Class at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and subsequently the Sophomore Class of Oberlin College, graduating from the latter institution in 1849. In early life, Dr. Miles studied for the ministry, but afterward abandoned his theological studies and began his medical education. He first placed himself under the tuition of two eminent physicians of Mt. Vernon—Drs. Russell and Thompson, remaining with them four years. He then attended a course of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, practiced one year at Lexington, Richland Co., Ohio, and subsequently graduated in 1857. After graduation, he returned to Cleveland, and there commenced active practice, also purchasing an interest in a drug store. Dr. Miles remained at Cleveland till the commencement of the war, enjoying a very lucrative practice and trade. He then disposed of his drug stock, and started for St. Louis, Mo., *via* Cincinnati, with the intentions of practicing surgery. While waiting a few days in the latter city, he attended lectures in the Ohio Dental College, and became so favorably impressed with this branch of medical science, that he resolved to adopt it. He therefore continued in attendance at the college, and was duly graduated in 1862. He followed his profession about one year, and on March 28, 1863, located at Georgetown. His knowledge of his profession, coupled with his kind and courteous manners, soon won for him a large custom, and his practice attained a value of $6,000 annually for several succeeding years. During this time, Dr. Miles erected two large and handsome brick residences in North Georgetown, among the finest in the village, one of which is well-known as Fair View Place. He owns over six acres of land just within the village limits, and has lately constructed another fine residence for his own use, which he has named Bellevue Place. Dr. Miles has been in constant practice since his location in the village, and has made many warm personal friends. He was united in marriage, October 11, 1854, to Harriet C. Abbey, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and a daughter of Perley Abbey, a prominent architect and builder of that city. She is a great niece of Samuel Goodrich, the widely popular author—"Peter Parley." They have three children—Lulu C., Clarence D. and Perley A. Dr. Miles and family are members of the Good Templars Lodge, of Georgetown, his wife, daughter and son, having been charter members. He is also connected by membership with Confidence Lodge, No. 307, I. O. O. F., of Georgetown, and is a regular attendant to the services of the M. E. Church. In 1873, a meeting was called at Cincinnati to devise means to construct the Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth Railroad. Dr. Miles was made Chairman of the Executive Committee, and afterward worked up a large interest in Georgetown, and Bethel, Clermont County, in favor of the road. In 1876, this interest was revived, and at this second called meeting, the Doctor was again appointed to fill his former position. This time he determined that "success" should be his motto, and he labored day and night, in season and out, for the success of this enterprise. Within six months' time the road was constructed to Hamersville, and there stopped for the want of money to bridge across White Oak Creek. Dr Miles personally solicited over $53,000, while also holding the office of both Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee. He was also Superintendent of the Georgetown Division for some time. Realizing the efforts of Dr. Miles in their behalf, the people of Georgetown in convention assembled, passed a resolution thanking him for his labor in this enterprise, and asked the railroad company to name the engine which should draw the first passenger train to Georgetown, the "Dr. L. B. Miles." This resolution was favorably received by the board, and no doubt will be favorably acted upon. It is safe to say there is no man in Brown County who has labored so energetically and unceasingly for the success of the Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth Railroad as Dr. L. B. Miles.

CHARLES MILLER, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, was born in Germany April 7, 1850, the son of Saul and Catherine (Ruck) Miller. In 1866, he emigrated with his parents to America and settled in Brown County. For six years, he work by the month on farms, receiving from $8½ to $18 per month. In 1873, he was married to Mary, daughter of Peter and Mary Ann (Jenika) Hartmetz. Mary was born in Brown County, but her parents were both natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have

three children—Emma, Louisa and Edward. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Miller has been Trustee. He owns a farm of 128 acres.

JOHN R. MOORE, Prosecuting Attorney of Brown County, Georgetown, was born at Russellville, Jefferson Township, September 2, 1846. His grandfather, James Moore, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and located in what is now Jefferson Township, Brown Co., Ohio, in 1796 or 1797. He was an Associate Judge of the first court in Brown County, held at Ripley, in 1818. Mr. Moore's father was James B. Moore, born in 1800, and a farmer through life. He was a Whig politically, and died in May, 1868. He married Mary A. Eyler, of Winchester, Adams Co., Ohio, a daughter of Joseph Eyler, who lived to a ripe old age. Mr. Moore grew up on the homestead farm, and received a good literary training in the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio; he remained there three years, graduating in the class of 1869. Soon after leaving college, he commenced the study of law with J. R. Cockerell, of West Union, Adams Co., Ohio, with whom he prosecuted his studies till his admittance to the bar, at Columbus, in the spring of 1871; he also taught school a short time during this period. The same year he was licensed to practice, Mr. Moore came to Georgetown and opened a law office, remaining alone in his practice until November 3, 1879, when a partnership was formed with A. E. Moore and George W. Harding, under the firm name of Moore, Harding & Moore. In November, 1881, A. E. Moore retired from the firm (removing his practice to Cincinnati), and the firm has since been Moore & Harding. In the fall of 1878, Mr. Moore was elected to his present office. He is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias Lodges. He was married, May 10, 1871, to Lizzie McKibben, a native of Georgetown. They have two children—Mary and Nellie. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

C. P. O'HARA, buyer, shipper and dealer in leaf tobacco, Georgetown, was born at Russellville, Jefferson Township, this county, April 28, 1827. His father was Arthur O'Hara, a native of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. He removed to Brown County with his family at an early day, being the second family to locate at Russellville. He was a school teacher by profession, and a pioneer in the early educational history of Brown County. He married Sarah Lane, a native of this county, whose parents came to Ohio from Kentucky. Our subject is the youngest of eight children, six of whom are living. Mr. O'Hara never obtained much schooling, but at an early age learned the cooper's trade, working at it about eight years; he was a clerk in the general store of Nolant & Devore, at Russellville, for one year, and, in 1849, came to Georgetown; he soon after secured a situation as clerk in the general store of W. G. Galbreath, remaining there two years; he clerked for G. D. Evans one year, and subsequently, in company with A. Applegate, engaged in the dry goods trade, the firm of O'Hara & Applegate, doing a good business for six years; he afteward farmed it awhile, and then clerked in a dry goods store owned by Cyrus Newkirk, now a banker of Sedalia, Mo. In 1864, he commenced the manufacture of plug tobacco with J. P. Kimball, continuing at that business only six months; soon after, he commenced dealing in leaf tobacco, and has since continued in that business. In this, he has been moderately successful, and now ranks among the largest shippers in Brown County. In politics, Mr. O'Hara was formerly a Republican, but of late years has placed himself among the Prohibitionists—the party that is striving to suppress the whisky traffic—that most cursed American evil. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has officiated as Trustee and Class Leader in the Georgetown denomination; he is also connected with the Masonic fraternity. Mr. O'Hara was married, April 14, 1852, to Lydia Stableton, a native of Brown County. Of the eight children given them, three are living—R. Amanda, John W., an attorney at law of Georgetown, and Eliza. Mrs. O'Hara, daughters and sons, are also members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. O'Hara is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Georgetown. A brother of Mr. O'Hara, Presley, now a resident of Rome, Adams Co., Ohio, was the first white child born in the present corporate limits of Russellville.

REV. WILLIAM PANGBURN, minister and farmer. P. O. Georgetown. Mr.

Pangburn was born July 26,1821, and is the son of Lewis and Rebecca (Applegate) Pangburn. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and of English extraction. He was reared on a farm, and received the education afforded by the district schools of Brown County. He commenced preaching the Gospel at the early age of eighteen years, and for thirty-five years has labored faithfully in the cause of Christ in the Christian Church. For twenty-five years he labored in Huntington Township. A number of religious societies and churches owe their existence to his efforts in organizing or erecting them. Among them we mention Miller's Chapel and Dallas Church, of Highland County, Oak Grove, in Adams County, and Hiatt's Chapel and Emanuel Chapel, of this county. His health failing, he is recuperating it on his well-improved farm in this township. Politically, he is a Republican. Mr. Pangburn has twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1840, was Melissa Mefford. They had two children—John and Alexander. Mrs. Pangburn died in 1846, and the following year he again united in marriage with Mary, daughter of John Mitchell. His children are John H., a farmer, of this township; Alexander B., deceased, who enlisted for three months in 1861, then re-enlisted for three years in the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B; James, who served in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry; Rebecca, deceased; Ellen, deceased; Minerva, the wife of Philip Moore, of this township; Nathaniel; Elmore C.; deceased; Charles G., U. S. Grant, Molly, William S. and George W.

JAMES NEWTON PARKER (deceased) was born in Pleasant Township, two miles south of Georgetown, October 23, 1831. His parents, John and Anna (Evans) Parker, were of Scotch-Irish parentage. He emigrated here from the Sunny South, and she a native of this county. Mr. Parker was a life-long farmer and resident of this township. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Georgetown, and a Deacon of it. He was devoted to the Sunday school work, and superintended a school in his district. He was a member of the Republican party. His death occurred in 1881. In 1859, he was married to Lucinda Salsbury, a daughter of James and Martha (Martin) Salsbury, of Scotch and English descent. Their marriage was blessed with five children—Charles L. (deceased), Edgar G., Harry E., Elmer E. and John N.

HON. ELI B. PARKER, Mayor of Georgetown and attorney at law, Georgetown, was born in Jackson Township, Brown County, Ohio, March 27, 1845. He is a son of Stephen Parker, who died when our subject was but four months of age His mother was Elizabeth Dunn, whose father, Henry Dunn, came from Virginia to Washington Township at a very early date. He died a few years ago at a very advanced age. Mr. Parker went to live with his Grandfather Dunn when quite small, remaining with him till fourteen years of age. His literary education was obtained in the public schools of Brown County, and subsequently at the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, where he remained four years altogether. During this time, he taught school in Brown County. In 1870, he was appointed Deputy to his brother, A. J. Parker, Treasurer of Brown County, filling that position three years. Mr. Parker's political views have always been Democratic, and, in 1873, he was nominated and elected to represent Brown County in the State Legislature. He served a term of two years, and, in 1878, was re-elected to the same position. During his first term as legislator, Mr. Parker studied law, and since then has engaged in its practice, meeting with very good success. On April 3, 1882, he was elected Mayor of Georgetown, which position he now holds. Mr. Parker is a member of Confidence Lodge, No. 307, I. O. O. F. He was married, December 15, 1870, to Ella, daughter of Prof. Ellis, then Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, and since Principal of the Harrison School in Hamilton County, Ohio. Mrs. Parker departed this life in October, 1871. Mr. Parker was again united in marriage in June, 1874, to Mary, daughter of A. C. Peddicord, of Scott Township. They have one child—George. Mr. Parker and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

DAVID V. PEARSON, attorney at law, Georgetown, was born near Decatur, Byrd Township, this county, July 11, 1833. His grandfather, Jonas Pearson, a farmer by occupation, started for this county in a family boat, coming from Pittsburgh, Penn., to Levanna, in Union Township, where he landed. He resided in Union Town-

ship some time, and then removed to Jefferson; there he lived till his death. He is buried on the old homestead farm, on Eagle Creek. Charles Pearson, the father of our subject, was born in Vermont in 1807. He accompanied his parents to this county at an early day, and where he resided until 1863, when he removed to Adams County. He now resides there. He married Nancy Ewing, a native of Brown County, who bore him six children, four of whom are living. Mrs. Pearson departed this life in Adams County in 1877. David V. was the second child and oldest son of the family, and was reared on the farm in Union Township, and, in 1853, went to the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, remaining there three years. Previous to this, he had prepared for college at Woodlawn Seminary, Maysville, Ky., where he attended six months. After leaving college, he taught school in Mason County, Ky., and Brown County, Ohio, for about four years. He read law with Col. John G. Marshall, of Georgetown, and was admitted to the bar three years later (September, 1859). Soon after, he formed a law partnership with G. W. King, the firm doing business till April, 1861. Mr. Pearson then enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving four months. He then assisted in raising Company C, of the Eighty-ninth Regiment, and accompanied them to the field as Second Lieutenant. He was subsequently promoted as First Lieutenant, and finally Captain, resigning the latter position in June, 1863, on account of sickness. Mr. Pearson has since suffered very much from inflammatory rheumatism, caused by exposure while in the service. Returning to Georgetown, he resumed his practice, and, in October, 1863, David Thomas was admitted as a partner. The firm of Thomas & Pearson enjoyed an extensive law practice for seven years, at the end of which time the firm was dissolved. Mr. Pearson has since been alone in his practice, in which he has met with fair success. Mr. Pearson was a "War Democrat," and since that period has remained with that party. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows for twenty years, and of the M. E. Church for twelve years. In the latter body, he officiates as a Steward, also being Vice President of the Sunday school. Mr. Pearson is a member of the Board of Education of Georgetown. He was united in marriage, in 1863, to Eva Walker, a native of this county. They have four children—Charles, Elizabeth, Belle and Medora. Mrs. Pearson is also a member of the M. E. Church

HANSON L. PENN (deceased) was born on Indian Creek, Clermont Co., Ohio, September 16, 1813. His father was engaged in milling and farming. He resided with his parents until near his majority, employed in active manual labor, or in securing such elementary education as was obtainable at that time in the common schools of the county. During this period, he acquired the habits of industry and of promptitude and energy, which were his chief characteristics in after life. In 1835, he settled in Georgetown and began the study of law under the guidance of George W. King, a prominent and able legal practitioner. While thus pursuing his studies, he supported himself by writing in the Clerk's office. At the April term, 1837, of the Supreme Court for Brown County, he was admitted to practice law in the various courts of the State. Immediately after his admission, he engaged in the practice of his profession, in partnership with Martin Marshall, of Augusta, Ky., who at that time attended the various courts of this county. On him then devolved the labor of preparing cases and transacting the entire office business, a task which he performed with admirable exactitude and ability. To the investigation of his cases, he brought a thorough knowledge of legal principles, a clear and discriminating judgment, and indomitable energy. This partnership continued five or six years, until Mr. Marshall, owing to age and infirmity was compelled to relinquish his attendance at court. From this time until 1855, he continued in active practice, part of the time alone and part of the time in partnership. He was then controlling an extensive business in the different counties of his judicial district. Subsequently, his private business having become so extensive as to require a great deal of attention, he retired almost entirely from practice, appearing only in important cases, and for his former clients. As the result of his assiduous devotion to his profession and business, he amassed a handsome fortune. As a business man, he had few equals, and in every public improvement he was ever foremost, while his means and

his influence were never withheld from any undertaking calculated to advance public morality, or to promote the general welfare. No enterprise in which he once heartily engaged ever failed to ultimately achieve success, while to him more than to any other man in Brown County are the people indebted for the public improvements which have been there carried to completion. "In him the needy and unfortunate ever found a friend, and the poor man a benefactor. His ear was ever open to hear the tale of want and woe, and his purse to relieve suffering and distress." Strong in will, resolute in purpose, he was true in friendship, loyal even as an enemy. Beginning life without means, and without the influence of powerful friends, he won for himself not only a valuable estate, but a high position among the professional and business men of the community which honored and loved him. Until the disintegration of the Whig party, he was intimately identified with its organization, and labored zealously to insure its success. He was the President of the Whig State Convention, held in Ohio in 1855, and when the Know-Nothing organization came into being and absorbed so large a portion of the Whig party, he refused to countenance the movement, and constantly expressed his opposition to the new principles advacated. In the great issue presented to the country by the Nebraska bill, he took from the first a decided stand in favor of its principles. He refused to participate in the fusion which resulted in the formation of the Republican party. In the Buchanan and Breckenridge campaign, his party being disorganized, he attached himself to what he believed to be the party of the Constitution and the Union, and labored earnestly and efficiently to secure the success of Democratic measures. During the canvass, he traversed the several counties of his Congressional district, and also various counties in the adjoining State of Kentucky, in all of them advocating his views with ardent fervor. "No man in Southern Ohio did more for the triumph of Democratic principles and the success of the Democratic candidates than he. The effect of his labors was seen in the result of the election. This Congregessional district was redeemed, and the Democratic candidate returned by a triumphant majority." He died of erysipelas, at Georgetown, June 29, 1857, in his forty-fourth year. He married Mary W. King. Their son, Hanson L., bearing his father's name, is probably the most prominent breeder and dealer in blooded stock in Brown County. He was born at Georgetown in 1857. In early life, he commenced taking an active interest in fine stock, and by devoting his energy, ability and a liberal display of money, has succeeded in placing himself among the more enterprising breeders in Southern Ohio. He owns a fine farm of 280 acres, a quarter of a mile east of Georgetown. This farm is intended for a breeding and stock farm, seeded down with grass, and on which is a smooth half-mile track, where his horses receive an excellent training. He is also an extensive breeder and dealer in Alderney cattle. Among his horses are the following: *Blennerhassett*, by Abdallah Messenger; he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid—time, 2:14); first dam by Kinkead's St. Lawrence; second dam, Imperial Trustee; third dam, Diomede —valued highly. *Andy Peddicord*, black colt, by Mambrino Patchen; dam Orleans, by a son of old Abdallah, a three-year-old, with a record of 2:42½. *Donna Mercedes*, a four-year-old filly, sired by Strathmore; first dam by Lightning; second dam, by Joe Patterson; a sure trotter. Grey gelding, *Jim Dunn;* a fast pacer; sired by Mambrino King, the finest stallion in the world, sold to a party at Buffalo, N. Y., for $15,000; this colt paced a mile in 2:37, at a two-year-old race. *Tillie Herr*, by Mambrino Abdallah; first dam by Harold, the sire of Maud S.—record, 2:10¼; a very promising trotter. Bay gelding, *Lexington*, by Mambrino Patchen; this colt is a full brother to London, a five-year-old, with a record of 2:28. Among Mr. Penn's horses may be found descendants of the following blooded stock: *Mambrino Patchen*, *Mambriao Abdallah*, *Abdallah Boy*, *Harold*, *Strathmore*, *Alexander's Abdallah*, and *Coleman's Abdallah Messenger*. Mr. Penn deserves great credit for introducing such a display of fine stock in Brown County, and in bettering the condition of the Brown County stock. He is a man of great energy and perseverance, and his labors in behalf of this department of stock of Brown County are truely commendable. Mr. Penn was united in marriage, in 1879, to a daughter of Capt. C. F. Kendall, a native of Cincinnati. They have one living child. Mrs. Penn is a member of the M. E. Church at Georgetown.

COLUMBUS PHILLIPS, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Kentucky, March 28, 1844, the son of P. T. and Susan (Kendrick) Phillips. His father is a native of Virginia, and is of English descent; his mother a native of Kentucky, and of German descent. His parents came to this county in 1844, and are now living in Adams County, Ohio. Mr. Phillips has always pursued the even tenor of a farmer's life, except the time spent in his country's service. He enlisted in 1863, in the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry; was a non-commissioned officer, and remained till the close of the war; he now possesses a well-improved farm of 140 acres. In 1868, he married Sarah Ellen Laycock, a native of this county, and daughter of Robert Scott Laycock. They have five children—Carrie, Peter K., John E., Nellie May and Louella. Both are members of the Christian Church, of which he has been Deacon, Trustee and Treasurer. He has also been Trustee of his township for two terms.

GRANDISON PINCKARD, saddler, Georgetown, ex-Recorder of Brown County, was born in Mason County, Ky., April 10, 1813. His father, William Pinckard, was a native of Loudoun County, Va., who located in Mason County, Ky., in 1806. He married Elizabeth Duff, a native of Fauquier County, Va., who departed this life in 1815, leaving ten children, five daughters and five sons. Of these three are now living, Mrs. Donavin, of Bracken County, Ky.; William Pinckard, of Lewis County, Ky., and our subject. After seven or eight years, Mr. Pinckard again married a widow Mrs. Estep. He removed to Cincinnati, where he died a few years later. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in Mason County, and early learned the saddler's trade, at Washington, in his native county; he served a four years' apprenticeship, then worked as a jour three months, and finally commenced in business for himself, at Germantown, Ky. In 1859, he located at Higginsport, in Brown County, Ohio, where he carried on his business for fifteen years. Mr. Pinckard was raised a Whig, and voted with that party until 1852; he then became a Know-Nothing, and was subsequently an Abolitionist, and connected with the Union party. In 1875, he was elected Recorder of Brown County, and re-elected in 1878, his second term expiring in January, 1882. Of late years, he has been a Republican, and, at present, is connected with the stalward branch of that party. While a resident of Kentucky, he was a Magistrate of Germantown, previous to 1852, and under the old Constitution of the State. Mr. Pinckard commenced life without a dollar, but by energy and economy, has suceeeded very well in life; he is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Higginsport, and for five years has been the Agent in Georgetown of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association of Maysville, Ky. Mr. Pinckard has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty-two years. He was united in marriage, November 3, 1836, to Sarah P. Downing, a native of Mason County, Ky. They had six children born to them, all natives of Bracken County, Ky., and three of whom are living—Sarah E. (wife of J. H. Chandler, of Georgetown), Hattie I. (wife of R. J. Bancroft, of Batavia, Ohio), and Joseph W., a blacksmith of Higginsport. Mrs. Pinckard departed this life December 28, 1880, after a union of forty-four years. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and on the birthday of the New Year, 1881, was laid at rest by a large circle of mourning friends and acquaintances.

JACOB POBST, farmer, was born in Bavaria, Germany, and is a son of Lewis and Susannah (Zeik) Pobst, also natives of Bavaria, who came to America in 1858. They located in Pleasant Township, of this county. They had two children—Charles and Jacob, both living. Our subject was reared in this township, receiving a good education in the common schools. He chose the occupation of a farmer, and has followed that through life; he has been fairly successful, owning at present a farm of ninety-five acres, the result of his own toil and labor. Mr. Pobst was married, in 1873, to Mary Warner, a native of Brown County, and a daughter of Philip Warner, of German birth. They have three children—Lewis P., Nellie and Flora. Mr. Pobst is Republican in politics, and has served his district two terms as School Director.

W. H. PRENTICE, school teacher, Georgetown, was born in Ripley, Ohio, May 13, 1846. His parents died when he was in his infancy. At the age of four years, he was adopted by William Lake, and remained with him till he was twenty-five years old.

At the age of seventeen, he commenced teaching school, working, in the meantime, for his adopted parent, under whom he obtained a good education at Oberlin, and at the Union Christian College in Indiana. He read law, and was admitted to the bar, but before he had built up a practice his health failed, and he abandoned it. In all, he has taught thirteen terms of school in Brown County. Recently, he has accepted a position in a Southern Railroad office, and, at this writing, expects to leave Brown County soon. In 1870, he was married to Fannie Drake, a native of this county.

JOHN W. PURDUM, deceased, was born in Brown County March 29, 1821, son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Wright) Purdum, who emigrated to this county from Kentucky. The common schools afforded John W. his education, and during a number of years in his early manhood he taught school. His politics were Democratic and during his life he was honored with an election to several offices of responsibility and trust. He served two terms as Auditor of Brown County, and among other offices was elected County Clerk. Mr. Purdum was successful in business, and, at the time of his death in 1866, was the owner of 250 acres of land in Pleasant Township. Much of his time and attention has been devoted to agriculture and kindred pursuits. In 1844, he was married to Mary J., daughter of John Mefford. She was born in Mason County, Ky., of German and English descent. Her grandfather was born on the ocean. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Purdum consists of seven children—Sarah, wife of Charles W. Willis, Jennie B., John M., Clarrie M., W. M., Roberta and Elizabeth. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Purdum has had charge of the farm. He had been a kind father, a faithful husband and a successful business man.

A. G. QUINLAN, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, September 29, 1835. His father, Benjamin, was a native Pennsylvanian of Welsh ancestry; his mother, Margaret (Davis) Quinlan, was born in Ohio of Irish parentage. A. G. was educated in the Georgetown schools and his early life was devoted to school-teaching for ten years. He read law, and in 1864 was elected Auditor of Brown County, serving four years and eight months. He was then appointed Deputy Sheriff and performed the duties of this office two years and again served two years as Auditor. Since 1871, he has engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has been a member of the Board of Education, and served served two terms as Trustee of this Township. He was married to Miss Mary S. Jacobs, a native of this county, and daughter of William and Zoa (Wilks) Jacobs. Their children are Abina, Flora (wife of Joseph E. Dunn, of Washington Township), Ida, John, Edgar, Bertha and Wilber. Mr. Quinlan is a member of the Democratic party, and himself and wife have both united with the Disciples' Church of Georgetown.

S. W. REES, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in this county July 11, 1828, the son of Abel and Elizabeth (Purdum) Rees, both natives of Kentucky and of English descent. He received what education the school of this township afforded, and began farming. He was married in 1847 to Mary Calvin, the daughter of Amos Calvin. They had two children—Ulysses Grant, now in business at Georgetown, and Warren C., a music teacher. He lost his wife by death, and in 1853 married Matilda, daughter of Samuel Blair. They have a family of three children—Mary E., J. B. (of Clermont County) and James S. Mr. and Mrs. Rees are members of the M. E. Church. He has been Steward and Trustee of the church and Township Trustee for several terms, and is imbued with the principles of the Democratic party. His farm comprises 130 acres of land, and its possession is enjoyed by him from the fact that it represents his own hard toil and labor.

A. W. REES, P. O. Georgetown, a prominent young farmer of this township, was born in Brown Co., Oct. 4, 1842. His father was Abel Rees, a native of Brown County, and of English descent. He was born Dec. 24, 1810, and died July 5, 1846. Mr. Rees' mother was Elizabeth Moore. She was born May 19, 1811, and departed this life in April, 1858. They were the parents of six children—our subject being the only survivor. He was reared to manhood on his native place, and received a good education in the public schools at Georgetown and Russellville. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all through life, and now owns the old homestead farm of 130

acres. Mr. Rees is a Republican politically, and at present is a School Director of Pleasant Township. On July 9, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Independent Ohio Cavalry, and, under Gen. Pope, participated in the battles of Silver Creek, Blackwater, and under Gen. Hartwell, in the seige of Corinth, and in Tennessee took a conspicuous part in the battle of Britton's Lane. They were subsequently at the siege of Vicksburg, in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills, and while in North Georgia Mr. Rees was captured by the rebels. He was holding a flag of truce, and was captured by mistake. He was released after about one hour's imprisonment. This event occurred January 4, 1863. Mr. Rees was finally mustered out at Cincinnati July 16, 1864. A brother, Theborns, enlisted in Company C, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was made a Corporal; captured by the enemy, and died at Andersonville Prison, Georgia, July 3, 1864. Mr. Rees was married in 1874, to Emma L., daughter of Lewis W. and Matilda (McMurchy) Winter, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Scotland. They have one son—Henry L. Mrs. Rees is connected by membership with the M. E. Church.

HENRY REMLEY (deceased) was born in Kentucky in the year 1828, where he received a good common school education. He was a farmer and moved across the Ohio River into Brown County in 1861. December 29, of that year, he married America Ellis, born in 1821, daughter of Samuel Ellis. Their one child is Samuel E., born June 11, 1863. Mr. Remley died June 11, 1868. He had been a Democrat in politics, but never let his political views produce any ill feeling between himself and his fellow-men. He was respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Remley still lives on the farm in the southern part of the township.

FREDERICK RISCH, blacksmith, Georgetown, was born in Germany October 12, 1852. He is a son of William Risch, also a native of Germany, and a baker by trade. He came to America in 1855 or 1856, locating in Cincinnati, where he departed this life a few years later. Mr. Risch's mother was Julia Risch, who was accidentally shot on the Fourth of July, 1858. She was the mother of five children, three of whom are living, one son serving in the Union army during the civil war. Mr. Risch resided in his native land till fifteen years of age. He then accompanied his grandmother to America, first stopping at New York, and subsequently in Cincinnati, where he learned his trade. He remained there about eighteen months, and then engaged to work on a farm near Delhi, Ohio. On May 1, 1868, he came to Georgetown, and was employed at his trade for Jacob Lyman, and afterward for James Wilson for five years. Mr. Risch then opened a shop for himself. He has succeeded in building up a remunerative trade, and at present owns both a blacksmith and carriage shop, and employs three men to carry on his business. He has toiled early and late, and well deserves the success which has attended him. Mr. Risch is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Chapter and Council, and connected with the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is neutral, always voting for the man who will best subserve the interests of the people, but on National elections, usually casts his vote for the Democratic nominee. He was married, January 9, 1873, to Charlotte Hurst, a daughter of Christian Hurst, a prominent German, of Georgetown. Mrs. Risch departed this life, February 11, 1879, leaving one daughter—Anna L.

S. W. SHEPHERD, physician, Georgetown, was born in Pleasant Township, Brown Co., Ohio, December 28, 1828. His father, Joseph Shepherd, was a native of Kentucky, whose parents died when he was quite young When twenty years of age, he came to Brown County, locating on the Ripley pike, not far from Georgetown, where he ramained fifty-one years. At the time of his death (March, 1881), he owned two farms. He married Mary Marlatt, who was born near North Liberty, Adams Co., Ohio. Our subject is the oldest of eight children, six of whom are living. Mrs. Shepherd died in the winter of 1867. Dr. Shepherd was reared on the home farm, attending the district schools during the winter months. He farmed for five or six years, and then commenced to read medicine with Dr. James Sidwell, of Georgetown, with whom he remained three years. He subsequently attended the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating in the class of '57. He first located at New Hope, in Franklin

Township, where he remained two years; thence to Manchester, Adams Co., Ohio, where he engaged in the drug business two years, and subsequently purchased a farm, on which he lived four years. He then returned to Georgetown, where he has since resided, and, being the only physician of the Eclectic School in the village, has succeeded in building up a fair practice. Dr. Shepherd is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Republican party. He was united in marriage, in 1853, to Elizabeth M. Rees, a native of Feesburg, Lewis Township, this county. Her grandfather, Abel Rees, was a Kentuckian, and came to Brown County at an early day. He was a blacksmith by trade, and in "pioneer times" made all the axes for Adams, Clermont and Brown Counties Dr. Shepherd and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

GEORGE R. SHIELDS, retired farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Byrd Township, Brown County, Ohio, December 4, 1817. His father, William Shields, was a native of Kentucky, and came to this county about 1815. He was a farmer of Byrd Township, till 1828, when he removed to Pleasant Township, and there resided till his death, in May, 1867. Mr. Shield's grandfather, William Shields, Sr., lived and died in Byrd Township, at age of ninety-four, and his great-grandfather, on his mother's side ——— Reed, died in that township at one hundred and four years of age. Mr. Shields' mother was Mary Ramey, a native of Pennsylvania, whose father, Lawrence Ramey, removed to Byrd Township at an early day, and there resided till death. Mrs. Shields died in 1875 or '76. She was the mother of five children, three daughters and two sons, only two of whom are living—our subject and sister, Elizabeth, wife of J. W. Laycock, of Pleasant Township. George R. Shields was reared in Byrd and Pleasant Townships, and was married, June 24, 1838, to Sarah Purdum, who was born in Jefferson Township November 27, 1818. After marriage, Mr. Shields engaged in farming in Pleasant Township. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1879, when he sold his farm of 187 acres, and removed to Southwest Kansas, where he resided eleven months. Not being pleased with his new location, and desiring to pass the remainder of life among the scenes of his boyhood, he returned to Brown County and located at Georgetown, where he now resides. Politically, Mr. Shields has always been an earnest advocate of Democratic principles, and, in 1866, was elected Sheriff of Brown County; he was re-elected, in 1868, serving two terms. While a resident of Pleasant Township, he was elected Constable. Mr. Shields is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and connected with the Georgetown Lodge and Chapter. Eight children have been born to him, only two of whom are living—Frank P., the eldest living child, was married, December 29, 1881, to Bridget Burke, a native of Maysville, Mason Co., Ky., and of Irish parentage. The other child, Sarah, is the wife of A. M. Crum, of Wellington, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Shields are well known throughout Brown County, and highly respected by all.

FREDERICK SHUSTER, miller, P. O. Georgetown, born in Germany July 12, 1825, the son of J. F. Shuster. He received his education in the common schools of Adams County. At the age of twelve years, he concluded to learn the tanner's trade, and left home to find a place. Arriving at Georgetown he engaged himself to Jesse R. Grant, father of Gen. Grant, and remained with him a year, when Mr. Grant sold out, and the subject of this sketch turned his attention to milling, and has followed it ever since. He worked by the month for ten or twelve years, and since that time has owned and controlled a mill of his own. He is the proprietor of the "Tunnel Mill," about a mile west from Georgetown, erected in 1843 at a cost of $2,500. The mill is propelled by both steam and water, and has four run of buhrs. He also owns twenty acres adjacent, the total value of the property being $5,000. Mr. Shuster was married, in 1850, to Jacobina Kohler, a native of Germany. They have six children—William J., John G., Frederick, Elizabeth, Mary and Maggie. Mr. and Mrs. Shuster are both members of the Georgetown M. E. Church, of which he has been Class Leader, Steward and Trustee. His politics are Republican.

CHRISTIAN SINGLE, proprietor Georgetown Mills, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 2, 1842. His parents were Gotlieb and Katrina (Scherle) Single, both natives of Wurtemberg. The father worked in a salt

factory thirty-two years, and died in Germany, April 21, 1874. Mrs. Single departed this life July 25, 1855. They were the parents of seven children, one daughter and six sons, four of whom are living. Mr. Single received but a limited education in Germany, and early learned the miller's trade. He came to America February 28, 1865, and at Cincinnati joined his brother John, who had come over a year previous. Mr. Single was first employed in Fagan's Mill on Locke street, where he remained eleven months. He then went to Lexington, Ky., and was there engaged in milling, partly for himself, for some time. He subsequently came to Georgetown, and, with John Armleder, purchased the "old John Thompson Mill," in Lewis Township, on White Oak Creek. Two years and a half later the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Single rented the mill for one year. At the expiration of this time, he came to Georgetown and built the Georgetown Mills (in 1873). These mills are built on the site of the old tannery formerly owned and worked by Jesse Grant, father of Gen. Grant. Mr. Single has met with very good success in his milling operations, and is considered one of Georgetown's best citizens. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and Confidence Lodge, 307, I. O. O. F. Politically, Mr. Single is Democratic, but rather liberal in his views. He has been Councilman of the village four years, and in the spring of 1882, was elected a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Single has a very neat frame residence near his mill, located on an excavation of a hill side. He was married September 16, 1866, to Margaret Effenigere, also a native of Wurtemberg. They had two children, one living—Julia. Mrs. Single and her daughter are members of the Catholic Church.

JACOB SNIDER, P. O. Georgetown, a successful farmer of this township, was born in Pennsylvania in December, 1830. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Shilp) Snider, were natives of Bavaria, Germany. They came to America in 1826, locating at Ironton, Ohio, where they resided until 1846, when they came to Brown County. They then settled on a farm on Straight Creek, in Jackson Township, where our subject was reared. He early chose farming for his future life-work, and rented some land giving a third of the grain for rent. He next purchased a threshing machine, which he operated some time, also dealing in stock. He subsequently purchased a farm of 223 acres in Washington Township, where he resided many years, and sold to purchase his present farm in Pleasant Township. Mr. Snider has been a hard worker, but has been careful with his earnings. Politically, he is a Democrat, and while a resident of Washington Township served as School Director. He was married, in 1852, to Mary, daughter of Anthony Shaw, of Franklin Township, in this county. They have six children—William A., Daniel, Michael, Adam, Sarah E. and Emma. Mr. Snider and wife are members of the Christian Church.

TIMOTHY STEELE, blacksmith, Georgetown, was born in Canada May 24, 1846. His father was Timothy Steele, a native of Ireland, who came to America many years ago. He was a carpenter by trade, and died when our subject was but a few months old. Mr. Steele's mother was Mary Woods, also a native of Ireland. She now resides in Wentworth County, Upper Ontario. Mr. Steele was reared in Canada, and there learned the blacksmith trade. In 1863, he went to Rochester, N. Y., where he remained till the spring of 1865. He then went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, locating at Titusville, and subsequently to Cincinnati. After some time, he went to Memphis, Tenn., where he remained three years; thence to Selma, Ala., one year; Mobile, one year; New Orleans, six months; Meridan, Miss., four months; thence to Memphis, where he remained till the yellow fever scourge of 1877. He then located at West Union, Adams Co., Ohio, where he married Elizabeth Shuster, a native of that county. After living another six months at Memphis, Tenn., he came to Georgetown, where he has met with very good success. Mr. Steele is a member of the Carriage Maker's Union of Cincinnati, and of the Catholic Church. Mrs. Steele is a member of the M. E. Church. They have two children—Mary E., aged six, and Timothy G., aged two years.

ADAM STEPHEN, Georgetown, one of the most prominent grocers of the village, was born in the kingdom of Bavaria June 12, 1829. His father died when our

subject was quite young. His mother was Mary (Baker) Stephen. She was the mother of two children—our subject, and a sister Sarah (now the wife of Jacob Kancher, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Stephen accompanied his mother and sister to America in 1830. The three located on a farm in Franklin Township, near Arnheim, this county, where Mrs. Stephen died in 1850. Mr. Stephen was reared on a farm, and when fifteen years of age went to Dover, Ky., where he remained some time. In 1847, he worked on a farm in Mason County, Ky., for $6 per month, and soon after volunteered to go to the Mexican war, but the company was full and his services were not needed. In 1849, he removed to Georgetown, where he resided till 1853. He had learned the cooper's trade, and in the latter year went to Quincy, Ill., where he worked at his trade six months. He then went to Aurora and Peoria, in the same State, and thence to Georgetown, where he has since resided. He worked at his trade for eighteen years altogether, and then engaged in the saloon and boarding house business, which he followed for five years. In 1872, he engaged in the grocery business, and has succeeded in building up a large and profitable trade. Mr. Stephen owns a very nice two-story brick residence on North Main street, the "old George Shields farm," of 187 acres; the "old Thomas L. Hamer and Devore peoperty," the "old Hamer homestead" of eight acres, and many village lots. Mr. Stephen has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1856, and is a charter member of Confidence Lodge, No. 307, I. O. O. F., of Georgetown. Mr. Stephen was united in marriage, in 1854, to Elizabeth Reohm, a native of Wurtemberg. She died in 1863. Mr. Stephen was again married, in 1865, to Sarah Clump, a native of Wurtemberg also. Seven children have been given them, six living—Frank, Elizabeth, Albert G., King William, Charlie and Hattie. Mr. Stephen and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. S. is also connected with the K. of P. Lodge.

Y. STEPHENSON, Georgetown, a prominent physician of Georgetown and Brown County, was born in Union Township, Brown County, Ohio, April 19, 1834. He is a son of R. P. Stephenson, who was also born in Union Township in 1801. His father was Mill Stephenson, probably a native of Delaware, and from whom Fort Stephenson was named. He located in what is now Union Township, Brown County, Ohio, about the latter part of the eighteenth century, and there lived till his death. His son, R. P. Stephenson, the father of our subject, was a boat-builder; also ran a saw-mill in early life, but has mainly been engaged in farming. He married Elizabeth Wallace, a native of this county. Nine children have been given them, seven living. Both parents are living, and each in their eighty-first year. Dr. Stephenson was the fifth child and fourth son of these parents, and was reared on the homestead farm. He received a liberal education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, remaining there four years. At the commencement of the civil war, he returned to Brown County, and soon after obtained a situation as teacher in a district school. He followed the profession of teaching probably sixteen years altogether. He read medicine with Dr. Beasley, of Ripley, remaining with him two years. He attended a course of medical lectures at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and subsequently at the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, graduating from the latter institution in the spring of 1865. He first located at Bentonville, Adams County, Ohio, and a year later at Georgetown, where he has since resided. Dr. Stephenson has met with very good success in his practice. He has always evinced considerable interest in educational matters throughout the entire county. He was Principal of the Georgetown Public Schools for three years, and the Higginsport Schools two years. He was President of the Brown County Teacher's Institute for four years; has been a member of the Georgetown Board of Education ten years, and is its oldest member in point of service. He is also connected with the Brown County Academy of Medicine; of the Knights of Pythias, and the Lodge and Encampment of Odd Fellows. Politically, he is a strong and earnest Democrat. Dr. Stephenson was married, in the fall of 1856, to Susan Vananda, a native of Ohio. Both are members of the M. E. Church.

R. J. STEVENS, of R. J. Stevens & Co., photographers, and workers in India ink and water colors, Georgetown, was born in Mason County, Ky., April 4, 1845. He

is a son of Samuel Stevens, a native of Kentucky, and a farmer of Mason County. He married Jane Lane, also a native of Kentucky. Mr. Stevens is the fourth son and fifth child of a family of eight children, and received a good education in private schools at Maysville, Ky. When twenty-seven years of age, he learned the photographer's art, at Maysville, and first commenced in business for himself at Ripley, Brown County, in May, 1872. He remained there three years, and then removed to Maysville. In May, 1881, he came to Georgetown, and, in connection with his brother, opened a gallery, where he is meeting with splendid success. While at Maysville and Ripley, he suffered the loss of his gallery and fixtures by fire. Although, but a citizen of Georgetown a short time, Mr. Stevens enjoys an excellent trade, and is recognized as an artist of superior taste and education. He is neutral in politics, and has never been an aspirant for political honors, but has devoted his entire time and attention to his business. He was married, in 1871, to Lizzie Ort, of Maysville, Ky. Both are earnest members of the M. E. denomination.

DAVID TARBELL, Georgetown, attorney at law and ex-Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Brown County, was born at Ripley, Ohio, December 3, 1836. His father, William T. Tarbell, was a native of Massachusetts, and, after gaining a good academic education, sought a seafaring life. He was of a lively and adventurous disposition, and subsequently became commander of a vessel in the East India service. His vessel was an armed merchantman, and during this time he visited many countries in Southern Europe and Asia. On one occasion, he narrowly escaped a sea battle with a pirate vessel, then prowling on the Southern Asiatic coast. He left the sea and came West, becoming a trader with the Indians. He then secured a position as pilot on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. He subsequently located at Ripley, in this county, where he was a leading Freemason and Whig for some years. He was once a man of considerable wealth. He died in 1852. He was married, in Adams County, Ohio, to Martha Stevenson, a native of that county, and of Irish parentage. Her grandparents were John and Margaret (Grimes) Stevenson. Both became residents of America, but the former never took the oath of allegiance to this country. Mrs. Tarbell's father was a surgeon in the British Army, but, being an Irishman, took part in the Rebellion of '98, and was forced to flee the country. With a companion, he took a ship at Londonderry for America. He came to Adams County, Ohio, and soon after his wife and children were brought over by two brothers—John and Charles. Mrs. Tarbell died at Ripley in June, 1864. She was the mother of five children—our subject the only survivor. The oldest, Sylvander, was a young man of promise, and died in Kansas. Katherine L. died at Ripley. Julia married Rev. John Banker, of the M. E. Church; she died at Greenville, Tenn., and is buried at Knoxville, in the same State. Another daughter died when an infant. David Tarbell was reared at Ripley, attending the public schools of that village, and subsequently the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He read law with Maj. Chambers Baird, of Ripley; was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio October 4, 1858, and on February 2, 1869, to the Federal Courts. On April 1, 1858, he was commissioned by Gov. Salmon P. Chase as Justice of the Peace of Union Township, holding that position one year. He then resigned, and was appointed by the Judge of Common Pleas as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney. This was in 1861. In 1864, he was the Democratic nominee for Probate Judge of Brown County, receiving the highest majority of any candidate on the ticket, in a year when the Democratic ticket came very near being defeated. This election was to fill an unexpired term, and, in 1866, he was re-elected, serving a full term of three years. In 1868, he was selected to represent this district in the Democratic National Convention, which met in Tammany Hall, New York City. Previous to this, Judge Tarbell had the honor of presenting the name of George H. Pendleton to the State Democratic Convention at Columbus as a candidate for the Presidency, and they were so instructed to vote at the National Convention. Judge Tarbell next became a member of the law firm of Devore, Tarbell & Thompson, continuing this relationship till May, 1871. The Ohio Legislature had then passed a special act, authorizing a special Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Brown County. Judge Tarbell was a candidate for said position, and defeated

his opponent by a vote of 1,700 majority. He served a full term of five years, and was again re-elected (by as large a majority as first received) in 1876. At the expiration of his second term, in February, 1882, he was banqueted by the combined bars of Adams and Brown Counties. Judge Tarbell has always been an active Democrat, and taken great interest in county, State and national affairs. He is a member of Cincinnati Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; of Masonic Lodge and Chapter and Council, and Confidence Lodge, 307, I. O. O. F., of Georgetown; Lafayette Encampment, I. O. O. F., of Ripley. He was married, June 1, 1861, to Nancy, daughter of James H. Salee, of Lewis Township, Brown Co., Ohio. Of the five children sent to bless this union, four are living—David S. (a printer by trade), James W., Julia (a musical prodigy of nine summers) and Charlie. Robert is deceased. Judge Tarbell and wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church.

DAVID THOMAS, of David & E. J. Thomas, attorneys at law, Georgetown, was born in Scott Township, Brown Co., Ohio, May 20, 1826. His father, Jacob Thomas, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Brown County in 1818 or 1819. He was a prominent farmer of Scott Township during life, and died January 7, 1852. Mr. Thomas' mother was Mary Reynolds, a native of New York. She is still living, and resides in Scott Township. Mr. Thomas is the second child of a family of eleven children, six of whom are living. He was reared on the homestead farm, and in early life taught school. He then attended Augusta College, Augusta, Ky., and subsequently taught school again. He was a law student with John G. Marshall and C. A. White till his admission to the bar, at Portsmouth, Ohio, in November, 1850. He was first engaged in the practice of law at Felicity, in Clermont County, where he remained until the fall of 1855. He then came to Georgetown, where he has since been engaged in practice. In 1859, he became a member of the law firm of White, Thomas & Taylor, and, in 1861, of White & Thomas. In 1863, David M. Pearson became a law partner, the firm of Thomas & Pearson doing business until 1870. In that year, the firm of Marshall, Thomas & Dunn was formed, which continued two years. Charles B. Fee was a partner one year. In 1879, his son, Edwin J., was admitted to practice at the bar, and the firm of David & E. J. Thomas was formed. This firm probably enjoys the best paying practice of any law firm in Georgetown. Mr. Thomas was a Democrat in early life, but changed his views and voted with the Republicans till 1872. He then became a Liberal, and has voted with the Democratic party since. He has never held office. Mr. Thomas became a member of the Odd Fellow fraternity at Felicity, in 1864, and is now connected with Confidence Lodge, 307, of Georgetown. He was married, February 26, 1854, to Elizabeth J. Pearce, a native of Clermont County, Ohio. Of their five children, two are living—Edwin J. and David, Jr. Mrs. Thomas is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Thomas has been a farmer and land-owner since 1863, and at present owns a large amount of land in Brown County. He attributes his success in life to large purchases in land when the price was low, and their subsequent rise in value.

W. JESSE THOMPSON, of Thompson & Fite, attorneys at law, Georgetown, was born in Clark Township, this county, October 20, 1835. His father was William Thompson, a native of Pennsylvania, and accompanied his father, John Thompson, a pioneer M. E. minister of Adams, and subsequently Brown County, Ohio; father grew up in this county, and married Sarah Liming, a native of this county. Mrs. Thompson died in 1847, and her husband in 1872. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are yet living. Our subject is the fourth child and son of these parents, and remained on the home farm until attaining his majority. He received a good English education, and for seven years in his early life was a school teacher. He then commenced the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1866. Soon after, he became associated with David D. Devore in law practice. Judge David Tarbell was a partner about one year, the firm name being Devore, Tarbell & Thompson. In May, 1871, Rufus L. Fite became a partner, and on January 1, 1876, Mr. Devore retired from the practice and the firm has since been Thompson & Fite. The firm are doing a good business, and are well known throughout Brown County. Mr. Thompson

has always been a Democrat, and once filled the office of Prosecuting Attorney of the county by appointment, being subsequently elected and re-elected. He is a member of of the Masonic Lodge, Council and Chapter, and Confidence Lodge, No. 307, I. O. O. F. He was married, in the spring of 1863, to Rebecca Metzger, a native of Brown County. Of their seven children, six are living—Sarah A., Mary D., William M., Annie P.. Jessie and Margaret. Mahala is deceased. Mrs. Thompson and the four oldest children are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Thompson is one of the active and influential citizens of Georgetown, and is a Trustee of the Georgetown & Sardinia Railroad Company.

WILLIAM THOMPSON (deceased) was born October 7, 1808. He was the son of Edward and Susan (Feagins) Thompson. Susan Feagins was a daughter of Capt. Daniel Feagins, an account of whom is given in the history of Pleasant Township. William received a common school education, and became a miller. His father was also a miller, and owned the three mills on White Oak, just west of Georgetown. Two of them he built. He was a man of more than ordinary enterprise and was successful in business. William was married, June 4, 1835, to Jane C. King, a daughter of Victor and Mary Ann (Mickle) King, who emigrated to Pleasant Township, Brown County, from Pennsylvania. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are Mary Jane (Coner), Susan (McCalgin), Abbie (Lewis) (deceased), Frank W., Martha W. and Victor. Mrs. Thompson is still living about one mile west of Georgetown. She was born March 29, 1814.

DAVID B. THOMPSON, clerk of the National Union Hotel at Georgetown, was born in Clark Township, Brown Co., Ohio, July 2, 1841. He is a son of William Thompson, a native of Pennsylvania, and Sarah (Liming) Thompson, a native of Brown County. The former died in 1872, and the lattor in 1847. Mr. Thompson was the fourth son and fifth child of a family of eight children—seven now living. He grew to manhood on the homestead farm, receiving a fair English education in the district schools. When twenty years of age, and just at the commencement of the civil war, Mr. Thompson enlisted in Battery I, First Regiment Ohio Artillery, serving one year in the Army of the Potomac. During the latter part of his service, Mr. Thompson almost suffered the loss of his voice from a painful throat disease, and received an honorable discharge for disability. He returned home, and was soon after employed as clerk in a store, at Brownsville, owned by Thomas Doughty, where he remained fifteen months. He then came to Georgetown (in 1870) and secured employment in his present position. Mr. Thompson was married, November 26, 1864, to Mary Elliott, a native of this county, and a daughter of William Elliott. One child was born to this union—Sarah E., who received a good education at Ursuline Convent, in the northern part of Brown County, and now resides with her uncle, James W. Thompson, near Mt. Orab, Green Township. Mrs. Thompson departed this life January 10, 1868. Mr. Thompson is connected by membership with the following organizations: M. E. Church, Masonic Lodge (Chapter and Council), Confidence Lodge and Georgetown Encampment (I. O. O. F.), Knights of Pythias, all of Georgetown, and the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association of Maysville, Ky. "Dave" Thompson, as he is familiarly called, has served twelve years in his present position, and is well known to a host of commercial men, travelers, and nearly all the residents of Brown County. His genial manners, frank heart, and the kind attention he bestows on each and every one of his guests, have won for him universal regard and esteem.

F. M. TRACY, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, October 7, 1830. His father, Ira, now living at the age of seventy-five years, is a native of New York, of Scotch parentage. His mother, Margaret (Fergueson) Tracy, was born in Ohio, of English parents; F. M. was raised and received his education in Brown County; he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it twelve years, but farming and trading has been the main occupation of his life, and he owns, at this time, 345 acres of well-improved land. His marriage to Julia A. Dunn, daughter of James H. and Elizabeth (Day) Dunn, was solemnized in 1854. Their children are Abagail (wife of S. Still), Margaret Ellen, Alice E., Ira C., James

D., Elizabeth J., Eva (deceased), Clara E. Mrs. Tracy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Tracy is a Democrat; he does not desire office, but has served his township as Trustee.

GEORGE P. TYLER, Judge of the Probate Court of Brown County, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., June 23, 1834. He is a son of Hiram Tyler, a native of Delaware County, N. Y., and a tanner by trade. In the year 1840, his father and mother, with their two children, George the eldest, and a sister, moved to Allensville, Switzerland Co., Ind., where he bought a tannery and engaged largely in the tanning business. In 1842, he was poisoned in his hand from a hide, which caused his death in five days. Judge Tyler's grandfather Tyler was of French parentage, and was in the war of 1812; his grandmother Tyler was of German parentage, her parents coming from Holland. Judge Tyler's mother's maiden name was Mary Platt; she was born in Herkimer County, N. Y.; her grandfather Platt was of English parentage, and was a Revolutionary soldier; her mother's maiden name was Murray, of Irish parentage; her grandfather Murray was also a Revolutionary soldier. Judge Tyler's father was the only one of the family that ever emigrated West; his father's people nearly all live in Delaware County, N. Y., and are wealthy and respectable farmers. His mother's brothers and sisters are respected, industrious people, and have accumulated a competency of this world's goods, but the Platts have mostly wandered away from their native heath, and live in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. Judge Tylor's mother is still living. In 1845, she united in marriage the second time, with C. C. Phillips, a minister of the Christian Church, and is now a resident of Miami County, Ohio. Of the five children born to Hiram and Mary Tyler, three are living—two sons, George and Hiram, Jr., and one daughter, Ann E. Miller. Our subject, when six years old, accompanied his parents to Allensville, Ind., where he attended the common school and made his home until he was twelve years old, when he obtained a position as cabin boy on an Ohio River steamboat. He ran on the river in the winter and worked in a blacksmith shop in summer until the year 1850, when he quit the river and settled in Ripley, Brown Co., Ohio, where he went into the plow factory of John Thompson, and, in 1852, went to Georgetown and worked at his trade of blacksmithing. He was married, March 16, 1854, to Mary A. Reed, daughter of C. W. Reed, a prominent business man, and at one time County Commissioner and Postmaster of Georgetown, under Pierce and Buchanan s administrations. He lived in Georgetown, working at his trade, until 1859, when he moved to Russellville and started a carriage factory. In 1860, he was elected Township Assessor of his township, by the Democrats, over a Republican majority of sixty-five After the breaking-out of the rebellion, it became so difficult to hire men to work (thirty-seven men having volunteered out of his shops), that he assisted in raising a company for the Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he was commissioned as First Lieutenant. Immediately after going to the front, he was detailed on the staff of Col. James P. Fyffe, commanding Brigade, and remained on the staff until he resigned his commission in the army, after being in the service eighteen months. His reasons for resigning were the burning of his house and all it contained, the death of one of his children, and his business partner, taking advantage of him in his absence. After returning from the army, he again commenced the carriage business, but being so much embarrassed, he was compelled to go into some business that did not require capital; he engaged as traveling salesman, and was able in a few years to pay the losses sustained in the carriage business without sacrificing his business integrity by assignment or bankruptcy. He remained in the business of traveling salesman until the fall of 1877, when he was elected by the Democrats Senator of the Fourth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Brown and Clermont; was renominated by acclamation in 1879 and elected, serving four years in the Senate. Judge Tyler was largely instrumental in securing many State and district appointments for the citizen of Brown County, whose claims had before been almost wholly unrecognized by the political parties in State and district appointments. In the fall of 1881, he was elected Probate Judge of Brown County, which office he now holds. He is a member of Masonic Lodge at Russellville, and the Chapter and Council at Georgetown, and Commandery at Hillsboro; is a mem-

ber of Subordinate Lodge at Russellville, and Encampment of I. O. O. F., at Georgetown, and charter member of Magnolia Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Russellville, and Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias at Dayton, and charter member Capital Council, No. 87, Royal Arcanum, of Columbus, and a member of J. C. McCoy Post, No. 1, Grand Army Republic, at Columbus, Ohio. Judge Tyler and wife have had born to them ten children, of whom six are living—Clara (the eldest, wife of the Rev. Henry Witham, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fair Haven, Preble Co., Ohio), Kate (who is filling the position of Deputy in the Probate Judge's office), George P., Jr., Hiram, Jr., Charles and Alvah. Judge Tyler and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Russellville, where they yet reside.

JOHN A. TWEED, grocer, buyer and dealer in leaf tobacco, Georgetown, was born in Union Township, Brown County, Ohio, December 1, 1842. He is a son of Samuel P. Tweed, a native of Brown County, and a farmer by occupation. He was born and raised in Union Township, and resided there till his death, in the fall of 1881. He married Rebecca Jones, a native of the same neighborhood, who yet survives him. They were the parents of six children, three living. John A. is the elder child, and was reared on the farm in Union Township. In 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Ohio Cavalry; was promoted as Sergeant, and during the latter part ef service was on staff duty with Gen. Alexander. He had command of a detachment of volunteer troops for nine months, and with Sherman marched down to the sea. He returned to the old home farm, but subsequently removed to La Salle County, Ill., where he remained two years. During this period, he "farmed it" in summer and clerked in a store for his uncle in the winter months. In 1870, he came back to Brown County and commenced trading in tobacco. In 1880, his warehouse and scales were totally consumed by fire, involving a heavy loss. Mr. Tweed is one of the large dealers in Brown County, and has been fairly successful in the business. In 1882, he purchased of Calvin G. Turner the old Crawford farm of sixty-five acres, located in the suburbs of Georgetown, adjoining the fair ground, where he is engaged in farming, raising fruit, and the growing of tobacco. Mr. Tweed is a stockholder and Director in the First National Bank; a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge and Encampment at Georgetown; was a charter member of the lodge at Ripley. Is Republican in politics. He was united in marriage, June 12, 1873, to Ella, youngest daughter of Samuel and Mary (Brazelton) Burgett, of Pleasant Township. One child was born to them—Frank, a lively and cheerful boy, the joy of his parents, and the pet and pride of the whole neighborhood. Mrs. Tweed departed this life in 1875, and, in 1877, her little son followed her to the other shore, leaving the husband and father alone. Mr. Tweed resides with his mother, and is highly respected for his modest ways and kind and cheerful disposition.

N. A. WATERMAN, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in this township March 5, 1817, before Brown County was organized. He is the son of Solomon and Eleanor (Fredrick) Waterman. His father was a native of Maryland; his mother, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., the former of French and German descent, the latter of German. They were among the early pioneers of Brown County. The subject of this biography received an education at Georgetown and chose the occupation of his father—farming. His farm is well improved, his residence alone costing over $5,000. Mr. Waterman is a man of cultured mind, well stored with information. At one time he studied law and entered into the practice, but the sedentary life became irksome to him, and he abandoned it for the free, active life in the country. Politically, he is a Democrat, but does not obtrude his political opinions on others. At the age of nineteen, he married Miss Barbara Waters, a native of Mason County, Ky. The fruits of this union were five children—Mrs. Caroline Wilson, of Kansas; Mrs. Marian Pierce, of Franklin Township, this county; John W., deceased; Mrs. Anna Amanda Waters, of Texas, and Sanders J. Mrs. Waterman died in 1857, and he married Frances Rachford, who is a native of this county, and is of Irish descent. They have two children—Lucy Mary and Claud Nelson.

COL. CARR B. WHITE (deceased) was born in Mason County, Ky., February 8, 1824. He was named after old Capt. Carr Bailey, who was seven years a Captain of a Virginia volunteer company during the Revolutionary war. Col. White was a son of John D. and Margaret R. (Baker) White, natives of the Old Dominion. He accompanied his parents to Ohio when two years of age, and was reared and educated in Georgetown. In early life he studied medicine, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Penn., about the year 1848. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Point Isabel, in Clermont Co., Ohio. He subsequently removed to Feesburg and Russellville, in this county, and in 1856 or 1857, located at Georgetown, where he resided till his death. He was an eminent physician, and during his medical career, enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. During the Mexican war he was Captain of Company G, First Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and served in Gen. Hamer's Brigade, under Gen. Z. Taylor, for one year, his term of enlistment. He returned home and there resided till the commencement of the civil war. He raised a company of volunteers and had the honor to report the first company of volunteers ready for service to the Governor of Ohio. The company was accepted, and he was made Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the three months' service. At the expiration of this time he re-enlisted, and continued at the head of his regiment till the war closed. He was brevetted a Brigadier General and commanded a brigade. The full rank was finally conferred upon him. During the war, he participated in the battles of Carnifax Ferry, South Mountain, Second Bull Run, Antietam and a number of other serious engagements. He was a "War Democrat," and voted for Lincoln when he was re-nominated. Col. White's father was the teacher of Gen. Grant, when the latter was a lad, and attending school in the old brick schoolhouse on "Dutch Hill," in Georgetown. Gen. Grant was sent to West Point at the suggestion of John D. White and the solicitation of Congressman Thomas L. Hamer. Himself and Col. White were firm friends, and when he became President he appointed Col. White as Assessor of Internal Revenue of this district, which position he held at the time of his death. Col. White married Melita E. Waterman, a native of this county. Two children are living. The oldest was named Ulysses Grant White, after the General. When the latter was President, he further remembered the kindness of Col. White and his father, by appointing U. G. as a cadet to West Point. He graduated from that military post, and entered the army as a Lieutenant, serving as such for a term of years. He resigned his commission and accepted a position as Civil Engineer on the South Pacific Railroad, serving as such until the financial crisis of '73 caused the company to suspend operations. He was then appointed an Examiner in the Patent Office, but resigned to accept the position of Chief Engineer, in control of the United States Navy Yard at Boston, Mass., where he now officiates. Col. Carr B. White was a physician of the very first rank, an excellent soldier and an exemplary Christian. No man stood higher in the estimation of the people of Georgetown and Brown County. He departed this life on September 30, 1881, leaving a wife and two children.

HON. CHILTON A. WHITE, of White, McKnight & White, Georgetown, was born in Georgetown February 6, 1826. He was named after Chilton Allen, who represented a Kentucky district in Congress, for thirteen years. Mr. White is a son of John D. White, a native of Virginia, and a school teacher and surveyor by occupation. He removed from Virginia to North Carolina; thence to Kentucky, and in 1825 located at Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio. He was Surveyor of Brown County thirteen years and County Treasurer eight years. He died at Georgetown, in May, 1855. He married Margaret R. Baker, also a native of the Old Dominion. Our subject is the third child and son of a family of nine children—four daughters and five sons—two of whom are living. He grew to manhood in Georgetown, receiving a good education in the public schools of the village. In early life, he taught school for three years, during this time studying law with Thomas L. Hamer. When the Mexican war commenced, Mr. Hamer was made Major of a regiment, and Mr. White accompanied him to the field, being subsequently made Orderly Sergeant of Company G, First Regiment Mexi-

can Volunteers, from Ohio, his brother, Carr B., being Captain of the company. During the early part of the war, Gen. Hamer died, and after a year's service, Mr. White returned to Georgetown, finishing his law studies with Sanders W. Johnson, Gen. Hamer's son-in-law. He was admitted to practice in November, 1848, and soon after formed a partnership with his brother, Grafton B. White, of Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, remaining with him two years. He then returned to Georgetown and opened an office. He was a law partner of Col. John G. Marshall for five or six years, and subsequently practiced with Col. D. W. C. Loudon. In 1876, he became senior member of the firm of White, McKnight & White. In his legal practice, Mr. White has been uniformly successful. He owns a good residence, located on fifty-two acres of land, all within the corporate limits of Georgetown, and also a farm of 160 acres in Pleasant Township, two and a half miles north of Georgetown. Mr. White was united in marriage, April 13, 1852, to Fannie Boyles, a native of Brown County. Three children were born to them—Edward B., John D. (junior member of White, McKnight & White), and Mary I. Mrs. White was a member of the Catholic Church, and died in that faith, August 2, 1881. Mary I. is also a member of the Catholic Church, and received a fine education at Ursuline Convent, at St. Martin's, in Perry Township, this county. Mr. White's father was a Democrat, and our subject was reared in the political faith of that party. In 1852, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Brown County, and was the Democratic nominee for Probate Judge in 1854. In 1859, he was nominated and subsequently elected to the Ohio Senate from Brown and Clermont Counties, and during his term of service was elected to Congress, commencing this term of service during the extra session of June, 1861. He was re-elected in 1862, and served till March 4, 1865. Mr. White was a candidate for the third term. He carried the district on the home vote by 880 majority, but was defeated in the entire district by the large Republican vote of the soldiers. Since that period, Mr. White has taken no active part in politics. While a member of the Ohio Senate, he was an honored member of the Judiciary Committee. In 1873, he was a delegate to the Ohio Constitutional Convention, and was appointed on the Judiciary Committee, serving with the following-named gentlemen: Sherlock J. Andrews, Thomas Ewing, John W. Herron, D. D. T. Cowen, Rufus King, Thomas F. Thompson, Thomas Beer, Thomas J. Godfrey, Charles H. Scribner, John C. Hale, Mills Gardner, William Sample, Barnabas Burns, Henry S. Neal, Charles H. Mitchener, Joseph D. Horton and James W. Riley. Mr. White is probably the oldest living resident of Georgetown, having resided there nearly fifty-seven years. He is a man of good judgment, unassuming manners, frank and open hearted, and respected and honored by all.

W. S. WHITEMAN, Cashier First National Bank, of Georgetown, was born at New Hope, Scott Township, this county, and is a son of Benjamin W. Whiteman. He was a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and in early life a merchant. In 1855, he was elected Treasurer of Brown County, just at the decline of the Know-Nothing party, and the organization of the new Republican party. He received a majority of thirty-one votes, and was one of the very few Republicans ever elected to that office in Brown County. After retiring from office, Mr. Whiteman resided on his farm in Scott Township till his death, in December, 1875. He married Phebe Purdum, a native of Brown County. W. S. Whiteman is the second child and son of a family of nine children, five of whom are living. He was reared in Brown County, and obtained a fair English education at the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, attending there in 1867–68. He taught school several years before and after leaving college. He read law with Thomas & Pearson, of Georgetown, and was admitted to the bar in Clermont County, in September, 1870. He was engaged in the practice of his profession for some years, in the latter part of which he was a partner of W. W. Young. In March, 1882, Mr. Whiteman was elected by the Board of Directors as Cashier of the First National Bank of Georgetown, which position he has filled since the May following. He is a Republican in politics, but has never been an aspirant for political honors.

PETER L. WILSON, Georgetown, Deputy Auditor, and one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Brown County, was born in England April 30, 1806. He is a son of William H. Wilson, who was a merchant and manufacturer of woolen goods. He came to America, in 1818, locating first at Philadelphia, where his family subsequently joined him. He afterward removed to Pittsburgh, and, on December 24, 1818, landed in Lewis Township, below Augusta, Ky. Soon after, he removed to Washington, Ky., and subsequently to Missouri. He came back to Brown County, and was engaged at his business through life. He resided with our subject some years, and died at his daughter's house, in Cincinnati. He married Elizabeth Wild, who died many years ago. "Squire Peter Wilson," as he is familiarly called, was reared in Brown County, and in early life clerked for two years at Augusta, Ky. He then read medicine with Dr. Keith two years, and afterward went to Georgetown, where he was employed as clerk. After again studying medicine, this time with Dr. Buckner, in 1826, he engaged in keeping a tavern, on the present site of the American House. Here he remained in business twenty years, and became acquainted with nearly all the citizens of Brown and adjoining counties. In the fall of 1846, he sold his property, and, the following spring, purchased a farm of 250 acres, on Straight Creek, lying in Pleasant, Franklin and Jefferson Townships. Squire Wilson has resided in one house since 1847, but voted in the three different townships. He was a "Jacksonian Democrat" in early days, and is still an earnest advocate of the principles promulgated by "Old Hickory." He has been County Commissioner, Auditor and Treasurer, by appointment, and has been connected with the Auditor's office, in some capacity, almost continuously since 1835. Squire Wilson was the first Mason initiated into the order in Brown County; was the first High Priest of the Chapter at Georgetown, and the first officer in the Council. He was Master of the Russellville Lodge twenty years. He has officiated both as a School Director and Examiner. Squire Wilson was married, in 1826, to Paulina Woods, born on the present site of Georgetown. Of the thirteen children given them, seven are living—Mary A., Gustavus A., John W., Amanda V., Lewis C., Franklin P. and Bertha J., familiarly known as "Sallie."

B. F. WOODS, Deputy Recorder of Brown County, Georgetown, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, January 8, 1835. His paternal grandparents were Nathan and Jane Stewart (Wood), natives of Washington County, Penn., who located in this county about 1800. Both resided here till death. Mr. Woods' father was John Woods, born in 1804, and a farmer through life. He died in January, 1876. Mr. Woods' mother was Lucindia Kirkpatrick, a native of this county, and a daughter of Andrew K. Kirkpatrick. Mrs. Woods died in March, 1875. Mr. Woods grew to manhood on the home farm, probably receiving a better education than that afforded to most boys of that day. He remained on the farm until twenty-one years of age, and was then employed to clerk for W. T. Galbreath, remaining with him one year. He then learned the photographer's trade, and followed it several years. In 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served two years, mostly as Orderly Sergeant. He was honorably discharged August 19, 1862, and was subsequently appointed Deputy to Alfred Jacobs, Sheriff of Brown County, remaining in that position three years. Since that time, he has officiated in a clerical capacity in nearly all the county offices, mainly in the Recorder's office. He has been Democratic in politics all through life, and for two or three years was an Infirmary Director of Brown County. He is a member of Confidence Lodge, No. 307 (I. O. O. F.), and Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 98. Mr. Woods was united in marriage in May, 1859, to Caroline Hunt, a native of this county. Ten children have been given them, eight living. Mrs. Woods is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT YOUNG, of Robert Young & Co., Georgetown, proprietor Georgetown Woolen Mills, was born near Belfast, Ireland, in November, 1820. He is a son of Robert Young, also a native of Ireland, and of Scotch descent. He was a farmer and linen weaver until his death, June 7, 1847. His mother was Isabella McClellan, also a native of Ireland and of Scotch ancestry. Our subject grew up in Ireland, re-

ceiving a fair education. He early learned the linen weaver's trade, and when nineteen years of age came to America. He first located at Philadelphia, where he learned ingrain carpet weaving, which trade he followed for a number of years. In 1857, he came West, locating at Leesburg, Highland Co., Ohio, where he worked in a factory two and a half years. He went back to Pennsylvania in October, 1859, where he remained till September, 1861. He then came to Georgetown, at the solicitation of Warner & Ramey, proprietors of a woolen mill in the south part of the village. He worked for the firm ten months. In August, 1862, he elisted in Company C, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving as a private till July, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge; upon his return to Georgetown, Mr. Young once more became connected with the mill business, and some years ago became part owner of the mill, a sketch of which appears in another chapter. Mr. Young is a member of the Good Templars and the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and has been a member of the Village Council for eight years, being again re-elected April 3, 1882. He was married at Philadelphia, June 6, 1850, to Mary A. Robinson, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. They have only one child—William A., in business with his father. Mrs. Young is a member of the Christian Church.

WILEY W. YOUNG, lawyer, Georgetown, was born in Lewis Township, this county, May, 13, 1834. His father, Omega Young, was a native of Tazewell County, in Southern West Virginia, where he was born in 1798. He came to Ohio in 1816, locating at Higginsport, Brown County. He subsequently learned the shoe-maker's trade at Cincinnati, and followed that at Higginsport till 1830. He then removed to a farm in Lewis Township, where he still resides. At one time in his life, Mr. Young was a minister of the Christian denomination. Mr. Young's mother, was Nancy Stayton, a native of Lewis Township. She was the daughter of Jacob Stayton (an Englishman by birth and a native of New Jersey) and Mary Wise, a cousin of Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia. Our subject was the first son and fourth child of a family of fourteen children, eleven of whom are living. He was reared on the farm in Lewis Township, obtaining his early literary education in the district school, and subquently attending the High School, at Felicity, Clermont Co., Ohio. He was a farmer and a school teacher in early life. In 1856, he commenced the study of law at Georgetown, with Hanson L. Penn, Esq., remaining with him till his admittance to the bar, in 1858. He soon after opened an office in Georgetown, and has been in constant practice since. He was a law partner of Judge D. W. C. Loudon for ten or twelve years, and in 1879 formed a partnership with W. S. Whiteman. The firm at once attained and enjoyed a successful law practice. In 1871, Mr. Young was admitted to practice in the Federal Courts, and has also practiced some in Kentucky. His political views have been strongly Republican since the organization of that party. Mr. Young was married, January 14, 1858, to Mary E. Graves, a native of Kanawha County, W. Va. Six children have been given them, two living—Elizabeth and Wiley W., Jr. In 1847, Mr. Young accompanied his sister to Felicity, Clermont County, on a visit. While there he met his great-grandmother, Martha Chaffant, who was then one hundred and six years of age (and lived fifteen months longer); his grandmother, Tabitha Chaffant, aged seventy-eight (and lived to be eighty-eight or eighty-nine years old); his aunt, aged forty, who with himself and sister, represented four generations. Mr. Young's grandfather, Fountain Young, was with Gen. Harrison, and suffered death at the battle of Thames in 1813.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

LEVI T. ABBOTT, farmer, P. O. Ripley. Among Brown's native-born citizens is the subject of this sketch, who added one to the population of Pleasant Township in 1835. His parents, Charles and Sarah (Brown) were among those of its earliest pioneers, where he is, at this present time, yet living, in the enjoyment of a ripe old age. His respected companion passed to the better land in 1856. They raised a family of six children, and Levi was reared on the homestead farm. He was married, March 1, 1859, to Miss Mary Jones, a native of this county and a daughter of Samuel Jones, a pioneer relic, who died in this county May 20, 1880. Mr. Abbott is associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ripley, and, although he had the disadvantages of educational privileges, he has, by his own ambition and economy, secured a good home and made life a success. Politically, he is a man bound to no party or power, but acts entirely from principle, and is a man of his own choice.

JOHN S. ATWOOD, livery stable, Ripley, was born in Wilcox County, Ala., in 1840. When thirteen years of age, he came to Ripley and diligently attended to his studies at school, and, in 1859, entered Iberia College, and was graduated from that institution the same year. At the close of his term, he went to the gold regions of California prospecting, and, meeting with some success, returned in 1861 and engaged a short time in teaching school. Before the close of the year, he enlisted in the United States Navy, on board the gunboat Choctaw, of the Mississippi Squadron, and served one year; he participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Shreevesport, Red River, and in the attempt to capture the rebel ram Webb. Returning to peaceful pursuits to this city, he engaged for one year in the grocery business, when he disposed of his stock, and, in company with his brother, Julius M., and R. C. Rankin, contracted with the county for the construction of the Georgetown Turnpike. This work occupied two years, after which time he was engaged in repairing pikes in various portions of the county. In 1872, he opened a livery stable on Main street, and in 1879 erected the commodious stable which he now occupies. He has made other purchases of real estate in the city, and, in all the enterprises in which he has been engaged, his efforts have been entirely successful. Among other purchases is a tract of land embracing 4,000 acres of land in Michigan, a portion of which has been fenced. He was married, December 31, 1875, to Miss Catherine McCaskill, a native of Alabama. Mr. Atwood have served as Councilman six years, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a man of social and gentlemanly deportment, with qualifications of mind and character that develop elements of energy and enterprise; a straight business man, who stands in the community respected by all who know him.

G. BAMBACH, attorney, Ripley, is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where he was born in 1840. His father, Gotlieb, crossed the ocean to the American shore in 1848, and in the following year returned, and with the family, consisting of his wife and two children, again embarked to the United States. Her maiden name was Barbara Borzmeyer, native of Alsace, Germany. The youngest child, a daughter, died soon after reaching this country. Gotleib located at Levanna, Brown County, in September, 1849, and began raising grapes, and butter making, but became wholly engaged in the former pursuit, in which he is still engaged in connection with farming. He and his son have a farm of 130 acres and other property at Levanna. The subject of this sketch secured a common school education, and began reading medicine under Dr. Eberhart of this city. Two years afterward, he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated in 1859. The following year he recited law in the office of Chambers Baird, of Ripley, and entered the Law School at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in 1861. He then entered the ranks of the Union army, as Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixth Ohio Volunteer

Infantry, and three months afterward was assigned to the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry of the Seventeenth Army Corps. He served with this regiment until after the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, when he returned home on account of his father's ill-health. He was tendered promotion by the Governor as Surgeon, but he declined. In 1877, he was selected by the Republicans of this district as a candidate for Legislative honors, but suffered defeat in this strong Democratic territory. In 1881, his name was placed on the county ticket by the Republicans for Probate Judge. His opponent, George P. Tyler, secured the election by a small majority. He had, however, become popular, and throughout the ranks of both parties secured hosts of friends. He is a member of the Masonic order, and by his ambition and natural talents created and realized success.

JEPTHA C. BEASLEY, farmer, P. O. Ripley, was born in Union Township, January 5, 1809. He is a son of Jeptha and Sarah (Fisher) Beasley, natives of Spottsylvania County, Va. Mr. Beasley was born August 20, 1769, and Mrs. B. the same year. In 1794, they were married, and in 1796 removed to Maysville, Ky., and the following fall crossed the Ohio and located in Union Township, where he purchased 100 acres of land. In 1818, he removed to Ripley and followed boating to New Orleans for ten years successively. He was, for a number of years, engaged in merchandising with his brother, Nathaniel Beasley. In 1828, he planted a vineyard containing two acres, which was the first in the State. His death occurred April 9, 1858. He had served in various official capacities; among them was the office of Justice of the Peace, which he held for fifteen years, and County Commissioner four years. His father, Ezekiel Beasley, and family removed from Virginia to Maysville, Ky., in 1800, and died there. James Beasley, brother to Jeptha Beasley, Sr., served in the Revolutionary war, and was killed by the Tories in South Carolina. His brother, Charles Beasley, left Virginia and went to Lexington, Ky., thence for Louisville, but was captured on the way by the Indians; he finally escaped at Troy. He and his brother John both participated in the battle of Blue Lick, where the latter was captured by the Indians. Mr. Beasley, our subject, was reared on a farm and received his training in the common schools. When of age, he and his brother, William Beasley, engaged in boating to the Crescent City, and followed it six years. He was married, July 27, 1833, to Sarah Shelton, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Shelton. Mrs. B. was born in Mason County, Ky., October 20, 1815. One child was born to this family, viz., William T., married July, 1857, to Miss Frances Douglas, a daughter of David and Mariah Douglas, of Kentucky. Two children were the fruits of this union; of these, one is living — Hattie; Horace G. (deceased). Mr. Beasley is by occupation an agriculturist and stock-raiser, and has been successful in the pursuits of life. Mrs. B. has been a member of the Christian Church for forty years. Mr. B. is a Republican. He owns 178 acres of well-improved land.

NICHOLAS BECKER, merchant, Ripley, is a native of Lorraine, France, where he was born in 1828. His father was a soldier under Napoleon the First, and in the campaign of Russia, at the retreat of Leipsic, and until the close of the battle of Waterloo. He was a teacher of schools, in Lorraine, for thirty-six years, and until he emigrated to the United States, in 1855, with a portion of his family. He located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where his wife died with cholera in 1866. His death occurred in 1876, in the same city. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the schools of Pontamousson, France, and graduated with honors at the university of Nancy, France. In 1854, he, with a portion of the family, embarked to America, and located at Decatur County, Ind. He was engaged in teaching a private school at this point, and followed his profession, in different localities, until 1863, in which year he entered the firm of McCardle & Bro., of Cincinnati, Ohio, as book-keeper, and in the following year resigned his position and came to Ripley, where from 1866 to the present time he has devoted his time, in the Union School, in teaching the languages, in which he is a proficient scholar. Mr. B. was married, in 1860, to Miss Catherine Thill, a native of Lorraine, France. Nicholas Jr. is the only child born to this issue. Mr. B. opened the millinery department of his store, on Second street, in 1866, and the hat and cap

department in 1876, which is mostly conducted by his son. This establishment is the largest of its kind in the city, and is at all times completely stocked, and enjoys a lucrative trade. Mr. B. is an active, energetic business man, and a member of the Catholic Church.

PETER BENUA, merchant, Ripley, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1834, and emigrated to America in 1854, making a location in New Orleans, from which point he came to Ripley, in January, 1855. He was a tailor by trade, and, by close application and economy, he was enabled to establish himself in business. He first opened a clothing house in Ripley, in 1857, which was conducted with success until 1869, at which time he disposed of his stock and trade, and associated himself and his capital in the Ohio Piano Manufacturing Company of this city. Several years later, he withdrew his interest from this concern, and returned to merchandising. He occupied his present location on Main street in 1881, where he is conducting a large custom and sale trade, and enjoys a lucrative business. He was united in marriage, in 1857, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Lewis Fridley, an early settler of Brown County. This union has been blessed with seven children, five of whom are living—Lizzie, Maggie, Louis P. (who is associated with his father in the store), Frank and Lela. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic order and I. O. O. F. His standing as a successful, upright business man is unquestioned, and his position has been earned by his untiring industry. As a business man, he ranks the oldest clothing merchant now in Ripley.

ROBERT P. BENNINGTON, farmer, P. O. Ripley, is a son of Thomas and Mary (Rains) Bennington, who were among the early pioneers of Brown County. He was born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1826. He is the youngest son and child of a family of seven children. He was brought up on his father's farm, in Union Township, and his educational advantages were very limited. He aided his father in clearing up a farm, and in effecting various other improvements. He was married the first time, June 2, 1846, to Miss Mary J. Rains, a daughter of John and Sarah Rains. She died, and left one child, Sarah B., who was born April 4, 1847, and died July 12, 1870. Mr. Bennington's second marriage occurred August 11, 1857, to Miss Indiana Young, a daughter of Omega and Nancy Young, and a sister to Mayor W. D. Young, of Ripley. Mrs. B. was born in Lewis Township May 29, 1828. Of nine children by this union, six are living—Joseph K. (born June 2, 1858), Mary A. (born November 3, 1859), Fremont (born March 24, 1861), William E. (born July 12, 1864), James E. (born October 20, 1868) and Everett F. (born November 29, 1873). Thomas, Robert P. and an infant are deceased. Mr. Bennington owns a farm of 60½ acres and is engaged in agriculture, making a specialty in cultivating tobacco. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. His political views are Republican. He has filled the office of Assessor for nine years and School Director for twenty years.

WILLIAM BENNINGTON (deceased) is the third son and fourth child of Thomas and Mary (Rains) Bennington who were among the early pioneers of Brown County. He was born in Fleming County, Ky., September 20, 1818. He remained on his father's farm till of age, and obtained his education in the common schools of the county. February 12, 1856, he joined himself in marriage with Miss Mary J. Porter, a daughter of James B. and Mary Porter. Mrs. Bennington, a most estimable lady, was born in Union Township April 5, 1835. This union was blessed with seven children; three are living—I. N., born March 27, 1860; William L., born June 5, 1865; and Edwin K., born May 24, 1869. Luella, a very accomplished young lady, was born May 12, 1861, and died November 3, 1878. Mr. Bennington was a farmer by occupation, and followed its pursuits with success. For the latter twenty years of his life, he dealt in tobacco, and for three years in pork-packing. In both these branches of business, he was eminently successful. His dealings with men all through life were marked with the purest principles of honesty and uprightness, and a due amount of liberality. His death occurred January 25, 1875. He was Elder of the Presbyterian Church at the time of his demise. His political affiliations were with the Republican party. He was a man sincere in his convictions of right, and conscientious in all the principles and doctrines of his life. Mrs. Bennington and her children are members of

the Presbyterian Church. She owns a well-improved and cultivated farm of 123 acres, which is adorned with a commodious brick residence erected in 1877 at a cost of $1,500.

M. BEYERSDOERFER, tobacconist, No. 34, Main street, Ripley. Mr. B. is among those of the energetic and enterprising business men of Ripley. A native of Germany, where he was born in 1834. In 1852, he emigrated to the United States, and for one year was employed at his trade, blacksmithing, in Levanna, after which he purchased a piece of land and opened a vineyard. In the summer of 1865, he suffered by sunstroke, and was obliged to relinquish out-door employment. Disposing of his place, he established his present business in 1866, where he manufactures cigars, and enjoys a good trade. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Winser, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. Their living children are Conrad, Anna M., Ida and Flora. Mr. B. served three months in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and is a respected member of the K. of P. and U. O. of W. Politically, is a sturdy Republican.

A. C. BODMER, baker, Ripley, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1849, and emigrated to the United States in 1867. He made Ripley an objective point, and located in the city May 15 of the same year. He was a baker by trade, and after working at cooperage a short time secured a situation with L. Reinert, where he worked diligently until 1875, when he opened a small bakery at his present place, which he purchased the same year. He has established a reliable trade, and with but his energies for capital succeeded. He was married, in Ripley, to Miss Lizzie Stoamm, a native of Sardinia, Brown County, and a daughter of Jacob and Martha Stoamm, early settlers of Brown County. He was a native of Germany, where he was born in 1825. He was brought to this country when fifteen years of age by his parents, Phillip and Mary (Syle) Stoamm. The family settled in Brown County, where he (Phillip) died in 1862. The family lineage has become very extended, and after a separation of thirty-three years a family gathering was held in 1876. Jacob Stoamm is the oldest band master in the county, and, in 1861, enlisted as leader of the regimental band in the Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served one year. He was leader of the Ripley Band for years, and, in 1878, received the first stroke of paralysis, since which time he has been unable to accomplish much work. He raised a family of twelve children, eight of whom are living, the eldest, Lizzie, wife of our subject, to whom have been born five children, four of whom are living—Louis A., Franklin H., Charles M. and William E. Mr. Bodmer is a member of the I. O. O. F., and one of the active merchants of the city.

JOHN W. BONNER, Foreman Boyd Manufacturing Company, Levanna. The subject of this sketch was born near Trenton, N. J., in 1830. Is a son of J. W. and Ducilla (Lyda) Bonner, both natives of that State. His parents moved to the West in 1838, and settled in Coshocton County, Ohio; he was a farmer by occupation, and resided in that county until 1843, when he moved to Indiana, where he died the following year. John W. was raised on a farm, and secured what education he could from such advantages. When twenty years of age, he became engaged in the mill business, which he has followed for thirty years. He came to Brown County in January, 1880, and soon after became connected with the extensive concern at Levanna, widely known as the Boyd Manufacturing Company, where he has, by his vast experience and acquired taste, prosecuted his services with a zeal that has given him a qualified position. He is a stockholder of the concern, and, at present, fills the position of foreman in the mill. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Sarah M. Payne, a native of Knox County. This union has been blessed with one child, Isaac N., born in March, 1858. Isaac Newton is a carpenter by profession, and is a resident of West Virginia. He was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Murphy, a native of that State. One child, christened after his grandfather, John W. Mr. B. has been a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masons for twenty-two years, and besides being a worthy citizen, is highly valued in the firm which he represents.

C. W. BOYD, of the Boyd Manufacturing Company, Levanna. Mr. Boyd is a native of Lewis County, Ky., and born in 1834. He is a son of James and Mary

(Gibson) Boyd, natives of Ohio and Virginia respectively; his father was a farmer, and moved to Kentucky, where he died in 1837. C. W. Boyd lived on the homestead in Kentucky until fifteen years of age, when he came to Ripley, Ohio, where he secured employment at the Ripley Sash Mill, operated by D. G. Stillman; he rapidly learned and became proficient in the business, and, at the expiration of three years, became a partner in the concern, and became sole owner at the age of twenty-one years, and soon afterward admitted his brother, S. G., to a partnership. He was married, in 1857, at Winchester, Adams Co., Ohio, to Margaret, daughter of Moses McMeckin, an early settler of Adams County; he continued in business, and, in 1861, received a commission of First Lieutenant Company B, of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After a service of eighteen months, he was promoted to the Captaincy of his company; he followed the fortunes of his company and regiment until 1864, when he was honorably discharged and returned home, and again engaged in attending to his rapidly increasing interests. Capt. Boyd is a member of the Christian Church, and of the Masonic order; he is the senior member of the Boyd Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at Levanna, and large and extensive branches at Ripley, Higginsport and Cincinnati, which are more fully described elsewhere. He is the founder of the village of Levanna, where he resides with his family. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have had a family of seven children, six of whom are living as follows: James (is a stockholder, and associated in the business), Martha (wife of W. O. Daum, also a stockholder, and fills the position at the Levanna Mills, of Book-keeper and Cashier), Alice K., Alvirda L., William and Frank. In 1856, Messrs. C. W. & S. G. Boyd, then young men, purchased a small mill at Levanna, paying for the same $1,500. At the time of this purchase the facilities of the mill were limited, there being but little machinery in it. The brothers, however, with an energy and pluck that has since been their great staple in trade, expended their last dollar in improving their property, and pulling off their coats went heroically to work, doing the labor themselves, superintending sales, and, in fact, being the only men employed in the establishment. They were essentially the architects of their own fortunes, and, by pluck and perseverance, built up eventually the business to what it now is. After several successful years the brothers stopped work at the bench, and devoted their time to the management of their rapidly increasing business. An office was opened at Cincinnati for the sale of lumber and building material, and Mr. S. G. Boyd removed to that city and took charge of the office, where he resides. In 1881, the firm purchased the Higginsport Saw Mill, which they improved, and is now one of the finest mills in the county. In 1881, the business had attained such proportions it was formed into a joint stock company. In December of 1881, the Boyd Manufacturing Company was organized with a capital of $300,000, two-thirds of which has been paid in. Very few persons not directly connected with the mill have stock in it, and thus it is owned virtually by the workmen themselves. C. W. Boyd was elected President of the new company, and has the control. Subsequently, the Ripley Planing Mill was purchased and placed under control of the company. The Boyd Manufacturing Company give employment to 185 hands distributed through the branches of their operations. The mills find principle sales for products in Adams, Brown, Highland and Clermont Counties, Ohio, Lewis, Bracken, Mason, Robertson and Pendleton Counties, Ky., and, in fact, throughout the neighboring States. Brown County may well feel proud of such industry within her borders. It also shows what will power and pluck can do, and obstacles overcome by men who have common sense, business tact and energy. Since writing the above, the lumber yard adjoining the saw and planing mill of the Boyd Manufacturing Company, at Higginsport was destroyed by the fire fiend on the evening of August 14, 1882. The loss is estimated from $60,000 to $125,000. The amount of insurance could not at this time be learned.

ROBERT CAHALL, farmer, P. O. Levanna, is a grandson of James Cahall, a native of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Kentucky at an early day and located near Minerva, where he resided until 1814, at which time he moved to Brown County and settled on Bullskin Creek, where he passed the remainder of his life. His maternal grandparent, James Parker, was a native of Ireland. He was a State pioneer to Ohio,

and settled on the Indian territory in 1798. His location was afterward laid out in Clermont County, where he resided until his death. Thomas Cahall, the father of our subject, was born near Philadelphia Penn., in 1790. He moved with his parents to this county, and made his final settlement in Pleasant Township, where he died in January, 1871. His life companion, Sarah (Parker) Cahall, was a native of Virginia, and died in March, 1871. They raised a family of eleven children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Of this number eight are living, six being old-time residenters of Brown County. Mr. C. settled on his present estate of 191 acres in 1860. He numbers among the oldest living residents of the county and has lived in single blessedness all his days; his character is irreproachable, and his social qualifications and genial disposition commend him to all. With an extended acquaintance and hosts of friends, the memory of Robert Cahall will live long after he may have passed away.

HON. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, M. D. (deceased). One of the most distinguished pioneers of Brown County was Hon. Alexander Campbell, the first physician of Ripley. He was born in Greenbrier County, Va., in 1774, and removed near Lexington, Ky., with his parents when a boy. He was a colleague with Henry Clay at Pisgah, nine miles southwest of Lexington. He read medicine and attended lectures in Lexington Medical College, while the distinguished Kentucky orator practiced law there. August 6, 1801, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Dunlap. Soon after this event, he removed to Cynthiana, Ky., and practiced his profession two years; then, in 1803, he came to Brown County and located 300 acres of land in Union Township. He established a store and ran it in connection with his profession till 1815, when he removed to Ripley, then known as Staunton. Here he continued mercantile pursuits as one of the first merchants of Ripley, going to Philadelphia, Penn., on horseback, to purchase goods. He was Ripley's first physician. In his profession he stood eminent, and established a wide and successful practice. At one time, he was tendered the Professorship of one of the most important branches of medicine in the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, but owing to his vast practice he declined. He was chosen a Representative and served in the Legislature when that body convened at Chillicothe. He was subsequently elected to the State Senate, and in that body he filled the office of speaker. In 1809, he was chosen United States Senator and did valuable service in that important capacity for four years. During his Congressional duties, as there were no railroads, he rode on horseback all the way to Washington, D. C. His labors in Congress were worthy and efficient, and highly merited the approbation of his constituents. He was Mayor of Ripley from 1838–40, where his death occurred November 5, 1857. He was a man of uncompromising anti-slavery principles, and their earnest defender and promoter. As a citizen he was loyal to the best interests of his city and county, and earnestly devoted to the high trusts with which the people had honored him. He died esteemed for his many noble traits of character and the purity and usefulness of his life. His son J. A. Campbell now owns and occupies a part of the old Campbell homestead. He was born in Ripley June 27, 1819. He studied medicine with his father and in 1850 learned telegraphy, which he followed for five years. In 1862, he located on his present farm, where he has since resided. In 1856, he was married to Frances, daughter of Elijah and Matilda Sniffin, and a native of Ripley, where she was born February 22, 1834. Three children were the fruits of this union—Matilda N., born January 11, 1858; Mollie N., born Oct. 31, 1859, and Thomas C., born May 18, 1861. Mr. Campbell was one of the organizers of the Ripley Fire Department and was engineer for twenty years. He was also connected with the Ripley Band for fifteen years.

CHARLES FENELON CAMPBELL (deceased) was born at Lexington, Va., September 13, 1803. His father was a farmer and a practicing physician. His mother was a sister of Dr. Archibald Alexander, President of Princeton University. There were five sons and three daughters in the family. One of the sons became a preacher, two lawyers, and one a doctor, while one died young. The subject of this sketch graduated at Washington College, Lexington, Va., and afterward graduated at a

military school at that point. Studying law, he was admitted to the bar, and removed to Ohio to practice, choosing a Northern State in preference, because of slavery at the South, though his parents were slaveholders. In 1824, he located at Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio, for the practice of his chosen profession. Remaining at Georgetown a short time, he removed to Ripley, where he spent the remainder of his days. His tastes were of a literary character, and, in 1840, he published the *Ohio Whig* at Ripley. In 1849, he purchased a controlling interest in the Ripley *Bee*, which he edited up to the time of his death. As a writer, he was graceful, logical and fair, and his editorials were copied throughout the State. As a lawyer, he was noted for his thorough understanding of the principles of law, and he was consulted by the members of his profession throughout the county. As a practitioner, he was not successful as the world views success. He was conscientious, and dissuaded rather than encouraged men to engage in law suits, and his fees were so moderate that he did himself injustice. Although a member of a profession that is often censured for its lack of strict integrity, he won the sobriquet of "Honest Charley," and went to his grave universally esteemed and respected. Talented, educated, and in the strictest sense a man of honor and integrity, he was one who would have graced any public position; but his modest character kept him from even pushing his claims upon the public, and such honors as he wore came to him unsought. He was elected Mayor of his village, Justice of the Peace, and Probate Judge of the county, and was once a candidate for State Senator. Being an ardent Whig and Republican, and those parties being in the minority in his county, his chances for political preferment were small, yet he was always an ardent advocate of his party. When the war broke out, though nearly sixty years of age, he was active in the raising and drilling of troops, his military education making him one of a very few who were then capacitated for that work. In 1831, he was married to Harriett E. Kephart at Ripley, who still survives him. To them were born six children, five sons and one daughter—Angus K., Frank T., J. Q. A., William Archie, Charles D. and Mary A. The five sons have all edited papers in Ohio and Iowa, and J. Q. A. is still editing the Bellefontaine (Ohio) *Republican*, which he has edited ever since the war. Angus K. is an attorney at Newton, Iowa; Frank T. has served two terms as Lieutenant Governor of Iowa; William A. is a prominent business man at Lima, Ohio, and Charles D. is Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth United States District of Ohio at Bellefontaine. Mary Antoinetta was married to James W. Christie, since deceased, and lives with her mother at Ripley, and is a teacher in the Union schools. Three of the sons—Frank T., J. Q. A.—and William A. served in the army, and C. D., who was too young to enter the service, in the Home Guards. The subject of this sketch died at Georgetown, Ohio, August 2, 1864, of fever while serving as Probate Judge of the county, leaving to his children a character and memory more precious and more cherished than any material possessions or worldly fortune could have been, and his name will always be held in respect by the community with whom he spent this life.

JOHN COSLETT, Jr., miller, Ripley, is a son of John and Sarah (Potts) Coslett, settled in this county in 1831. He (John), with two others, purchased the mill in 1855 and continued its business for fourteen years, when his two sons, John, Jr., and Joseph, succeeded him. This firm control a large trade, and in favorable seasons turn out from ten to twelve thousand barrels of flour per year. The subject of this sketch enlisted in 1863 in Company I, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Cavalry, and, after a service through the war, was sent to the frontier, with headquarters at Fort Laramie, Dakota, where his service closed. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Hannah Hass, a native of Brown County. This union has been blessed with six children, all of whom are living, viz.: Joseph, Charles, Annie, Ermie P., Clarence and Edna. Mr. C. has served as School Director, and in 1880 was a defeated candidate in the run for County Sheriff. The family are widely known, and their business as millers has been entirely successful.

JAMES DAVIDSON, farmer, P. O. Ripley, an early pioneer, was born in Union Township May 25, 1803. He is a son of Mathew and Mary (Hill) Davidson, who removed from Pennsylvania to Harrison County, Ky. in 1778, and settled near Washington.

Mr. D. was a stone-cutter by trade, and built the first jail in Washington, which was a stone structure. Alexander Hill, grandfather of our subject, was a veteran in the war of the Revolution. He died near Ripley in March, 1824. He was the father of nine children. His oldest son, Alexander Hill, Jr., served as First Lieutenant in the war of 1812. Mr. Davidson's uncle, James Davidson, served through the late war with Great Britain. Mathew Davidson and his family and father settled in Union Township and purchased Harrison's Survey of the original purchasers. They spent their summers in their new Western home; then in the autumn would return with all their stock to Boone's Fort in Old Kentucky. They were intimately acquainted with Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton, the two distinguished pioneers of the West. Matthew Davidson built the Presbyterian stone church near Red Oak, which was the first in the township. He aided in many other important improvements and was a man of influence. He died March 14, 1814, and his wife followed him in 1852, aged seventy-eight years. James Davidson was reared on a farm and was educated in the district schools. When fourteen years old, he was bound out to learn the "tailor's trade" with John Slade, of Lavanna, and after serving five years, he went to the farm. He bought 55 acres, and in 1849 he made an addition of 112 acres. His avocation has always been that of agriculture, and in its pursuits he has been successful. He was married January 1, 1831, to Miss Rachel Turner, by whom he has had eight children; of them six are living—Nancy A. (wife of Wilson Smith), Elizabeth (wife of George Mefford), Mary A., Matthew G., William T. and Sarah E. James H. and Rachel J. are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson are identified with the Christian Church. In political affairs, Mr. Davidson is a strong Republican. He served his township as Trustee and also filled various local offices.

JOSEPH B. DAY, farmer, P.O. Ripley, son of John Day and Rachel (Dye) Day, born in Pleasant Township March 15, 1815. His father was a native of Maryland, and came to Brown County in early times; his mother's parents, John and Ruth Dye, were also natives of Maryland. They migrated to this county in 1795, on horseback, and located in Pleasant Township. Mr. Dye was a Revolutionary patriot, he having served from the beginning to the termination of the American Revolution, under Gen. George Washington. Our subject was reared a "farmer boy," and received only a common school education. In 1841, he removed to Union Township, and, in 1857, located on the farm that he now occupies. He was first married to Miss Mary Shults, daughter of Jacob Shults, by whom he had one child, Mary J., born January 4, 1842, wife of William Day, of Kansas. Mrs. Day departed this life January, 1842, and April 6, 1847, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth W. Tully, a native of Mason County, Ky., and a daughter of William and Martha Tully. She was born January 25, 1827. Of eleven children by this marriage ten are living, viz., John N., born February 20, 1848, married Maggie W. Harrison, and have three children—Daisy L., Joseph E. and Ada W.; Charles W., born August 5, 1851, married Luella Burgett; Martha F., born December 8, 1852, wife of Byron A. Jones; Elizabeth A., born March 23, 1854, wife of Thomas N. Cahall; Joseph E., born November 16, 1855, married Elizabeth J. Crawford; Rachel A., born February 3, 1858; Matilda A., born January 21, 1860, wife of J. B. Frost; Giles L., born May 15, 1862; George H., born November 18, 1865; and Luetta, born April 6, 1873; William T., born October 4, 1849, and died April 11, 1875. When fifteen years of age, Mr. Day made his first trip by flat-boat to New Orleans with Capt. John Allison, of Ripley. He continued flat-boat transportation to the Crescent City till of age, when he engaged in farming, which he has since followed. In 1839, he engaged in buying and selling horses, and for fifteen years was the leading horse-dealer of Brown County. The leading feature of his avocation is tobacco-growing. He and his wife are members of the New-Light Church of Pisgah. Politically, he is Democratic. He owns a farm of 188 acres, and has been successful.

W. O. DAUM, book-keeper, Levanna, was born at Higginsport September 10, 1860. He is the son of Philip J. and Bertha (Boehm) Daum, and the eldest of a family of six children. His mother emigrated from Germany when she was fourteen years of age with her parents, Frederick and Caroline Boehm. She was one of a family of six

teen children; her parents stopped a short time at Cincinnati; then moved to a farm on Straight Creek, above Arnheim, and afterward near Higginsport, where both died. The paternal great-grandfather of our subject, Frederick Daum, emigrated to America from Germany in 1828; he remained eight years in Beaver County, Penn.; thence came to Brown County; he died at Higginsport. His son, Philip, grandfather of W. O., married Christina Kantz, and died in Mexico soon after the close of the Mexican war. Philip J. Daum was the oldest of his three children, two sons and one daughter. He was born in Vicksburg, Miss., June 3, 1838, and the year following his parents returned to Brown County; he is now residing at Higginsport. W. O. received his education in his native village. In 1877, he accepted a position in Boyd's store, at Levanna, and remained three years. January 1, 1881, he went to Cincinnati and completed a commercial course at Nelson's Business College. Since his return, he has been book-keeper in the Boyd Manufacturing Company at Levanna. He was married, November 10, 1881, to Miss Mattie Boyd, daughter of Capt. C. W. Boyd.

N. S. DEVORE, crockery and queensware, Ripley. The name Devore (Devara) is of French origin. The ancesters of the family who emigrated to America settled in Pennsylvania. Nicholas Devore, the great grandparent of our subject, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served under Washington from the first. His wife's maiden name was Sarah Decker, whose family also rank in Revolutionary fame; he moved to the West in 1787, and was among the pilgrims who entered Kenton Station, near Maysville, Ky. Subsequently, he moved and settled at Blue Lick Fort among the Indians, where he died in 1813. David Devore, the grandparent of our subject, came to the territory of Brown County in 1800, and settled at Red Oak, where he passed his life. He was among the most intelligent and progressive, as well as active farmers of the day, and acquired a handsome estate through his own industry and perseverance; he lived to raise a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, four of whom are living; his death is recorded in 1860. N. S. Devore, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, is the oldest living son of David and Esther (West) Devore, and was born in this county in 1846. David was born in Brown County in 1806, and is the oldest living son. A portion of his early life was spent on the farm, and until 1850, at which time the national bank system was inaugurated, and he became one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Ripley, in which he had always taken an active interest, until his health failed, and in declining years he transferred its duties to his son, N. S., who has since filled that position. Mr. Devore has been an invalid for several years, and most of the time confined to his home, surrounded by the comforts and care of his family. His wife's father, William West, settled in Brown County in 1804, and erected the first house in Decatur, Byrd Township, where he resided until his death. Of the twelve children born to this generation, four are living. N. S. Devore established himself in the grocery business in this city in 1868, which he pursued until he opened his present business in crockery and queensware in 1879, it being the only china bazar in the city. He deals considerably in real estate and brokerage, and is considered one of the active and enterprising men of the city. He is a Director of the First National Bank, and is well and favorably known. He was married, April 18, 1877, to Miss Eva M., daughter of Rev. C. W. Garoutte, an official and publisher at Dayton, Ohio. Their children are Earl G., Fred F. and Alma.

W. A. DIXON, physician, Ripley, is a grandson of William Dixon, a native of Ireland, who with a brother embarked to America and enlisted in the Revolutionary war, where the brother was killed. William Dixon, with a colony, founded a settlement in the territory of Mason County, Ky., in 1789. The colony, (six in number) emigrated to Limestone, now Maysville, Ky., and erected a fort near Blanchard's Pond, and in 1793, he, with one Cornelius Washburn, crossed the river at Logan's Gap and built a hut on Eagle Creek, one mile from the river. He lived in this cabin seven years, and finally settled on what was known as the Stephenson lands, now embracing the fertile lands of Henry Martin. He was a man of portly proportions, and was married to Miss Grizzy A. Bell, of Scottish blood, who balanced the scales at ninety pounds. They raised a family of ten children, seven boys and three girls. He was in the service

of the Revolutionary war seven years, and resided in this county during the remainder of his life. William Dixon, Jr., the father of our subject, was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1790. He was raised on the homestead, and performed active service in the war of 1812. In 1813, he was joined in marriage to Miss Susannah Hardester, a native of Pennsylvania, who died January 25, 1831. Six children were born to them, five of whom are living. He was again married, to Mrs. Mary (Carr), widow of John Henry, deceased. The land upon which he settled is now occupied by E. Flaugher. He was Justice of the Peace for thirty years, and was widely and familiarlly known as Squire Dixon. He acted as a general guardian and collector, having a peculiar faculty for this kind of work, being held in high esteem by the people. His demise occurred in this county September 25, 1867. The subject of this sketch is the youngest son of William and Mary Dixon, and was born in Union Township, Brown County, in 1835. He secured his early education in the common schools of Ripley, and in 1856 entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and pursued his studies for three years. He attended law school one year at Indianapolis, Ind., and in 1861 was elected to teach the High School of Ripley, and taught one year. He attended medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Penn., in the winter of 1862–63. From the medical board at Columbus, Ohio, he secured a certificate of qualification and entered the army as Contract Surgeon, with orders to report to Gen. Sherman, at Resaca, Ga. He was assigned duty under the Medical Director of the Cumberland Surgeon, and remained in that department of service until the close of the war. In 1865, he attended a course of medical lectures at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated the same year. Returning to peaceful pursuits, he began the practice of his profession at Decatur, Byrd Township. In 1874, he removed to Ripley, where he has since followed a successful practice. The Doctor was married in 1861, in this city, to Miss Rebecca C., daughter of E. W. Devore. To this union six children have been born, all of whom are living, viz.: Mary V., Martha, Archie, Jessie, Bettie and Kittie.

DAVID DIXON, farmer, P. O. Ripley, is a grandson of William Dixon, who was born in Virginia, and who, with a colony, founded a settlement in Mason County, Ky., in 1789. They afterward moved to Limestone, now Maysville, and built a fort near Blanchard's Pond. Two of this colony, Cornelius Washburn and William Dixon, crossed the river at Logan's Gap, and erected a hut on Eagle Creek; this settlement was made in 1793, and they were the first white settlers to locate on the territory of Brown County. William Dixon afterward settled on the Stephenson land, where he raised a family of seven boys and three girls. He served in the Revolutionary war seven years, and lived in this county until his death. He was a very large, portly man, while his wife, formerly Miss Grizzy A. Bell, was a small women, weighing only ninety pounds; she was of Scotch descent, and he was of Irish extraction. William Dixon, Jr., father to our subject, was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1790; he was married in 1813 to Miss Susannah Hardester, a native of Pennsylvania, who bore him six children; she died January 25, 1831. Two years afterward, he was married to Mrs. Mary, a widow of John Henry, her maiden name was Carr. William, Jr., died in this county Sept. 25, 1867. He was Justice of the Peace for twenty-two successive years, and was known throughout the county as Squire Dixon. David Dixon, the subject of this sketch, is the oldest son of William Dixon, Jr., and was born on the homestead in this county in 1815. He remained at home until his marriage, February 11, 1837, to Miss Eleanor, daughter of Caldwell Tweed, and grand-daughter of Archibald Tweed, an early pioneer; nine children have been born to them, seven living. Robert, the eldest son, enlisted in 1861, in the Seventh Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and served one year; re-enlisted in 1862 in the same regiment, and was captured by the enemy in November, 1863, at Rogersville, Tenn.; he was confined in prison at Florence, N. C., where he died from exposure and starvation, November 26, 1864. William S. enlisted as First Lieutenant in 1863 in the Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Archibald C. enlisted in 1862 in the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; taken prisoner at the battle of Franklin, Tenn.; was confined at

Cahaba, Ala.; transferred to Vicksburg on parole, and on the 25th of April was shipped on board the gun-boat Sultana, which was blown up December 28, 1864, and he was among the lost. Marion served in hundred days' service; Ella, Susan B., Ida M., Charles F. and George. Mr. Dixon was Justice of the Peace some years ago, and resigned; he leads a quiet life and is a member of the Christian Church.

SAMUEL DRAGOO, farmer, P. O. Ripley, son of Daniel and Susan (Bayne) Dragoo, was born in Union Township March 16, 1816. His parents were born in Virginia, the former in September, 1780, and the latter the same year. Belshazzar Dragoo, grandfather of Samuel Dragoo, was also a native of Virginia. He married Hannah Butler and removed to Mason County, Ky., at a very early day. He located 300 acres of land, which he donated to the Shakers, whom he, with three daughters and one son, joined. The son Benjamin was reared by the Shakers, and in early manhood came to Ripley, where he died aged seventy-seven. His parents both died with the Shakers near Cincinnati, aged ninety-seven and ninety years, respectively. Daniel Dragoo departed this life September 1, 1837, and Mrs. Dragoo June 12, 1854. Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm, and received his training in the common schools. February 8, 1837, he was united in marriage with Rachel A. Day, daughter of John and Rachel Day, born in Pleasant Township June 20, 1820. Nine children was the issue of this union; of these five sons and three daughters are living—Daniel, George N., Samuel, Susan M., Winfield S., Elizabeth E., wife of J. H. Evans; Jane P., wife of Ebenezer Larey, and William S. John M. is deceased. George N. served three years in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry in the late rebellion. Mr. Dragoo is by occupation a farmer and stock-raiser. For forty-five years he was a prominent hog-raiser of the county. He lived on the old Dragoo homestead for sixty-six years. In the spring of 1882, he removed to his present location. He owns a farm of 215 acres. He and wife are members of the Ripley Christian Church. He is a Republican.

ORANGE EDWARDS, retired farmer, P. O. Ripley. James Edwards was the grandfather of our subject. He was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. He came to America previous to the Revolutionary war, in which four of his sons served on the side of liberty. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Jacobs, also of Scotland. They raised a family of twelve children, all of whom lived to be men and women. In 1794, James entered Kenton Station, near Maysville, Ky., near which he purchased a farm. He joined his son at Aberdeen, where he purchased one thousand acres of land and laid out that town, naming it after his birthplace in Scotland. He died at the age of ninety-nine years. Orange Edwards was born in Byrd Township October 3, 1819, and is the son of George and Susannah (Downing) Edwards, both natives of Virginia. George Edwards was the first regularly commissioned officer in Brown County; soon after coming to Aberdeen, he took command of a volunteer company to protect themselves against the Indians. In the war of 1812, he raised a regiment under the general call and entered the service as Colonel of the Second Ohio Volunteers. He was ordered to report to the Lakes, the regiment being obliged to cut their way through the woods. As far as is known, only one man is living at this time (1882) that belonged to that regiment—his name is James Carr, of Brown County. Col. Edwards represented this county in the Legislature for eight successive years, having, prior to that time, served as Justice of the Peace for many years. In 1855, he moved to the house of his son, in Union Township, where he died in the ninety-ninth year of his age. Col. Edwards and his wife had a family of fourteen children, seven of whom are living. Orange Edwards, whose name appears at the head of this article, received a thorough education at the schools of Georgetown in Brown County. He was a scholar in the same class with Gen. U. S. Grant. After the completion of his studies, he engaged in teaching school for some three years. In 1855, he formed a partnership with John Coslett in the milling business near Ripley. Ten years afterward, he disposed of his mill interest and returned to his farm in Union Township. In 1882, he left his farm and moved to Ripley, where he resides, leading a retired life. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Edwards served as Colonel of the home organization for the protection of the border, and was a Presidential Elector on the election of President

Hayes. He was married, in 1842, to Miss Catharine La Favre; from this union there were eight children; four of them are now living, as follows: William H., who received an appointment and served six or seven years in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. He also served as Secretary of Legation in South America for two years, also as Secretary of the U. S. Minister at Rio Janeiro, and as Charge d'Affaires at that point, for some time. On his return, he was appointed Consul General at St. Petersburg, Russia, which position he filled to the satisfaction of the Government. He is at present engaged on the French Claims Commission, in the Government service. Charles M. is a practicing lawyer at Cincinnati. Leander A. and George W. are both living at home. Mr. Edwards lost his wife by death in 1860. He was married again, in 1862, to Miss Mary, daughter of Robert McMillen, a native of Ripley, this county.

WILLIAM B. EVANS, banker, Ripley The subject of this sketch is the only child of Daniel P. and Anna (Barnett) Evans. He was born and educated in Brown County, and, at the time of his father's death, assumed charge of his business affairs in the Farmers' National Bank, and soon after was chosen to the position of Teller, where he has since presided with the dignity and honor of his inheritance. Although a young man, Mr. E. is held in high estimation by the people, and those with whom he is associated. A thorough business man, his abilities and judgment are recognized in public and private enterprises, as well as in affairs of a business relation. He was selected by the people as a Representative to the Board of Education, in April, 1882, and has always taken an active interest in educational and church advancement. From youth, he has been associated with the Presbyterian Church of Ripley, and a co-worker in all benevolent operations. His father, with George (a brother), came to this country in 1811. Both were raised in Bucks County, Penn., but came from Lexington, Ky., where they had resided a short time. Daniel P. became engaged as clerk in his brother's store in Ripley, and subsequently became engaged in the mercantile trade, which he followed until the organization of the Farmers' State Bank, of which he was the founder. In this institution, he became closely identified, and devoted the entire remainder of his life to its advancement and success He was a man of sterling worth, irreproachable character, and was highly esteemed and beloved in the circles of his business and the extended acquaintance in which he moved. He was prominently identified in the Presbyterian Church, and felt a deep interest in church and educational affairs. His death, which occurred in 1877, removed from the community a man whose presence had always been felt, an associate, a Christian, and a man. His estimable widow survives his loss, and resides with her son, in this city.

J. H. EVANS, farmer, P. O. Ripley, was born on the old Evans homestead, in Huntington Township, February 15, 1854, and is a son of the Hon. Andrew Evans, of whom mention is made in the biographical department of Huntington Township. He was reared on the farm, and in the district schools received a good, practical education. He remained at the old home until his twenty-second birthday, February 15, 1876, at which time he was married to Miss Louisa B., the daughter of Samuel Dragoo (a son of Samuel Dragoo, old settler). After his marriage, he remained one year on the home farm, when he removed to his present place of residence. He owns 269 acres of well improved and highly cultivated land. He and his wife are members of the Huntington Presbyterian Church, to which they have been connected for some time. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Union Lodge of Ripley, No. 118. They have three children, namely—Charles P., Ross H. and Archie L. Mrs. Evans was born March 22, 1857, in Union Township.

SAMUEL FITCH (deceased). The subject of this sketch was born in Berkeley, now Jefferson County, Va., April 15, 1777, and died in Brown County, Ohio, March 23, 1851. His father was a native of the Emerald Isle, and emigrated to the United States with two other brothers who were soon after, by some unaccountable cause, lost, and nothing of them was ever known afterward. Mr. Fitch was active in the noble achievements for our national independence, and only closed his service to his country at the termination of that memorable war. His military duties were rendered under the direct command of Gen. Washington. He contracted a disease from which he died

in subsequent years, leaving a widow and three children—James, Samuel, the subject of the foregoing, and Jane. James and Jane both died in the place of their nativity, aged seventy years. Samuel was reared by a Mr. R. Bennett, who migrated with a colony to the West, stopping for a year on the farm which was the battle-field of Braddock's defeat. In 1795, they descended the placid waters of the Ohio in a flat-boat and landed at the mouth of Limestone Creek, Ky. Young Fitch remained with Bennett till of age, in the meantime acquainting himself with the blacksmith trade, which he followed in Maysville, Ky., for thirteen years. Some time during this period, he bought a horse and returned to the "Old Dominion" for his mother, who returned with him on horseback, being at that time in her sixty-third year, to his new Western home. Mr. Fitch married, in Maysville, to Miss Isabelle Martin, a daughter of Edmund Martin, and a sister to Capt. Elijah Martin, of the "war of '12 fame." She was converted to Methodism under the able preaching of Rev. Valentine Cook, and subsequently, under the ministry of Samuel Parker, Mr. Fitch was converted. They removed to Brown County, then Adams, and purchased a farm of Belshazzar Dragoo. He moved his household goods by flat-boat, going down the Ohio, thence up Eagle Creek, arriving at their farm March 1, 1812. His new cabin home was opened to religious worship, and was, up to 1832, the rendezvous for the Christian Pilgrims. In 1832, the society erected a small brick church on Mr. Fitch's farm, which was dedicated as Fitch's Chapel. The dedicatory services were presided over by the Rev. Henry B. Bascom, who was licensed to preach from the log cabin of Mr. Fitch. The following, in regard to this eminent pulpit orator, appears in Simpson's Cyclopedia: Henry B. Bascom, D. D., one of the Bishops of the M. E. Church South, was born in Hancock, N. Y., May 27, 1796, and died in Louisville, Ky., September 8, 1850. He united with the M. E. Church in Western Pennsylvania in 1811, and was licensed to preach and received on trial in the Ohio Conference in 1813. He soon became famous as a pulpit orator. He was elected Chaplain to Congress in 1823; in 1827, was elected President of Madison College, Penn., which position he filled until 1829, when he became the agent of the American Colonization Society. He was chosen, in 1832, as Professor of Moral Sciences in Augusta College, Ky., and 1842 he became the President of Transylvania University. He was delegate to every general conference from 1828 to 1844, and 1845 he adhered to the church South. He was editor of the *Southern Quarterly Review* from 1846 to 1850, when he was elected Bishop at the General Conference of the M. E. Church South at St. Louis. At one period, he was perhaps the most popular pulpit orator in the United States. The remains of the parents of this worthy divine repose in the old Fitch Burying-Ground, on the farm purchased by Mr. Fitch, and where the orator spent his early life and manhood, and from whence he embarked on his *world's mission*. The first house built in Brown County is now standing on the old homestead of the Fitch family. March 24, 1824, E. M. Fitch, the only surviving son, was born in the brick house erected by his father in 1821. He is the fourth son and youngest of a family of seven children—Samuel, Mary A., Jane, Martin C., E. M., James Q. and Hannah C., wife of James Howard. Our subject was married, December 8, 1842, to Jane, the youngest daughter of Col. Mills and Mary (Stephenson) Mills. Mr. Fitch has always resided on the old homestead, southeast of Ripley. He has been an active member of the community in which he resides, taking a live interest in all public and private enterprises that are calculated to benefit and enrich the community or commonwealth, and especially in the moral growth and improvement of his neighborhood. He has not only been engaged extensively in the industrial pursuits of his fame and avocation, but has displayed much interest, by his munificent assistance, in the gradual development of Brown County. Mr. Fitch has been a prominent factor in the Democratic party of Brown County since the death of Webster and Clay. In 1865, he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature and re-elected in 1867, serving two terms. His terms of service in the Legislature were active in the interest of his many constituents, and his duties were performed with honor and credit to himself. In 1876 and 1880, he was a candidate for Congress, but was unsuccessful. Mrs. Fitch was born November 4, 1821, and to her and her hus-

band were given the following children: Mary I., born September 4, 1843, married L. P. Stivers September 10, 1861; Hannah J., born January 3, 1845, died April 25, 1849; Samuel C., born July 27, 1846, married July 22, 1868, to ————————; Lemuel O., born April 28, 1848; Sarah E., born February 24, 1850, married Frances M. Stephenson December 16, 1876; Laura A., born February 13, 1852, died April 4, 1853; Charles W., born March 18, 1854; Elijah, born March 18, 1856; Henrietta, born March 2, 1859, married J. H. Stephenson April 29, 1880; Angelica, born May 28, 1860, died January 4, 1861, and James P. L., born September 4, 1863, married August 15, 1879.

HON. E. FLAUGHER. The subject of this sketch was born in Huntington Township, Brown County, Ohio, in 1822. His early years were spent on the farm, and the winter months devoted to securing such schooling as the log schoolhouses of that day afforded. He was an apt scholar, and became qualified as a teacher (although he never acted as one) under the tuition of Henry Brown, a teacher of that day. Mr. Flaugher had acquired a speculative taste, and at twenty-one years of age added to his farming pursuits the business of dealing in horses, buying here and selling in Kentucky. This he followed until twenty-eight years of age. In 1850, he was married to Mary J. Gray, daughter of Louis Gray, and in the same year he entered into partnership with Louis Gray & Co. in the pork-packing business at Ripley. In 1860, the firm bought the Buckeye Flouring-Mill and Pork House, in which they carried on an extensive trade for several years. In 1860–61, the pork packing establishment represented the names of Louis Gray, George K. Snyder, James Gilliland and Jack, Henry and Joe Bennington, being the strongest and wealthiest corporation in the county at that time. Mr. Flaugher was engaged principally in purchasing and supplying the house with stock, and he was considered a very successful and efficient business man. He followed the milling business, with slight intermissions, until 1868, when desiring better educational advantages for his children, he took up his residence near Ripley. Four years afterward, he returned to his pleasant residence in Union Township, upon which he settled in the spring of 1855. This place was formerly the William Dunlap place, and at the time of its purchase by Mr. Flaugher, consisted of 121 acres. Under the supervision of its present owner, it has increased to 250 acres, and is one of the richest and most productive and valuable farms in the county. Mr. Flaugher has a large and extended acquaintance throughout the county, having been identified with its interests all his life. He served as Township Clerk for one year in his native township when a young man, and as Trustee of Union Township several years. In party politics, he adheres to the Old-Line War Democrats. He was selected by the people as Representative to the Lower House of the Sixty-second General Assembly, and served in that body during the years 1876–77. Although nominated on the Democratic ticket, he was elected by the united voice of the people, receiving a large and flattering majority—a good evidence of the high esteem in which he was held. His service was in the interest of his constituents, and many of his strongest friends and associates were Republicans. Mr. Flaugher's marriage was blest with three children, of whom two, Louis E. and Mary E., are surviving; they both live at home. Mr. Flaugher is at present leading a quiet, unostentatious life in the enjoyments and surroundings of his family. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1846 or 1848—of Union Lodge, No. 71, Ripley Chapter, No. 82, and Georgetown Council. He is also a Knight Templar. He takes a deep interest in the County Agricultural Society, of which he has been an active member, and for ten or twelve years a Director.

HENRY FLEIG is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born in 1842. When three years of age he was brought with his parents, John F. and Mary (Ring) Fleig, to the United States. The family settled in Ripley, and John Fleig is to-day one of Ripley's oldest respected citizens, now in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His estimable wife departed this life in May, 1870. Of the six children born to this couple three are living, viz.—John, Frederick, and our subject, who has been a resident of Brown County since 1848. During the rebellion, he served in the N. G. Second Ohio Artillery. His marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of Jacob Wyand, occurred in 1867. She was a native

of Brown County, and the family number among the county's early pilgrims. To this union seven children have been born, viz.—Henry H., Lulu, Lillie, Minnie, Sally, Mamie and Bertha. Mr. Fleig established business in his present location in August, 1873, and during this time he has established a permanent and lurcative trade, and numbers among the promising business men of this community. Is member of I. O. O. F.

ROBERT FULTON, Ripley, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1822. In 1837, he, with two brothers, embarked to the United States and located at Winchester. A number of years, he, with his brothers, contracted for and built graveled roads. The roads between Maysville and Germantown are among the marks of their handiwork. For thirteen years, the brothers were extensively engaged in dealing in horses between Ripley, Mexico, Cuba, and the Eastern States. In 1846, he, with one of his brothers opened a livery stable in Ripley, in which business he has since been largely engaged, having two stables in this city, and making shipments to different points east and west. Mr. Fulton is also sole proprietor of the Ripley & Hillsboro & Ripley & Georgetown Stage lines. He succeeded Col. Granthum in the drug business in 1852, which he continues to the present day, carrying a complete stock of drugs, paints, oils, fancy articles and a choice line of cigars. He is also largely engaged in the grocery business, and his combined establishment at the corner of Main and Second streets, embracing two stores, is the most extensive in the city. Mr. Fulton is president of the Brown County Agricultural Association. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, over which he presided over twenty years, and resigned after being wearied with the office. He is one of the oldest and respected citizens of the city, and has secured his well-earned position only by his indomitable will, energy and economy. He was married to Miss Abigail B. Murphy, who died leaving two children. He again married a sister to his former wife, Melissa, by whom he has six living children.

F. X. FREBIS, grocer, Ripley, was born in Germany in 1850, and with his parents, S. and Barbara Herfel, came to the United States in 1854, and located in this township. Mr. Frebis served a clerkship in this county, and opened a general stock of goods at Red Oak, where he was engaged nine months, when he came to this city and established himself in his present location in 1870. In 1872, he was married to Miss Josephine K. Doerlen, a native of Ripley, who died in the spring of 1878, leaving three motherless children, viz., Anna, Caroline and Adolph. He was again united in marriage to Miss Ida Scwitzer, a native of Kentucky, to whom has been born one daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. Frebis is one of the stanch and self-made business men of Ripley, active and energetic in his work, and a worthy citizen.

W. T. GALBREATH, banker, Ripley, is a son of Elisha and Rachael (Crosley) Galbreath; was a native of Pennsylvania, and his wife of Maryland; he came to this county in 1812, with an uncle when, sixteen years of age. He was a carpenter and cabinet-maker, and learned his trade with James Wright in this county. He moved and settled on a farm near Georgetown, after the location of county seat at that place, where he died of cholera in 1833; her demise is recorded in 1849. He was an excellent workman at his trade, of quiet habits, unostentatious, yet having an interest in the enterprises of the early times. The subject of this sketch was born in Brown County in January, 1818. He learned the trade of his father and became a proficient mechanic. In 1837, he began business for himself, which he carried on four years, when his health failed, and he was obliged to relinqush his labor. In 1840, he opened a small grocery store, which he conducted one year, and the four succeeding years followed a clerkship, during which time his health became greatly improved, and in 1845 he established himself in the dry goods business, which was successfully conducted for twelve years. In 1860, a partner was admitted to the concern, and the firm operated until April, 1864, at which time Mr. Galbreath withdrew, being appointed by the United States Government as Pay Agent in the Ohio Military Agency. This duty was faithfully discharged, and in the fall of the same year he resigned to fill a second position tendered by the United States Government. He entered upon the duties of his office in the Assesser's office as Assistant Assessor for the west half of this county, with headquarters at Georgetown. This

position he filled until the occupancy of the Presidential chair by Andy Johnson. The following year, he engaged in the mercantile trade, and in May, 1869, was invited to the charge of the First National Bank of Ripley as Cashier. This important trust he has filled with great satisfaction, having under his charge the entire responsibility of the institution. Although Mr. Galbreath has attained this position and won for himself hosts of friends, he is yet proud of his mechanical abilities, through which, with industry economy and sobriety, has won for him a place in the foremost rank of Ripley's honored citizens. Mr. Galbreath was married in 1839 to Miss Jane Maklen, a native of this county, who died in 1849, leaving one child, Martha, now the wife of John Blair. His present wife, Nancy McClain (Galbreath), was born in Brown County. Seven children were born to this union, six of whom are living—Charles, Eva, Warren B., George W., and Elmer (who is associated in the bank), and Ella May. Mr. Galbreath has been associated with the Presbyterian Church of Ripley many years, and is widely and favorably known.

L. GRIM & SONS, furniture dealers, Ripley. This firm established business in their present location in 1866—at that time, a one-story frame building. It was re-built in 1872, and the adjoining added to the edifice, which affords a frontage of forty feet, by sixty feet deep. The firm carry a stock of from $5,000 to $8,000, and, with the undertaking business, conduct a large trade. The senior member of the firm was born in Prussia in 1810. He embarked to the United States in 1841, and located at Cincinnati, Ohio. Subsequently, he removed to Danville, Highland County, and there engaged in business until 1862. Two years afterward, he followed farming in that county, and after purchasing property at Winchester, Adams County, engaged in the saddlery business, which he followed until he arrived in this city. His marriage to Miss Theresa Brodbeck occurred in 1849. She was a native of Switzerland. Of the four children born to this union, three are living, viz.: L., Jr., was married in 1876, to Miss Emma, daughter of Jacob Stamm, of this county; Joseph, who is engaged in the dry goods trade at Oxford, Ind.; and Albert, who with L., Jr. and father, form the above firm. Mr. Grim has been a Director of the Building Association, in which his son L., Jr., is an officer at the present time. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and K. of P. This elaborate establishment is the largest furniture house in Ripley, and their excellent work commands a large and just patronage.

JAMES M. GILLILAND, farmer, P. O. Ripley, is a son of James, Jr., and Marcissa (McLain) Gilliland, natives of South Carolina and Pennsylvania respectively. He came to this county with his son, James, whose record appears in another portion of this work. James, Jr., was a farmer by occupation, but was largely engaged in the pork business in this county for some years. He was one of the original organizers of the Farmers' State Bank, and its President for many years, and an active business man all his life. He was deeply interested in church and educational affairs, and died in this county in 1880, on the homestead now occupied by his son, the subject of this sketch. His wife followed him to the better home the following year. James M. Gilliland was born in Union Township May 5, 1842. He has always made farming his principal occupation, and under his supervision the homestead farm has been so improved as to make it one of the finest in the county. Mr. G. was united in marriage, in 1873, to Miss Ella Sutherland, a native of Dayton, Ohio, and a daughter of William H. Sutherland, a Methodist divine, residing at Yellow Springs, Ohio. To this union five children have been born, four of whom are living—Mary N., James L., Verna T. and Eddie. Mr. G. is a Director of the Farmers' National Bank, at Ripley, and Trustee of the Presbyterian Church; a man of unostentatious tastes, who lives in the enjoyment of his home and family. Politically, he is a Republican.

W. W. GILLILAND, attorney, Ripley, is a son of Rev. James Gilliland, who was born in Lincoln County, N. C., October 28, 1769. His grandparents, Alexander and Frances Gilliland, were of Irish descent. James, during his boyhood, was occupied with his father on the farm, and assisting to support the family. He was fitted for college under the Rev. William C. Davis, of South Carolina. In due time, he became a member of the Dickinson College (Carlisle), where he graduated in 1792. Returning

to his home, he prosecuted his theological studies, partly under the direction of the same clergyman by whom he had been fitted for college. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of South Carolina September 26, 1794. His views on the subject of slavery seemed to have changed, and his zeal in the cause of emancipation subjected him to some embarrassment at his ordination and installation over Broadway Church in 1796. A remonstrance, signed by a number of persons against his ordination, is mentioned. He retained his connection with this congregation less than eight years. Both his character and ministrations were highly appreciated, and even those who dissented awarded him the credit of acting from conscientious convictions. He was dismissed from the church April 4, 1804, but had leave to travel beyond the bounds of the Presbytery. On April 3, 1805, he was dismissed to join the Presbytery of Washington, Ky., and about the same time settled in Red Oak, Brown Co., where he remained to the close of his life. He was of a vigorous constitution, but it was much broken by a severe attack of typhoid fever in 1818, although he continued to preach till within a year of his death. The disease which terminated his life was ossification of the heart, from which he died February 1, 1845, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was married to Frances Baird in 1793. She died August 23, 1837. They had thirteen children, three of whom received a collegiate education. He was a very humble and modest man, and shrank from ostentatious display. Extreme plainness characterized his style of dress, living, speaking and everything he said or did. Of a social, cheerful disposition, he was never forgetful of his high dignity as a Christian minister. "There is a higher law," is an expression used and said to have originated from William H. Seward, when in truth it emanated from the lips of this divine long before Seward attained manhood. The subject of this sketch was born near Red Oak, Union Township, Brown Co., Ohio, in 1814. In 1835, he attended the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, and remained one year. In 1836, he pursued collegiate studies at Hanover College, Indiana, and remained four years, graduating October, 1839, with the first honor in a large class. He was elected Principal of an academy at Charlestown, Ind., the same fall he graduated, where he remained until 1845, teaching and reading law with Judge Walker. In 1845, he removed to Georgetown, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar and carried on a successful practice until 1850, when he returned to Indiana and located at New Albany. For two years he engaged in teaching the Female Seminary, and for nearly three years was Financial Agent of the New Albany Theological Seminary, collecting funds in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri. He removed again to Charlestown, Ind., and engaged in a large and lucrativ- practice at the bar. In 1864, he was commissioned as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas by the Hon. O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana. This court embraced five counties, and required a great labor and travel. He removed to Ripley, Ohio, in 1866, where he has been practicing his profession with success. In 1869, he was appointed to the office of Deputy Collector of Revenue under the General Government, and filled that position two years. Mr. G. is a Presbyterian, and has twice attended the General Assembly of that church as a delegate. His marriage with Miss Margaret J. McCampbell occurred at her home, Charlestown, Ind., in October, 1840. To this union six children were born, four of whom are living. The eldest, William, a graduate of Marietta College, Ohio. Jennie, married in 1871 to J. S. Manker, resides at Peoria, Ill. The other two children, William H. and Belle, reside with their parents.

A. GROPPENBACHER, tailor, Ripley. The subject of this sketch was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1845. In 1861, he crossed the Atlantic and selected a location at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became occupied working at his trade. In 1868, he made his way to Ripley, and with the small capital at his command opened his present place of business. His stock will now average about $6,000, and by close attention to business has secured a permanent trade, which will aggregate from $18,000 to $20,000 per annum. His marriage to Miss Mary Emerich, a native of Connecticut, occurred in this city. The union has been blessed with two children, Frank and Willie. Mr. G. is a member of the Masonic order, and he numbers among the enterprising merchants of Ripley.

JAMES HENRY, JR., farmer, P. O. Ripley. The grandparent of this subject, James, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, where he raised a family. Subsequently, he, with his son James, the father of our subject, who married Miss Sarah Baird, moved and settled in this township, where James, Jr., was born in 1820. James, Sr., raised a family of six children, five of whom are residents of this county. His death occured in this county, in 1851. James, Jr., was married in 1842, to Miss Ruth, daughter of John Day, a family of early pioneers, of Pleasant Township, where she was born in 1822. This union has been blessed with ten children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Joseph, Frank, Charles, Lucy, John, Etha, James, Jr., Richard and Sarah. Mr. H. began the battle of life empty-handed. Possessed of a natural ambition, and having but limited opportunity for educational advancement, he applied himself in the physical forces of his nature to attain success. For fourteen years he rented farms, and in March, 1864, settled upon the estate of his present home, consisting of 135 acres. In 1873, he erected a large and commodious residence at a cost of about $4,000, which, with all its improvements, is one of the finest in the township. He has made a subsequent purchase of 383 acres adjoining the homestead, and has one of the finest farming localities in the county. Mr. H. has for many years been connected with the Presbyterian Church of Ripley, and is widely and favorably known.

ROBERT HOPKINS (deceased) was one of the early pioneers of Brown County. He was born in Virginia, and was a son of Archie Hopkins, who removed with his family to this county when he was but a boy. He was reared and brought up on a farm, and was educated in the pioneer schools. He married Miss Fanny Gilliland, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of James and Fanny Gilliland. Of the six children by this union, four are living, viz.: Elizabeth, born November 9, 1821, married James McPherson; Mary J., born May 15, 1825, married Henry Bennington, and died December, 1869; Amanda, born August 15, 1827; James A., born December 6, 1833, married Mary Coulter; and Frances H., born July 13, 1838. Mrs. Hopkins departed this life July 16, 1869. Mr. Hopkins was by occupation a farmer and stock-raiser. His death occurred September 30, 1874. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Ripley. He aided liberally in building the new church at that place, and was a man of enterprise. He acquired a good competency in life, leaving at his death a farm of 115 acres.

CAMPBELL HOWARD, Ripley, one of the band of surviving pioneers of Brown County, was born May 23, 1811. He is a son of Abner and Priscilla (Byne) Howard; the former was born in March, 1788, and the latter in 1790. Mr. Howard died April 1, 1872, and Mrs. Howard March 31, 1827. The former's parents Cyrus and Millie Howard, came to Aberdeen in 1807, and in 1809 located on the farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch, where they both died. Abner Howard, the father of our subject, was a soldier during the last year of the war with Great Britain. Campbell Howard is the eldest of a family of six children. When eighteen years of age, he made his first trip to New Orleans by flat-boat. In 1832, he made his second trip with a boat load of chickens. They all died on the way from the ravages of cholera. Mr. Howard continued boating in the old pioneer style for twelve years, making an annual trip. Mr. Howard's avocation has always been that of a farmer and stock-raiser. For twenty years he dealt in mules, and for a longer period in raising tobacco, which has formed the leading feature of his occupation. August 28, 1834, he was married to Angeline Forsyth, daughter of William and Rebecca Forsyth. She died August 19, 1879. Seven children were the fruits of this marriage, of them five are living—Abner, born December 15, 1835; William F., born January 25, 1838; Thomas B., born July 6, 1841; Rebecca J., born May 14, 1845, wife of Salem Hensley; and Mary E., born May 7, 1848, wife of Charles B. True. Henry and George D. are deceased. The three eldest were soldiers in the late rebellion and won laurels that will long be remembered. Abner and William F., were members of the Fourth Independent Cavalry, and Thomas B., was in the Ohio National Guard service. Mr. Howard celebrated his second marriage March 7, 1881, with Mrs. Rebecca Martin, widow of

Samuel Martin, (deceased). Her first husband was Jacob Debolt, by whom she had one son, George H. Debolt, who was born in Savannah, Ga., May 20, 1839. He enlisted in the late war June, 1862, in Company E, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was elected Second Lieutenant, and subsequently promoted to Captain of the company of which he was a member. Mrs. Howard is a daughter of George and Sarah Hartter, and a native of Washington County, Penn. She was born December 23, 1814. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ripley. Mr. H. served in the capacities of Class Leader and Steward for thirty years. He is also identified with the fraternity of I. O. O. F. His political views are Republican. He was one of the first Abolitionists in Brown County. Honestly and consientiously did he believe in the emancipation of the colored race a thing of justice, and both by word and vote did he work to promote this element of equity and right. Mr. Howard is a man who stands high in the estimation of his fellow-men, and this tribute is well merited.

CYRUS HOWARD (deceased). One of the leading influential farmers of Union Township in his day was the subject whose name heads this sketch. He was born near Ripley December 9, 1812. His parents, Abner and Priscilla (Byne) Howard, were among the earliest pioneers of Brown County. Mr. Howard was reared on his father's farm till fifteen years of age, when he engaged in transporting pork and provisions by flat-boat to New Orleans. He made fifteen trips to the Crescent City. The last one he made in 1842. He then turned his attention to farming, which he followed with marked success up to his death. In 1835, he purchased the farm on which occurred his demise, and cleared it up from its original wild state. He was a man of good business qualities, and attended to the settlement of a number of estates. He was a stockholder and Director in the Farmers' Bank of Ripley for a number of years. He was a man of uncompromising honor and sterling integrity. As a citizen, he was enterprising, and as a neighbor, kind and generous to a fault. He was a member of the Christian Church of Ripley for over forty years, and was one of its ablest pillars. His political affiliations were with the Whigs till the organization of the Republican party, in 1854, when he united himself with that political body, and ever afterward remained an earnest advocate of its principles and doctrines. He was a man, quiet and unostentatious, and never sought the honors of a political position, but rather declined offices of trust. On the evening of February 14, 1877, on his way home from Ripley, he was attacked by robbers and beaten so badly that he died on the 13th of March following. He left a widow and two sons. His marriage with Mrs. Howard, *nee* Miss Mary Stephenson, occurred April 16, 1835. She was a daughter of James and Isabell (Kilpatrick) Stephenson, who were among the earliest settlers of Brown County, and still earlier of Mason County, Ky. Four children were the fruits of this union; of these, two are living—Alfred S., born April 16, 1836, married Anna True, and William C., born July 24, 1840, was married, May 15, 1866, to Lizzie M. King (daughter of G. H. and Hannah King), by whom he has had two children—James H. and Alfred S. July 9, 1861, W. C. Howard entered the Fourth Independent Cavalry and served as bodyguard to Generals McKinstry, Halleck, McPherson and Howard. He was present when the gallant McPherson met his tragical death. He participated in the following engagements: Silver Creek, Blackwater, siege of Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Utica (where he was slightly wounded), and subsequently Jackson, Champion Hills, Big Black Bridge, siege of Vicksburg, and in all the battles on the famous Atlanta campaign up to July 5, 1864. A portion of his services were rendered in the capacity of Orderly Sergeant. He was honorably discharged and mustered out at Cincinnati. He returned home, and the same year was elected Sheriff of Brown County. He served one term, and was a candidate for the office, in 1866, but was defeated by only 150 votes. In 1866, he was appointed United States Marshall, and filled that office one year. In 1868, he removed to Kansas, where he resided till March, 1877. Since that time, he has divided his time—spending his summers in Kansas, and winters in his native place.

J. M. HUGHES, blacksmith and manufacturer of carriages, wagons, buggies, etc., Main street, Ripley. The manufacturing establishment of Mr. Hughes has been in

operation since 1870, but the present commodious location was not occupied until 1872. He carries the largest stock of buggies, carriages and road wagons in the city, turning out from twenty-five to thirty per year. He employs a number of men, and orders for his work are constantly increasing. William Hughes, his father, and Catherine (Marsh) Hughes, his mother, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ripley in 1835. He was a butcher by occupation, and did business in the market house, as was the custom of the early days. His demise occurred in this city. His widow survives him, and lives in this county. The subject of this sketch was born in Ripley, in 1843. He learned his trade with Horace Kellogg, and, in the spring of 1862, enlisted in Company E, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, and served fourteen months. In 1869, he was married to Miss Abigail V. Boyd, a daughter of Mrs. Harriet Boyd, and a native of Norfolk, N. C. Three children, all of whom are living, are the fruits of this union, viz.: Walter W., Edna M. and Harry M. Mr. H. is a member of the K. of P., U. O. W. and G. A. R. His reputation as a manufacturer and business man is fully established.

PHILIP A. JOLLY, farmer, P. O. Ripley, a native of Union Township, was born December 8, 1840. His father, Philip C. Jolly, was born in Union Township March 18, 1805, and his mother, Phebe Ralston, was born in Pleasant Township August 22, 1803. His father's parents, Alexander and Sarah (Kay) Jolly, were natives of Maryland. They were married, and came to Brown County among the earliest pioneers. They located on 150 acres of land in Union Township, where they both died. Mr. Jolly was a prominent member and worker in the Baptist Church. He was one of the organizers of Union Township, and aided in many of its important improvements. Philip C., the father of our subject, was married, May 25, 1826, to Miss Phebe Ralston, a daughter of Henry Ralston, and now resides in Ripley. Our subject is the fifth son and ninth child of a family of eleven children. Two months of the rebellion, he was a member of the Second Ohio Independent Artillery. He was married January 3, 1866, to Miss Mary K. Kendall, a daughter of Owen and Eliza (Stephenson) Kendall, and a native of Brown County. She was born November, 1845. Seven children were the fruits of this marriage; of these, six are living, viz.: Louisa F., M. Maud, William D., Earl D., Clifford E. and Sarah E. Edna is deceased. Mr. Jolly owns a farm of 99 acres. His political views are Republican.

RICHARD B. JONES, merchant, Levanna, is a son of William and Mary Calvert, and was born in Covington, Ky., in 1849. His father was a carpenter by trade, and in 1850 removed to Texas, when he died in 1862. His wife who survives resides at Covington, Ky. The subject of this sketch has all his life been engaged in merchandising. He served a clerkship of two years in Clarksville, Texas, and in 1865 removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he formed a copartnership with J. M. Fisher in the wholesale grocery business. This firm pursued a flourishing trade for two years, when it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Fisher. H. Hollister was then admitted, and two years afterward Mr. Jones disposed of his interest. He then removed to Levanna, and purchased one-half interest in the store and copper shop of C. W. and S. G. Boyd, under the firm of Boyd Bros. & Jones, having both branches under his control. This firm was organized in July, 1879, and the business was conducted under that head until December, 1881, when the company was re-organized under the firm name of the Boyd Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Jones assumed the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the concern, in which capacity he is still engaged and in charge of the store. Mr. Jones was married, in 1871, to Miss Sally C. Cloon, a native of Covington, Ky. Mr. Jones at present fills the office of School Director, and is an honored officer in the Church of Christ at Ripley. Also is a member of the I. O. O. F. His children are R. Bryson, Cary W. and Clifford C.

GEORGE KAUTZ, vine grower, Ripley, was born on the Rhine, in Germany, in 1800. In 1828, he, with his wife and one son, embarked for America. Her maiden name was Dority Lewing, who was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany in 1800. He had but $10 in money when he reached the free land, but had served his time at cabinet-making. After a residence of three years in Baltimore, Md., he removed to Cincinnati, and in

the spring of 1833 located at Georgetown, Brown County, where, for eleven years, he was engaged in carpentering. In 1844, he moved to Union Township, and was the second man engaged in grape-raising in the county. From this production, he was enabled to purchase thirty-six acres of land, which he has converted into fields of vineyards. He has an immense wine cellar, where he keeps constantly on hand wine of all ages. In this business, Mr. Kautz has been eminently successful, and although past his threescore and ten, is strong and vigorous. Of the seven children born to this aged couple six are living. The eldest, August V., is a graduate of West Point, and has risen to the rank of Colonel of the Eighth United States Infantry, at this time located near San Francisco, Cal. The second, Frederick R., is a farmer residing in this county. George A. is a banker in Christian County, Ill. Louis T. is in the lumber business at Cincinnati, Ohio. Albert, a graduate of Annapolis United States Navy Academy is at this time Commander of the United States War Steamer Michigan. Sophia L. is wife of A. Schafer, residing at home. They have one child, Bessie. Mr. Kautz was the first German resident that settled in Ripley, and throughout the county he is widely and favorably known.

VEARNER KERR (deceased) was born in Allegheny County, Penn., December 1, 1809. His parents, David and Elizabeth (Pangburn) Kerr, were natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared to manhood on a farm. In 1833, he came to Brown County with Samuel Pangburn and located near Red Oak. January 3, 1840, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Thompson, daughter of William and Agnes (Kerr) Thompson, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Allegheny County, Penn. Her father emigrated to the United States in 1792, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he married, and in 1808 removed to Lewis County, Ky., where he died. Mrs. Thompson afterward married William McMichael, who came from Ireland in 1792. In 1818, the family removed to Mason County, Ky., and in 1839 to Brown County, where Mrs. McMichael died August 14, 1874. Mr. Kerr removed to Ripley in 1855. In 1850, he purchased an interest in the Franklin Mills and operated them up to within three years of his death, which occurred December 8, 1866. He was an honored and highly esteemed citizen of Ripley, and was a man of much enterprise. He was successful in the pursuits of life and accumulated considerable property. In 1872, Mrs. Kerr located on her present farm one half mile east of Ripley, where she owns two hundred and twenty-five acres of excellent land.

GUY H. KINKEAD, farmer, P. O. Ripley, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Union Township, was born on the farm of his present residence July 14, 1805. His parents, William and Anna (Dunlap) Kinkead, were natives of Augusta County, Va. The former was born June 6, 1769, and the latter November 6, 1770. They were married December 1, 1789. His parents, William and Eleanor (Guy) Kinkead, removed to Kentucky among the earliest pioneers of the State. Mr. K. was born January 9, 1736. Mrs. K. was born August 17, 1740, and was captured by the Indians on April 14, 1764. She had three children when taken—Margaret, Isabell and Andrew. She saw her son Andrew murdered by the savages, when he was two years old. She had one child born during her captivity, a son who was christened Andrew. He was born in Ross County, Ohio. She was released in the early part of 1765. William Kinkead, Jr., the father of the subject of this sketch came to what was then Adams County, and settled on the old Kinkead homestead two and a half miles from Ripley. Prior to this, he purchased 3,000 acres of land in Union Township, 2,000 acres near Chillicothe, and 1,000 acres near Columbus. In the latter part of 1796, he with his family removed to his land near Chillicothe, but owing to the hostility of the Indians returned without unloading his goods. He died April 30, 1855. Mrs Kinkead departed this life August 12, 1855. Guy H. Kinkead is the seventh child of a family of nine children. He was reared and brought up on the old homestead, and was married, September 17, 1839, to Miss Mary D. Gay, daughter of James and Catharine Gay, and a native of Woodford County, Ky., where she was born February 15, 1818. They had three children, all of whom are deceased. Mary C. died, aged twenty-six, and James G. and Anna died in infancy. Mrs. Kinkead departed this life March

28, 1854, and Mr. K. celebrated his second marriage in Springfield, Ohio, November 17, 1859, with Miss Mary P. Bechtle, a native of the Queen City, where she was born November 27, 1820, and a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Perry) Bechtle Two children were the fruits of this union—Lizzie G., born March 12, 1861, and Sallie B., born December 10, 1864. Mr. Kinkead owns a valuable farm of 137 acres, 120 of which is a part of the original homestead, and which his father gave him in 1826. Mr. Kinkead has always pursued the avocation of agriculture, except two years, which he spent in a store at Ripley, and six months in the mercantile business at Russellville, besides two years he was engaged in a queensware store at Ripley. He is one of the finest farmers in Brown County. Since 1873, he has devoted his attention to the breeding and raising of Short-Horn Durham cattle, in which he has been successful. Mr. and Mrs. K. are members of the Red Oak Presbyterian Church, and their daughters of the Ripley Presbyterian Church. Mr. K. is a Republican, politically, and one of the most honorable and highly respected citizens of Union Township.

SCOTT KINKEAD, farmer, P. O. Ripley, youngest child of William and Anna Kinkead, was born in Union Township April 3, 1808. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received his education in the common schools, which were held in log cabins of the rudest sort. May 5, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza L. Fisher. Mrs. Kinkead was a daughter of William and Rachel Fisher, and was born May 1, 1815. Two children were the issue of this marriage—William H., born February 26, 1848, married Luella Patterson, and has two children—Ada S. and Elmer G. John S., the youngest, was born May 13, 1850. His biography is given on another page of this volume. Mrs. K. died on April 9, 1852, and our subject again married, September 2, 1856, to Miss Eliza A. Dickey, daughter of Alexander and Jane (Henry) Dickey. She was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 15, 1817. One child, now deceased, was born to this union. Mr. Kinkead is an agriculturist and stock-raiser by occupation. For the last twenty five years he has raised fine Short-Horn cattle with good success. Since 1860, he has raised tobacco to a considerable extent. His farm contains 179 acres of excellent land, with good improvements, which is principally the result of Mr. Kinkead's arduous labors. He is a citizen well esteemed in his community.

JOHN S. KINKEAD, Ripley, the youngest son of Scott and Eliza L. Kinkead, was born on his father's farm May 13, 1850, where he was reared to his majority. He acquired his education in the high schools of Ripley and Washington Court House. In 1877, he engaged in the dry goods trade in Ripley, and followed it till April, 1881. He was married, February 4, 1874, with Miss Kittie Crozier, a daughter of Richard and Margaret Crozier. Mrs. Kinkead, a very estimable lady, was born in Ripley, Ohio, January 28, 1847. Their two children are Bessie, born March 5, 1878, and Gus. Honshell, born December 3, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. K. associate with the Presbyterian Church. He is connected with the Knights of Pythias, and, politically, is Republican.

G. L. KIRKPATRICK, tobacco dealer, Ripley. The subject of this sketch was born in Union Township, Brown County, in 1858, and is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Finley) Kirkpatrick, who were among those of Brown's earliest pilgrims. Mr. K. established himself in the tobacco trade in 1879, which has proved a complete success. His annual shipments amount to about 125,000 pounds, shipping mostly to Cincinnati, Ohio, and other points. He was united in marriage to Miss Angelia Stratton, a native of West Virginia, September 22, 1881. Mr. K. is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and one of the push and energetic kind, that make a community enterprising. He has two brothers engaged in the same trade in this city.

CHARLES LAMSEIL, jeweler, Ripley, is a native of Saxony, Germany, where he was born March 31, 1823. After serving an apprenticeship at his trade in his native place, he took passage for the United States in 1851. He established himself in business at Cincinnati, Ohio, and after a few years removed to Georgetown; thence to this city, in 1859, where he has since controlled the jewelry business of the city. He was married in Saxony, Germany, October 28, 1849, to Miss Amelia Neuwiller. Five of the six

children born to them are still living, viz.: Anna C., Emma L., Matilda C., Edward F. and Oscar C. Mr. L. had some means at his command when he left his native shore, but through misfortune lost it all. Yet, firm in reliance upon his energies, he was soon enabled to renew the effort, which has proved a thorough success. He has been prominently identified in the township, and is an active member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the City Council, and a Director of the First National Bank of Ripley; also has been an officer in the I. O. O. F., and is one of Ripley's most popular citizens.

ARCHIBALD LEGGETT (deceased), one of Ripley's most honored citizens, and a son of Robert and Isabella Leggett, was born in Washington County, Penn., sixteen miles from Pittsburgh, January 18, 1797, and was of the stock known as Scotch-Irish, a people distinguished for their sterling qualities. At the age of fifteen years, he left his home to accept a situation in a grocery store at Pittsburgh, Penn., and on parting with his mother, who accompanied him to the gate that opened on the high-road, she there knelt with him and prayed that he might through life be guarded in the path of rectitude. On his arrival at Pittsburgh, he assisted his employer in making cordage to equip Perry's fleet, that won the battle of Lake Erie in 1815. He entered the branch of the United States Bank at Pittsburgh as Teller, which position he filled until 1821, when, on account of failing health, he resigned—the bank donating to him six months' salary, as a token of esteem. He then visited Limestone and Maysville, Ky., where he entered upon the commission business, continuing the same about a year. Here he became acquainted with and married Miss Judith Field Taylor, daughter of Francis and Judith Taylor. The ceremony was performed February 13, 1823. While at Pittsburgh, by attending night school and employing private tutors, he acquired a good education. He was possessed of a good memory, and had a thorough acquaintance with the classics and history, both ancient and modern. He was also a good French scholar, reading and speaking that language fluently. On the close of his business at Maysville, he commenced the study of law in the office of his father-in-law, Mr. Taylor, then a prominent lawyer of Kentucky, and in the remarkable short time of seven months passed an examination and was admitted to the bar. He then, in February, 1825, came to Ripley, where he commenced the practice of his profession, his wife and child following the succeeding summer. In 1826, he became interested in the cause of temperance, and drafted the constitution and by-laws for the temperance society at the solicitation of a Mr. Bartholamew, and was left a copy of Beecher's lectures on temperance to aid him. After reading the same, he was so impressed that he decided he would thereafter be a teetotaler, signed the pledge and became a member of the society on its organization, being one of the thirteen charter members. This is believed to be the first temperance society that existed west of the mountains. In the spring of 1829, under the preaching of the Rev. Frederick Butler, he was converted, and during the remainder of his life was a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Church, at several times acting as Steward, Trustee, Class Leader and Sunday School Superintendent. He contributed largely of his means in the erection of church edifices, and the support of the ministry and other religious objects. From 1830 to 1835, he was in partnership with his brother-in-law, F. H. Taylor; he carried on a mercantile business. At the expiration of this time, he assumed the entire business, and controlled the same until 1849. During all these years, he also attended to his law practice. In 1840, he lost his wife by death, and in 1841 was married to Elizabeth F. Taylor, a sister of the deceased, who still survives him. By these marriages there were born thirteen children, of whom three survive—Judith A., wife of C. Baird, Esq.; Henry Field, of the United States Army, and John Chambers, a hardware merchant of Ripley. In 1841, Mr. Leggett's business had grown to such an extent that he gave up his law practice, and devoted his energies to mercantile pursuits. He was a pioneer in pork packing, a business in which he became very extensively engaged, and in which he continued until the first year of the war, when, his sons all leaving him, he closed up his business. In 1850, he associated himself with D. P. Evans and others, and established and opened the Farmers' Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, of which

he was President nearly the whole of the twenty years of its existence. He was also one of the promoters and founders of the Union Schools of Ripley. He served many years in the City Council of Ripley, and was ever foremost in the advocacy of public improvements which tended to the public welfare. Mr. L. was no common man. In his business and public career, he seemed marked for distinction, and exerted a great and good influence on society. In business, he was the soul of honor, his employes numbering at times hundreds, attested to his uniform kindness, urbanity and liberality. As a lawyer and public officer, his record is pure. He was well read and successful in the practice of law, for which he thoroughly prepared himself by profound study, and was known as one of the most popular and powerful lawyers in Southern Ohio, and as a special pleader, he had few equals at the bar. In excitement, he always displayed the greatest calmness. In fact few men in Ripley during his residence of fifty-two years was more generally esteemed, or who was so largely identified with its business interests in almost every department. Its public improvement, which still exists, is made of his public-spirited enterprise, and its religious and educational growth. Archibald Leggett died January 12, 1877, at his home in Ripley surrounded by his family, to the last a firm follower and believer in the religion with which his mother was so piously endowed Who can say but what that appeal to heaven by the fond mother kneeling upon the greensward to direct her boy in the right, was to a certain extent answered by the All-wise One in leading and guiding him in such paths that he should be prosperous among men, honorable, high-minded and true?

M. LINN, grocer and dry goods dealer, Ripley, is one of the self-made men of the city, and has been identified with its business and growth since 1855. He occupied his present location in the dry goods trade in 1860, and five years later opened the adjoining store in a full line of groceries, and has since carried on a large business. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1825. He embarked to the United States in 1848, having for capital a passage ticket, a strong arm, and an ambitious nature. He found employment near Akron, Ohio, working on agricultural implements. Three years later, he went to Pittsburgh, Penn., and engaged at his trade until his advent in Ripley in 1855. By close economy and perseverence, he had accumulated a small capital, and its investment has resulted in a complete mercantile success. His marriage to Miss Magdalena Hanauer occurred at Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1854. She was a native of Alsace, France. Their children are William F., who is connected with his father in business; Louis L., Emil and Amelia (twins), Walter and Flora. Mr. L. has served three or four times in the City Council, and was re-elected to the same seat in April, 1882. Also is Trustee of the railroad fund raised for contribution to any road running to Ripley. Has been connected for many years with the Free Protestant Church, and as a business man and a citizen, is highly esteemed.

CARL LINN, merchant, Ripley. The subject of this sketch established business in this city in 1868. His persevering nature and natural enterprise gained him a reputation which has secured him a successful business. He carries a stock of about $1,800, and controls a large custom trade. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1845. In 1863, he sought the free land of America, and after working at his trade, tailoring, was enabled to open his present place of business. He was married in 1868 to Miss Louisa Hensel, a native of this county, and a daughter of Adam Hensel, a resident of Ripley. Five children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Albert, Caroline, Laura, Frederick W., Edward and Carl, Jr. The family are members of the German Presbyterian Church. Mr. L. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and one of Ripley's enterprising young business men.

JONAS A. MANN, farmer, P. O. Ripley, was born in Jefferson Township August, 30, 1834. He is a son of Jonas and Mary (Burgett) Mann. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and for an education enjoyed only the advantages of the schools of the day, which were held in rude log cabins. When of age, he engaged in farming, which he has followed most of the time up to the present. In 1868, he removed to Ripley, and lived one year, then returned to his farm. In 1870, he moved to Washington C. H., residing there till 1873, when he came back to his farm. He

was married in February, 1858, to Miss Sarah E. Jolly, a native of Union Township, and a daughter of Philip C. and Phebe Jolly. Mr. Mann owns a finely improved farm of ninety acres, adorned with a $2,000 residence, which he erected in 1873. The excellent condition of his farm, and tasteful order of his residence and yard, distinctly shows that it is managed by a first-class farmer. Mr. Mann has always taken a prominent interest in all enterprises that would tend to enrich or benefit the people or county. He is a man of sterling integrity, and through his industry, economy and honorable dealing, he has accumulated his present valuable property. His political affiliations are Republican.

ALEXANDER B. MARTIN, a prominent farmer and tobacco dealer of Ripley, Brown County, was born in Union Township, November 3, 1815. His parents, Elijah and Rebecca (Boggs) Martin, were natives of Maryland and West Virginia. The former was born in 1778 and the latter in 1782. Edwin and Hannah Martin, grandparents of Alexander Martin, removed to Maysville, Ky., among the earliest pioneers, and both died there. Elijah Martin was reared near Wheeling, W. Va., and in 1804 removed to Maysville, Ky., where he lived two years, then located near Aberdeen, Brown County. In 1812, he recruited the First Ohio Rifle Company and was chosen its captain, and served in that capacity in the war between the United States and Great Britain, for the term of one year. He then returned home and resumed farming, which he followed till his death, in August, 1855. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty years, and was prominently identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was deeply interested in that church, and was for many years a leading member. Mrs. Martin died March, 1860. Mr. Martin, our subject, is the youngest child of a family of eleven children. He was reared to manhood on a farm; when thirteen years old he took charge of the farm and supported his parents till their death. Mr. Martin is one of the leading business men of Brown County. For thirty-four years, he has been engaged in growing tobacco, raising from 20,000 to 37,000 pounds annually. Since 1850, he has bought and shipped tobacco and pork, doing an extensive business. He was connected with John Buchanan in business for a time, and with Leggett & Co. for six years. He is one of the oldest and most successful tobacco dealers and shippers of Brown County. February, 8, 1838, he was united in marriage with Miss Prudence McNown, a daughter of James and Prudence McNown. Mrs. Martin, a native of Huntington Township, was born December 25, 1818. Of ten children by this union, seven are living—Eliza, wife of Dr. J. L. Wylie; Hiram, Edgar, Rufus, Mary H., Frank D. and Alexander B., Jr. Calista, Albert and Charlie are deceased. Mr. Martin is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican. He is the heaviest stockholder in the Independent Agricultural Society of Brown County. He owns 502 acres of well improved and highly cultivated land.

HENRY MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Ripley, is a native of Union Township, Brown County, where he was born March 28, 1828, and is the fourth son of Henry and Phebe (Campbell) Martin, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Brown County. For a long period he filled the chair of Associate Judge, and was many years Justice of the Peace. The date of his settlement in Brown County could not be obtained, but the family were among those of its early pilgrims. The subject of this sketch was married in March, 1856, to Miss Mary, daughter of Henry Prince (deceased), a native of Russellville, where she was born. He was widely known, and a popular hotel proprietor for many years, at the latter named place. Our subject settled upon his present estate in 1857; now consisting of one hundred and eleven acres, valued at $100 per acre, and is conceded to be one of the finest locations in the county. Mr. Martin has served for twenty years as School Director, is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Ripley, and numbers among those of the oldest living settlers of the county. To the union of this honored couple five children have been born, four of whom are living, viz., Alice B., Lizzie, Harriet N. and Thomas, all of whom reside on the homestead.

ELIJAH MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Ripley, was born in the township of his residence January 25, 1834. He is a son of Samuel and Rachel (Campbell) Martin, the former a native of Washington County, Ohio, and the latter of Mason County, Ky. Mr.

Martin was born July 19, 1802, and Mrs. Martin in 1807. They were married in 1825. Mr. Martin's parents moved from Maysville, Ky., to Brown County in 1806. They both ended their days in this county, after spending several years as pioneers. Samuel Martin died May 16, 1878, and his wife, August 3, 1849. Mr. Martin married for his second wife Clarissa Ellsbary, and for his third wife, Rebecca A. Debolt, now the wife of Campbell Howard. Our subject, Elijah Martin, was reared to manhood on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. September 10, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Independent Company Ohio Cavalry. He was scouting during the years 1861–62. January 8, 1862, he fought in the battle of Silver Creek, and subsequently at Black Water, Briton's Lane; then accompanied Gen. Grant's army to Holly Springs, thence to Louisiana and to Vicksburg, participating in its siege and all the engagements. He afterward joined Sherman, and went on his noted "march to the sea." He was engaged in all the battles of the "march," and was mustered out at East Point, Ga., and was honorably discharged September 10, 1864. He then came home and resumed his avocation of farming, which he has since followed. He was married, March 17, 1859, to Miss Louisa Howard, a daughter of Cyrus Howard. Mrs. Martin was born in Union Township May 12, 1838. She died, April 19, 1860. Mr. Martin was married the second time, October 16, 1866, to Mary A. Campbell, a native of Ripley, where she was born, December 24, 1841. She was a daughter of Alexander Campbell, of Brown County. Four children were the issue of this union—Cyrus H., born August 30, 1867; Flora A., born August 31, 1869; Lulu, born September 15, 1871; and Samuel C., born September 30, 1873. Mrs. Martin is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Martin is one of the charter members of G. A. R. Post at Ripley. In politics, he is stanch Republican.

SAMUEL A. McCORMICK, farmer, P. O. Ripley, was born in Adams County, Ohio, May 10 1829. He is the second son and third child of James and Lucinda (Maxwell) McCormick, who removed to Union Township, Brown County, when he was but seventeen years old. He was reared on a farm, and was married, December 4, 1851, to Miss Eliza J. Hughes, a native of Brown County, where she was born May 22, 1829. Her parents were Jacob and Nancy Hughes. Eight children were the fruits of this union; of these, six are living, viz.: Charles A., Mary E., Olen E., James S., Nannie L. and Emma E. Cyrus W. and Frank E. are deceased. For the last three years, Mr. McCormick has been engaged with his brother, John T., in the tobacco trade in Ripley. The remainder of his life he devoted to the pursuits of agriculture, in which he has made a success. He and wife are members of the Christian Church of Ripley. In politics, he is a Republican.

J. T. McCORMICK, tobacco dealer, Ripley, is a son of James and Lucinda (Maxwell) McCormick, and was born in Eagle Township, Brown County, in 1832. His parents were natives of Virginia and Adams County, respectively, and their settlement in Eagle Township occurred in 1830. James was a miller by trade, at which he worked in connection with farming. The latter part of his years were spent with his son in this city, when he died in 1876. Her death is recorded in 1880. The subject of this sketch enlisted in 1863, and performed active service for four months in the one hundred days' call. Returning, he raised Company K, of the One hundred and Eighty-eighth, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Commissioned Captain, in which rank he again entered the field and served thirteen or fourteen months. In the fall of 1868, he was married to Miss Amy L., daughter of Samuel Yearsly, of Higginsport, the place of her nativity, where the family settled in 1838. Four children born to this union are all living, viz.: Nora L., Clifford E., Annie N. and Edith B. This posterity comprise the great-grandchildren of John McCormick, an early pioneer of Brown County, who served in Revolutionary war. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was brought to America, when three years of age, by his parents, who settled in Virginia. He was a miller by trade, but drove team, and in the early days hauled goods from Philadelphia to the growing cities of the West. He was Justice of the Peace many years, and a man of respected character and widely known. His grandson, our subject, began dealing in tobacco in 1878, since which time he has been largely engaged in the trade.

JAMES McMILLEN, dealer in coal and salt. The subject of this sketch is a pioneer descendant and a living relic of one of the oldest and respected families of Ripley. His father, Robert, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Mary A. (Pigman) McMillen, was born in Virginia. Their settlement in this city occurred in 1802 or 1803. He soon after became engaged in the dry goods business, and was one of Ripley's pioneer merchants, and was allied with the mercantile interest of the city for thirty-five or forty years. He raised a family of seven children, and after a successful business career, died in this city in 1860. James, our subject, was born in Ripley in 1835. His early years were spent in securing a proper education, after which he was engaged with his father until his death. The following year he closed up the business and removed to Louisville, Ky., and associated himself with F. J. Groaman as salesman. In 1876, he returned to this city and established himself in his present business. He reaps the benefit of the consuming trade of the city, and his business is constantly increasing. His marriage to Miss Mollie Self, a native of Louisville, occurred in 1860, in the latter named place. This union was severed by her death, the following year, and he remained in single life until 1878, when he was united to Miss Naurice Tabb, a native of Mason County, Ky. Mr. M. was one of the fortunate passengers of the ill-fated steamer Magnolia, that exploded her boiler March 18, 1868. Seventy-five lives were lost by this disaster, and but few escaped. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and represents the push and enterprise of Ripley's foremost merchants.

JOHN W. MEFFORD, farmer, P. O. Ripley, is a son of George and Polly (Ellis) Mefford. He was born in Union Township February 3, 1814. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was born November 22, 1786. *His* father, John Mefford, was born April 19, 1764, and in 1787 removed with his family to Mason County, Ky., where he lived a short time; then came to Levanna, Brown County. Their immigration from Pennsylvania was by flat-boat. They descended the Ohio River to Roup's Run and spent the night in the hollow trunk of a monster sycamore tree. Mr. M. purchased a tract of 500 acres and located on it. He died April 21, 1834. George, the father of our subject, was reared to manhood on the farm. He engaged in transporting produce and provisions to New Orleans, and made eighteen trips. He was for several years a member of the Board of Township Trustees, and was also identified with the Baptist Church. His death occurred October 30, 1872. His wife preceded him in 1832. John was reared a farmer boy. September 25, 1834, he was united in marriage with Anna Pangburn, daughter of Lyons and Rebecca Pangburn. She was born in Union Township August 31, 1817. Fifteen children were the fruits of this union; of these, twelve are living—George W., Melissa(wife of Perry Drake), Clamenza E. (wife of David Smith), Lyons P., Elizabeth H. (wife of Aaron Burgett), John W., Joseph P., Flora D. (wife of Jacob White), Emma C. (wife of N. Burgett), Thomas E., William P. and Emma C. Mr. Mefford has occupied the Mefford homestead since 1842. He owns 131 acres and is engaged in agriculture. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He has served as Deacon for thirty-five years. Politically, he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. MEFFORD, farmer, P. O. Ripley, son of George and Polly Mefford, was born in Union Township October 24, 1824. He was brought up on his father's farm and educated in the district schools of his native place. February 21, 1847, he was married to Rachel D. Burgett, a daughter of Abram and Rebecca Burgett. Mrs. Mefford, a native of Union Township, was born January 6, 1822. Of nine children by this union, five are living—Mahala B., born January 7, 1848; Mary M., born December 18, 1851 (wife of Fred. Seipelt); James B. W., born September 13, 1853, married January 17, 1876, to Mary L. Glaze, and has four children—Estella A., Ina F., Elbert F. and Osmer W.; William D., born February 13, 1862; and Eda G., born April 16, 1868; Rebecca E., born September 20, 1850, died November 29, 1876; Amanda E., born August 2, 1855, died November 2, 1874; Clara A., born October 8, 1857, died January 28, 1879, and Effa J., born August 1, 1859, died January 31, 1867. In 1845, Mr. Mefford bought his present farm, which contains 99 acres.

W. L. MOCKBEE, manufacturer, Ripley, born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1831, is a son of Baker M. and Henrietta (Kendall) Mockbee, both natives of Ohio. His father was a farmer, and shipped provisions and pork to New Orleans. This trade he carried on quite largely. He died in 1836; his wife is still living at Cincinnati in the seventh-eighth year of her age. Of their six children, two only are living—our subject and Laura, now the wife of Alexander Scott. When our subject was thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the tanner's trade at Ripley, and in 1850, after completing his trade, he went to California, where he was quite successful in the gold diggings. On returning, he purchased the tannery where he learned his trade. This he conducted for four years, when he disposed of the business and formed a partnership with W. W. Mauker, in the hardware trade at Ripley. This firm continued business for six or seven years, during which Mr. M. started the Champion Mills and Sash and Blind Manufactory, under the firm name of Mauker, Chase & Mockbee. At the end of eighteen months. Mr. Chase withdrew from the concern, when the remaining partners formed a stock company, under the name of the "Mauker-Mockbee Planing Company." Mr. Mauker retired from the business in 1868, when a partnership with W. B. Campbell and E. R. Bell was formed. In 1881, the Boyd Manufacturing Company purchased the mill at Higginsport. In 1881, Mr. Mockbee became interested in the mining interests in Colorado, where he purchased an interest in the Sultana Mine, which is said to contain the best vein of mineral in the State, and promises to develop a rich yield. Mr. M. was married in 1856 to Miss Isadora, daughter of Peter Shaw, Esq. Mr. M. has been prominently identified with the Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past sixteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Mockbee have a family of six children—Charles M., William S., Mary H., Edwin H., Judith I. and Laura E.

WILLIAM S. MOCKBEE, tobacco dealer, Ripley, Ohio, second son of W. L. Mockbee, a prominent business man of Ripley, Ohio, was born in Ripley November 24, 1859. He was reared in his native place and educated in its schools. In 1880, he engaged in the tobacco trade in Crittenden, Grant Co., Ky., and has been successful. He was married October 26, 1881, to Hattie R. Wiles, a daughter of Mr. Wiles of Ripley. She was born November 4, 1858.

JOSEPH A. MOORE, farmer, P. O. Ripley, is a son of William, Jr., and Mary (Curry) Moore, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. His paternal grandparent, William Moore, was born in Ireland, and when twelve years of age crossed the ocean to America. His permanent settlement was made in Mason County, Ky., where he died. William, Jr., moved to Pleasant Township, Brown County, at a very early day, and purchased a large body of land, selecting a site for his residence near Georgetown. He dealt extensively in flour and pork, and stock-raising, and undoubtedly was the most extensive farmer of the early times. He was a large money loaner, and a representative and self-made man in every respect. He raised a family of twelve children, eight of whom are living. The youngest son, William S., was a physician, and at the breaking-out of the war enlisted as Surgeon of the Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed by a solid shot at Gettysburg. The subject of this sketch was born in Pleasant Township, Brown County, August 14, 1822. He was raised on a farm, and his educational advantages only such as could be had in the rude school buildings of the day. His marriage to Miss Nancy J. King occurred in 1847. She was a daughter of Absalom and Margaret King, early pioneers of the county (both deceased). To this union four children have been born—the eldest, Edwin K., married Eva, daughter of Gen. Carlton, a Lieutenant in the Regular Naval United States Service; Mary L., wife of Henry C. Loudon, a son of Gen. James Loudon (deceased), who was one of Brown County's prominent men; Henry L., a graduate of Dartmouth College, N. H., at this time Principal of a public school at Minneapolis, Minn., was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Center, a native of Lake City, Minn., where he, Henry, was formerly engaged as a teacher; J. Frank, youngest son, at present serving a third year at Dartmouth, and will graduate in 1883. Mr. M. has been largely engaged in leaf tobacco trade, but at this writing is caring for his landed estates, being an extensive land-owner. He has lately purchased his present farm a few miles

from Ripley, upon which he is making extensive repairs, and when completed, will be one of the finest in the county. Mr. M. has been enrolled for years a member of the Masonic order, and is one of the oldest living and respected pilgrims of Brown. His father died in this county in 1858.

M. M. MURPHY, druggist, Ripley. Hercules Murphy, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Tyrone County, Ireland, and settled in Manchester, Ohio, about the year 1800, and subsequently moved to Highland County, where he died. M. M. Murphy was born at New Market, Highland Co., Ohio, in 1829, and is a son of Daniel H. and Melissa (Barrere) Murphy, both natives of Highland County. His grandfather, George W. Barrere, was a native of Kentucky, and of French extraction, and came to Ohio about the year 1800; he was a soldier in the war of 1812. Daniel H. Murphy located at Ripley in 1838. He was a prosperous and successful merchant at Ripley for many years, in the dry goods business; also operated largely in the pork packing business, and shipped many cargoes to New Orleans and other points. In 1861, he closed up his mercantile affairs; and in 1862 was appointed Internal Revenue Assessor for the Sixth Ohio District, which office he filled until removed by Andy Johnson in 1866. He continued in the revenue business with his successor, Collector White, and was killed in 1868, being one of the unfortunate passengers on the ill-fated steamer Magnolia, whose boiler exploded on her passage up from Cincinnati, in March of that year. He was one of the charter members of the Masonic Lodge. M. M. Murphy was trained to a mercantile life in his father's store. He served in the Quartermaster's Department, under Capt. Gaster, in the Army of the Tennessee, receiving his appointment in 1862; and was attached to Grant's army, at the capture of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863; by reason of sickness, returned home soon after. He immediately took a position as Clerk in the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue, continuing in that position until 1870; since which time he has been continuously engaged in the drug business. He was married in September, 1870, to Miss Ella Brogan, a native of Newport, Ky. Mr. M. has served Ripley as its Mayor for two terms, and as Councilman the same length of time; and for several years a member of the Board of Education. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have two children—Melissa and Nanny.

J. C. NEWCOMB, Ripley, editor and publisher of the *Ripley Bee and Times* was born in the village of Dover, Ky., March 12, 1851. His parents were James and Nancy (Mannen) Newcomb, the former a native of Fleming County, Ky., and the latter of Mason County, of the same state. The father was born November 25, 1800. He was engaged for a member of years in the mercantile business at Dover, and was also a tobacco buyer. The children of this marriage were William, Elizabeth, James C., Thomas, Peter and Charles. In 1861, at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, Mr. Newcomb, with his family removod from Kentucky to Ohio, settling at Ripley, on account of the political aspect of Kentucky, he not agreeing with them in sentiment. In Ripley, he embarked in the grocery business, and remained a merchant of the town until his death, which occurred November 22, 1870. The mother is still living, and is a resident of Ripley. Our subject received a common school education, in the village of his birth and at Ripley, and was variously occupied in business as clerk in a mercantile house, and with his father until the year 1869, when he entered the printing office of the *Bee and Times* of Ripley, under the editor and proprietor, T. F. Sniffin, and learned the printing trade, continuing in the office until January, 1878, when he opened a job office, and edited and printed an advertising paper called the *Ripley Observer*. In November of that year, the *Observer* was consolidated with the *Ohio Valley Times*, then published by W. P. Reynolds. The *Times* was published by Messrs. Newcomb & Reynolds until in May, 1880, when the latter sold to W. W. Gilliland. Messrs. Newcomb & Gilliland purchased a paper, styled the *Ripley Bee*, which was consolidated with the *Times*, and the name changed to the *Ripley Bee and Times*. The firm thus continued until in August, 1881, when Mr. Newcomb purchased his partner's interest and has since carried on the paper. Our subject was married, January 18, 1882, to Ella, daughter of W. B. Mathews, of Maysville, Ky. Mr. Newcomb is an active and wide-awake newspaper man.

P. PAEBST, merchant, Ripley. One of the leading and most successful merchants of Ripley is the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Germany. He was born, September 22, 1826, and emigrated to the United States in 1852. When seventeen years of age, he commenced and served an apprenticeship at shoemaking. On coming to this country, he located in New York City, where he followed his trade six years, thence to Cincinnati, and the following year to Ripley, where he established himself in his present business. He now owns two stores—one stocked with boots and shoes, and the other with dry goods, and is doing a prosperous business. In 1852, he married Sarah Ronsheim, a native of Germany, by whom he has had six children—Julius, Katie, Anna, Tilda, Boeva and Lucy.

JOHN P. PARKER, manufacturer of slide valve engines and reapers, Ripley, is a native of Norfolk, Va., where he was born (a slave) in 1827. When eight years of age, he was taken from his mother, and with four hundred others was sold on the block. He was taken to Richmond, and chained to an old man, who was subsequently whipped to death. Four months afterward, he was again sold and taken to Mobile, Ala., where his servitude fairly began. He was kept at work mostly in furnaces and iron manufactories, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the business. He was apt and quick to learn, and while in bondage, serving under eleven masters, he was considered a valuable slave, and commanded a high price at the block. But the faint hope for freedom burned within his soul, and with faith in God, he suffered under the galling chains of slavery. His final service was with Mrs. Ryden, of Mobile, Ala., with whom he contracted to pay $1,800 for his freedom, in weekly installments of $10, with interest. To attain this one object of his life was almost a hopeless task, but he worked diligently, and secured extra means by buying and selling small articles, traffic, etc. In 1845, he had paid the full amount, and was furnished with a pass to New Albany, Ind., when he breathed the first air of freedom, and his life warmed with a new life; the strongest hopes animated his breast, and under the mark of the lash, glowed and warmed the blood of a freeman's heart, yet strong through suffering, spared through the interposition of an All-Wise providence to assist and benefit mankind. For several years, he worked at his trade in different States, and in 1854 came to this city. With the indomitable pluck and energy characteristic of his nature, he erected an old boiler on the bank of the river and began the struggle for the success which he has attained. His abilities and knowledge of foundry business were recognized, and orders promptly followed his efforts. He was tireless in his purpose, frugal, and sought to make every opportunity useful. In a short time, he succeeded William McKeig in his present premises, and is sole owner of the establishment. He employs a large number of men, and carries on a successful manufacturing business. During the rebellion, Mr. Parker gave his service to the Government, and was successful in recruiting the troops of the Twenty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Colored) Regiment, securing all the enlistments from Kentucky. This regiment was mustered in at Delaware, and did meritorious work in the field under Col. Blackman. It is but a word of justice to say of Mr. Parker's services during the late war, that the half could not be told, and we leave it with the deeds of others to appear in the war records of the country, and related by those who knew him but to praise. Mr. Parker was united in marriage to Miss Miranda Boulden, a native of Cincinnati, May 12, 1848. To this union eight children have been born, six of whom are living. The eldest, Hale G. is a lawyer and teacher of the High (Colored) School at St. Louis, Mo. Cassius C. is a teacher in the public school at Vincennes, Ind. Horatio W., Principal of the High School at Cairo, Ill. Hortense, is attending studies at Holyoke Seminary, Holyoke, Mass., to graduate in 1883. Portia and Bianca, both residing at home, thorough scholars of music, the former a graduate of Ripley School. Mr. Parker is a man of a social, genial temperament, one with whom it is pleasant to meet, at any and all times. His hand is always extended in welcome, and his heart is open to the poor and oppressed. As a man, a citizen, a neighbor, and a friend, he holds a high estimate, and in death his name will go down honored, respected and beloved by all.

G. N. PICKERELL, farmer, P. O. Ripley, is a son of Lovell and Fancheny (Bartholamew) Pickerell, and was born in Byrd Township, Brown Co., in 1832.

His father is a native of Mason County, Ky., where he was born in 1801, and was brought to this county by his father, Samuel, in 1805, who was among those of the early pioneers of Byrd, where he passed the remainder of his earthly days. Samuel Bartholamew, the maternal grandparent of our subject, was a native of Vermont, who with his family made their settlement in Jefferson Township, Brown County, in 1812, where his death is recorded. His daughter Fancheny, the mother of our subject, is still living at this time in the seventy-eighth year of her age, and in the enjoyment of good health. Of the six children born to the parents of our subject, three are living and have raised families. Mr. P. was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of Isaac Morris, in 1856. Three children, all living, have been given to this union, viz.: Lou E. (wife of William Pittengen), Martha and George. Mr. P. has a farm of 110 acres, valued at $7,000. He volunteered his services in the Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served the call of hundred days. He has filled the chair of School Director, and is an Elder in the church of the Disciples at Ripley. The family and its branches rank among those of Brown County early pilgrims and respected pioneers.

JAMES B. PORTER, farmer, P. O. Ripley, an old and eminently esteemed pioneer citizen of Union Township, was born in Lycoming County, Penn., October 21, 1799. He is the oldest son of Isaac and Ann (Wilson) Porter, who were natives of the East. His father was born March 17, 1760, and his mother May 20, 1774. They were married November 8, 1797, and came to Ohio in 1810, locating one mile below Aberdeen. In 1811, they removed near Decatur in Byrd Township, where they resided until 1818, when they came to Union Township and located on the land now occupied by the subject of this sketch. Mr. Porter departed this life February 21, 1840, and Mrs. P. March 13, 1861. They had born to them eleven children, of whom our subject is the third child. He was reared to his majority in the primeval forests of Union Township, and received only such an education as the schools of the day afforded. His father was unfortunately a cripple, and the duty of caring for him devolved upon our subject. He took charge of the farm and cleared of it about 60 acres, besides 100 acres of other land. Mr. Porter has always followed the independent avocation of farming. It is needless to say that his life has been a successful one, for the broad acres that he recently owned attest to the industry and successful management of this sturdy old pioneer. In 1860, he was possessor of 400 acres of land, all of which were the fruits of his own labors. Mr. Porter has passed the summit of life. The vicissitudes intermingled with the sunshine and storms, prosperity and adversity of fourscore and three years have swept over the bent form of this aged pioneer with untold velocity. Many changes and improvements have occurred during the long period of his existence in Union Township. The majority of what is, was effected in this space of time. He ever lent a helping hand to the worthy enterprises of his county, and nothing of a charitable, religious or educational character was ever presented to him but what it received his liberal support. As a citizen, Mr. Porter is loyal and upright, and has the fullest esteem and confidence of his fellow-men. Mr. Porter celebrated his marriage March 6, 1826, with Miss Mary Pettyjohn, a daughter of John and Sarah Pettyjohn, who were Virginians. Mrs. Porter was born in Monongalia County, Va., February 18, 1805. Eleven children were the issue of this union; of them eight are living—Isaac, born April 22, 1827; Sallie A., born January 23, 1829 (wife of M. C. Kimball); Amos, born January 6, 1831; Eliza, born March 29, 1833 (wife of Hiram Ellis); Mary J., born April 5, 1835 (widow of William Bennington); James P., born September 2, 1837; Rachel, born August 3, 1842, and Moses P., born September 25, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Porter have been devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over forty years. They reared two sons who are itinerant ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ISAAC PORTER, farmer, P. O. Ripley, oldest son of James B. and Mary Porter, was born in the township of his residence April 22, 1827. He was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools. When seventeen, he engaged in teaching, which he followed of winters for twelve years. In the meantime, he learned survey-

ing, which he has pursued in all for about thirty years. April 10, 1849, he was joined in marriage with Miss Elizabeth J. Culter, daughter of James and Eliza Culter. Mrs. Porter died September 9, 1857, and left four children, of whom three are living—Bell (wife of Henry Stevens), Louisa and Charles F. Mr. Porter was again married, June 9, 1859, to Mary M. Rickards, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Rickards. Seven children were the issue of this marriage; of these six are living—Martha A., Frank R., Homer M., Rachel M., Lizzie N. and Alice H. Joseph is deceased. Mrs. Porter dying September 2, 1878, Mr. P. was again married, January 4, 1881, to Mrs. Elmira Gilbert, widow of Alex. Gilbert and daughter of Samuel and Rachel Martin. Mrs. P. was born in Brown County March 31, 1845. Mr. Porter and family are members of the M. E. Church. In politics, he is a Republican. He served as member of the Board of Trustees of Union Township for eight consecutive terms. He owns a good farm of 110 acres, and is engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. For the last fifteen years, he has devoted his attention principally to the culture of tobacco. The year 1868 he spent in Putnam County, Ill., and since that time has resided in this township.

REV. MOSES P. PORTER, minister and farmer, Ripley, son of James B. and Mary Porter, was born in Union Township September 25, 1849. He was reared to maturity on his father's farm and received the elements of his education in the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio. In 1874, he entered the ministry, by joining the Central Illinois Conference, and subsequently was transferred to the South Kansas Conference, where he labored with encouraging success, up to 1881, when his health failed. He then returned to his native place and took charge of his father's farm. November 4, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Maggie A. Coulter, a native of Union Township, where she was born February 25, 1855. She was a daughter of Ralph V. and Harriet Coulter. Four children were the fruits of this union—Minnie M., born September 10, 1874; Ida M., born April 22, 1876; Mary L., born March 7, 1878, and Hattie L., born April 17, 1880.

W. H. POWER, piano manufacturer, Secretary of the Ohio Valley Piano Company of Ripley, was born in Adams County, Ohio, June 18, 1848. He is a son of James and Mary J. (Brownfield) Power, who were also natives of Adams County. His father's parents, William and Martha Power, were among the early pioneers of that county. Mr. Power, the subject of this sketch, was reared and brought up in Manchester, where his parents removed when he was but three years of age. His education was acquired in the schools of that place. His father was a wagon and carriage maker, and at an early age he was apprenticed to that trade. September 3, 1864, at the youthful age of sixteen, he responded to his country's call by enlisting in Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the engagements of Nashville and Franklin, Tenn., and was discharged with honors at the close of the war at Camp Chase, Ohio. He returned to Manchester, and in 1866 came to Ripley and resumed his avocation as a mechanic in the Ohio Valley Piano Manufactory, in which he remained as an employe until July, 1880, when he became a member of the firm and has since held the office of Secretary. Mr. Power is an ingenious workman, and executes with excellent skill the various departments of mechanism his avocation embraces. He has served on most all the branches of piano making with marked success. He celebrated his marriage October 27, 1869, with Miss Minnie Thompson, a daughter of John F. and Mary Thompson, now deceased. Mrs. Power, a very worthy lady, is a native of Brown County. One son was born to bless this union—Harry N., born June 1, 1871. Mr. Power is associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church as a member, and is also connected with the order of Knights of Pythias. He is politically identified with the Republican party. Mr. Power is a gentleman of fine social character, good principles, sterling integrity, and highly merits the esteem in which he is held.

WILLIAM RADE, piano manufacturer, Ripley, President of the Ohio Valley Piano Company of Ripley since 1878, was born in Germany November 27, 1829. His parents, Gustaff A. and Caroline Rade, were natives of Germany. When Mr. Rade

was fifteen years of age, he took up the trade of making pianos, and served an apprenticeship of five years in Coblentz. In 1850, he came across the waters and engaged in his trade with Light, Newton & Co., of New York, for one and a half years. He was then employed in his trade by Broadway & Gray, of Albany, two years, and Gale & Co., of Baltimore, for seven years. He then returned to New York City and was engaged as tuner and regulator of Steinway Pianos two years. He was then connected with the St. Louis Piano Company of St. Louis, Mo., in the same department up to 1874, when he came to Ripley, since which time he has been connected with the Ohio Valley Piano Company. Mr. Rade is perhaps one of the best tuners and regulators of pianos in the United States. He has been connected with the principal piano manufactories and has become proficient in his business. Mr. Rade was married in Washington County, N. Y., to Miss Carrie T. Baker, a daughter of Taylor Baker. Mrs. Rade was born in Washington County in 1839. Five children were the fruits of this marriage—Louise E., William, Hattie E., Carrie and Katie. Mr. and Mrs. Rade are members of the Presbyterian Church of Ripley, and have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

LEWIS REINERT, baker, Ripley. Prominent among the active and enterprising men of Ripley is our subject, of whom much might be said. He was born in Germany in 1825. When seventeen years of age he took passage to America, locating at Philadelphia, Penn., where he learned his trade. He is the eldest son of Jacob and Sophia (Gnas) Reinert, both natives of Germany, who emigrated in 1844. They selected a home in Philadelphia, where he (Jacob) resided until his death. In 1857, Lewis found his way to this city, where, with the limited means he had saved from his earnings, he opened a small bakery. By close application to study, he had acquired the English language, and to this, coupled with the national ambition of his nature, is due the success of his efforts. By industry he thrived. In a few years he made a purchase of his present store and dwelling on Second street, where he is conducting a large and prosperous trade. He was one of the original stockholders of the piano manufactory and a brewery of this city, and has lately transferred his investments in the steamboat company. He has filled numerous offices of trust, and is held in high estimation by the citizens. He was married in New Jersey, in 1850, to Miss Mary J. Hays, who died in 1854. She bore him one son, William, a resident of Dover, Ky. His present wife Frederica Fridrich, who is of German descent, to whom have been born four children, three are living—Louis, Jacob and Edward. Politically, Mr. R. was formerly a Democrat, but is now a stanch Republican.

FRED RUTZ, boot and shoe dealer, Ripley, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1835. When fifteen years of age, he emigrated to the land of the free, finding a location at Cincinnati, where he remained a short time, when he removed to Maysville, Ky.; thence he removed to Ripley, where he established business in 1856. His business place was entirely destroyed by fire in March, 1881, and he erected a neat two-story brick structure on the same site, at a cost of $4,000. He occupies the upper floor as a residence, and the building is one of the most prominent business structures in the city. Occupying a site in the business center of Second street, it affords ample proof of the stability and enterprise of its owner. Mr. R. was joined in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Beihn in 1856. She is a native of this city. One child (deceased) was the fruit of this union. Mr. R. is a member of the School Board, where he has served nineteen years. He served six months in the Forty-third Illinois Infantry Regimental Band during the rebellion, returning from the field sick. He is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F., and has an honorable standing in the Masonic fraternity. His trade is large and lucrative, and his name stands among Ripley's respected and honored citizens.

THOMAS S. SALISBURY, farmer, P. O. Ripley, was born on the homestead upon which he resides in Union Township February 9, 1818. His parents, Thomas and Susanah (Martin) Salisbury, were among the pioneers of 1800 to settle in Brown County. He was a native of Fayette County, Penn., where he was born in 1781. He taught school until they were married in 1810, and soon after located on the present

homestead, where he resided until his death in 1864. He was identified in the township, but sought to live a quiet, unostentatious life. Alexander Martin and Jane (Black) Martin, grandparents of our subject, were among the early pioneers of Brown County and deserve a merited notice in this work. Thomas S. Salisbury was married, in 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Martin, a native of this county. This union has been blessed with five children, two of whom are living—Anna, wife of R. T. Thompson, residents of Byrd Township, and John N. resides at home. Deceased are Harriet W., Henry M and Phebe J. Mr. Salisbury lives a quiet, unassuming life, surrounded by the associations and comforts of a pleasant and happy home. He is associated with the Presbyteran Church of Ripley, and is well known and highly respected.

WILLIAM SCHAEHFER, merchant, Ripley, is a son of Daniel and Magdalen (Shoenig) Schaehfer, and was born in Germany in 1845. When twenty-one years of age, he crossed the ocean to select a home in the land of the free. His first location was made at Walkertown, near Windsor, Can., where for one year he engaged in business. The following July, 1867, he came to Ripley, and engaged as a clerk in the store of N. P. Wiles. Subsequently, he acted as salesman with W. H. Armstrong and Mr. Linn, of this city, and in 1875 returned to Bavaria, Germany, to visit his parents. Returning the same year, he established himself in the dry goods trade at No. 15 Main street. Subsequently, he purchased the building of his present location, where he has since been actively and successfully engaged. The building has a frontage of twenty-four feet, and is fifty-six feet deep. The interior is stocked with a full line of foreign and domestic dry goods, and will give an average invoice of $3,000 to $5,000. Mr. Schaehfer enjoys a very large trade, and is one of Ripley's enterprising, prosperous merchants. He was married in November, 1872, to Miss Katie Linn, a sister of Peter and Carl Linn, of this city. Two children, Amelia and Hedwig, are the fruits of this union.

GEORGE SCHEER, miller, Ripley, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1846. He embarked to the American shore in 1860, accompanied by two sisters, and sought a location at Philadelphia, Penn., where he procured work at his trade. He was a baker by profession, and worked at his calling until 1863, when he enlisted as Chief Bugler in Company B, Ninteenth Pennsylvania Calvary, and did active service throughout the campaign. He participated in the battles at Nashville, Guntown, Cypress Swamp, and through the campaign under Gen. Rosecrans. He was captured near Salem, Miss., and did not escape until after the close of the war. Returning to Philadelphia, he was married, in 1868, to Miss Emma Schilling, a native of that city. Of the children born to this union, five are living, viz.: Barbara R., Martha E., Henry A., Otto and Charles S. After marriage, he opened a business for himself, which he sold in 1872, and came to this county, succeeding William Kenny & Co., in the milling business the same year. His effort at milling has proved a remunerative success, and the energy displayed in improvements and facilities for business determine the spirit of the man. Without means, he has by economy and industry secured a home, a business, and a reputation as a citizen. He is School Director at the present time, a member of the Masonic order and German Reformed Church.

J. M. SCHWALLIE is a native of Brown County, where he was born in 1853. His parents, Jacob and Mary M. (Kraener) Schwallie, were natives of Alsace, Germany, who embarked to America in 1830, and soon after made their settlement in Union Township, and thereby becoming pioneers, where Jacob resided until the close of his life in 1878. His estimable wife survives him and resides at Russellville. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, which avocation he closely followed until 1880, when he became engaged in raising and selling tobacco. By industry and close economy, he had been enabled to purchase 11½ acres near Ripley, upon which he has erected a storehouse and is doing a safe and profitable trade. During the year 1881, he shipped to Cincinnati, Ohio, 115,000 pounds of tobacco, and the demand is greater than the supply. He was married, in 1881, to Miss Elizabeth Fox, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and are highly respected.

CAPT. PETER SHAW (deceased), was born in Rhode Island October 14, 1776. He was married in 1797, to Miss Elizabeth Reynolds. He came to Brown County with three brothers in 1801. He dealt largely in horses, and crossed the Alleghany Mountains seven times with droves for the Eastern market. He was also largely interested in river trade, building flat-boats, and transporting cargoes of provisions to New Orleans. He made many trips of that kind, returning on horseback. He raised the first crop of tobacco and hemp produced in Brown County. He, with Capt. Moore, built two steamboats at Ripley, which were the first to ply between Ripley and New Orleans. He afterward with two sons, built seven other steamboats, and was one of the best known steamboat men that operated on the Ohio River. He lost his first wife by death; by this marriage, there were nine children. He was again married to Mary Sanford Lyne, daughter of James and Judith (McDonnell) Lyne, she was of Scotch descent, and a native of Bracken County, Ky.; they had four children, one of whom is living, Mrs. Mockbee, of Ripley. The Shaws family are of English Origin, whose Quaker Ancestors settled in Rhode Island, at a very early periods. Capt. Peter Shaw, as he was familiarly known, was a member and liberal supporter of the Methodist Church, and gave freely of his vast income to benevolent purposes. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was an Old-Line Whig in politics, and afterward a Republican. He served his township in various offices, among which was Township Treasurer for many years. During the latter years of his life, he was engaged in the lumber business. He was among the best known of the early pioneers, who left an honorable name. He died at Ripley August 31, 1864, in his eighty-ninth year. His widow is still living, and resides at the house of a son-in-law, Mr. Mockbee, at Ripley.

WILLIAM H. SLY, attorney, Ripley, is a son of Joseph and Eliza (Laymon) Sly, and grandson of Jacob Sly, who pioneered his way to Cincinnati in 1792, and made his residence in the old block-house until he had selected a home on the East Fork of the Little Miami, in Clermont County, where he cleared a farm, raised a family, and lived his allotted years. On this farm, Joseph was born, who, in 1826, moved and settled on Glady Run, Brown County, where he and his companion lived to attain the age of seventy-four years. The subject of this sketch was born on the homestead February 12, 1824. His early years were spent in working on the farm and securing such education as could be gathered in the winter months from the rude cabin schoolhouses of that day. By perseverance and close application to study, he obtained a good common school education. In 1844, he began the study of law in the office of Sheets & Howard, of Batavia. After three years of legal tuition, he was admitted to the bar. Subsequently, he was engaged in teaching school, and on May 1, 1851, began the practice of his profession at Fayetteville, Ohio. In the summer of 1855, he removed to Georgetown, and in the fall of the same year was elected Prosecuting Attorney. This office he filled two years with great satisfaction to his constituents. In April, 1869, he settled in Ripley, and has since been successfully engaged in his professional calling. His service one year (1873) as Grand Master of the State I. O. O. F., Mayor of Ripley two years, and his rank in Masonic fraternity afford evidence of his esteemed citizenship and professional abilities. Mr. Sly has always been an active participant in political affairs, and taken a deep interest in public and private enterprise. During the rebellion, his energies were directed in raising the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, and was elected First Lieutenant, but resigned the position. His marriage to Miss Mary E. Gray, daughter of John and Nancy Gray, occurred September 12, 1855. To this union five children were born, three of whom are living—Annie, William R. and Jennie G.

SPENCER SPEARS, JR., tobacco dealer, Ripley, is a native of Floyd County, Ky., where he was born September 13, 1816. When one year of age, his parents, Spencer and Tabatha (Chaffin) Spears, sold their farm in Kentucky, and, while on the journey to Clermont County, Ohio, he, Spencer, died. The widow, after a residence of three years in Cincinnati, Ohio, moved to Clermont County, and at the time of her death, in 1852, was living with her son in this county. She was a native Virginian and had a thorough knowledge of tobacco-raising, which she instilled in the mind of her son, and has proved the foundation stone of his success. The subject of this sketch

came to this county in 1827 and made his home with William Beasley, under whose roof he was married in November, 1836, to Miss Harriet A., daughter of Francis Coburn, of this county. The same year he planted and raised the first crop of tobacco raised in Brown County, and he may well be termed the pioneer tobacco-raiser. From his storehouse near Ripley he is constantly making large shipments amounting on an aggregate to about 200,000 pounds per year. He has also a farm in Huntington Township of 231 acres, and is extensively engaged in the raising and sale of tobacco. His living children are—Elizabeth T., Francis M., Sarah, Oliver B., Spencer W., Thomas, Wiley, Charles, and John. Politically, Mr. Spear is a descendant of the Old-Line Whig party. At this time a stanch and reliable Republican.

DR. J. A. STEEN, dentist, Ripley. Alexander Steen, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Hagerstown, Md. He came with his family to Ohio in 1820, and located at a settlement called Mount Leigh, Scott Township, Adams County, Ohio. He had a family of eight children, five boys and three girls. One of his sons, Alexander B. Steen, is the father of Dr. Steen. He still resides on the old homestead in Adams County, where he came with his parents when but seven years of age, having been born in 1813. He, with his wife, formerly Miss Nancy J. McClure, have had a family of eight children, seven boys and one girl (Dr. J. A. Steen being the second child). The Steens were originally from Ireland, and the McClures of Scotch descent. Alex. B. Steen is a man highly respected in his community, of an extensive acquaintance, and influential in his section. Dr. J. A. Steen was born in 1841, and reared on his father's farm. In 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and served until the close of the war, participating in a number of battles, among which are those of Buffalo, W. Va., Cloyd Mountain, Va., Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek; also in the Hunter raid, starting from Cowpasture, Va., marching 417 miles to Lynchburg—being some days without food; at the battle of Winchester, June 19, 1864, he was wounded, after which he was transferred to the hospital at Philadelphia. He subsequently returned to the field of Winchester to look after the remains of his brother, J. F. Stein, and half-uncle, Ira T. Hays, who were killed in action. He identified their remains and affectionately saw their honored bodies laid at rest in the Winchester Cemetery. At the close of the war, he, with his regiment, was mustered out of the service at Cumberland, Md., and returned to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where they were paid off. On return to peaceful pursuits, he entered the dental office of J. A. McClure, at Cincinnati, with whom he studied eighteen months. At the expiration of this time, he formed a partnership with his preceptor, which was maintained for two years. In the spring of 1869, he removed to Manchester, Adams Co., Ohio, where he opened an office and practiced his profession. December 30, 1869, he was married at Eckmansville, Adams County, to Miss Jane H. Reighley, a native of Locke's Mills, Mifflin Co., Penn., a daughter of Henry and Nancy Reighley, whose family settled in Adams County. In 1870, he removed to North Liberty, and to Ripley in 1875, where he still resides and enjoys a lucrative practice in his profession. The Doctor is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and also of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities. Dr. and Mrs. Steen have a family of four children—Minnie L., Lula E., Harry W. and Merta.

ROBERT P. STEPHENSON, Ripley, was born in Union Township, June 21, 1801. His father, Col. Mills Stephenson, was born in Delaware, and came to Mason County, Ky., in 1792, and in 1794 crossed to the Ohio side and located near Ripley. He bought a farm of 100 acres and settled on it. He served in the Indian war, and through the war of 1812 as Colonel. He built Fort Stephenson in Ohio, and by the order of the Governor it was given his name. As a man, Col. Stephenson was prominent in his day, and as a citizen he labored in the good of the people and in the interest of the county. His death occurred June 16, 1822. Mrs. Stephenson, his wife, formerly Miss Jane Kilpatrick, was a daughter of Frank Kilpatrick, who was a native of Ireland. He came to America, and in 1791 came down the Ohio River in a flat-boat with his two daughters—Isabell and Jane, aged ten and twelve years respectively. When just above Maysville, then known as Limestone, Ky., the Indians endeavored to

decoy them ashore, but failing in the attempt they fired two balls into him, one entering his head and the other his heart, killing him instantly. His daughters came on to Limestone, where they saw their father buried. They were taken by a Richard Applegate of Mason County, and reared to womanhood. Isabell married James Stephenson and Jane married Col. Mills Stephenson. The latter died June 30, 1815. Robert P., the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and received his educational training in the common schools. He aided his father in clearing up a farm and in effecting many improvements. September 23, 1819, he was married to Mary Wallace, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine Wallace, who were natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania. They came to Mason County, Ky., in 1791, and lived on the "Old Washington trace" till 1815, when they came to Brown County. Mrs. Stephenson was born in Mason County, Ky., June 9, 1801. Eleven children were the fruits of this marriage, seven of whom are living—Thomas, Lemuel, Young, Mary A. (wife of Abner Howard), Robert A., Catherine J. (wife of Edward Martin), and William R.; Mills, Elizabeth, Ephraim and Jane are deceased. In 1835, Mr. Stephenson located on his present farm, which he cleared up and improved himself with the aid of his children. He assisted in many of the prominent public improvements of the township and county. He now owns a farm of 128 acres of well-improved land. He was one of the earliest tobacco-raisers in Brown County, and followed it successfully for forty-six years. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a supporter of the doctrines and principles of Democracy.

THOMAS STEPHENSON, farmer, P. O. Ripley, son of Robert P. and Mary Stephenson, was born on the old Stephenson homestead, near Ripley, July 2, 1826. He was reared on his father's farm and received his training in the common schools of his native place. His marriage occurred September 12, 1850, with Miss Elmira J. Wiles, born in Union Township August 29, 1829, and a daughter of Joseph B. and Harriet Wiles. Eleven children were the issue of this union, of these all but one are living—Harriet A., a school teacher; Mary E., a teacher; Julietta, wife of George Miller, of Springfield; Edwin E., Florence G., Edith W., Lucy C., Newton J., Daisy A. and Myrta M. Jocasta A. is deceased. In 1850, Mr. Stephenson located on the farm he now occupies and has since resided on it, except five years he lived on the old homestead. Mr. Stephenson's occupation has always been that of an agriculturist, giving his principal attention to cultivating tobacco, which he has raised successfully for thirty-five years. He owns a farm of eighty-three acres of good land. Mrs. S. is united with the Christian Church. His political views are Democratic.

LEMUEL STEPHENSON, farmer, P. O. Ripley, fourth son of Robert P. and Mary Stephenson, was born on his father's farm, near Ripley, March 18, 1832. He was reared on a farm and educated in the schools of Delaware, Ohio. He taught school one term, then engaged in the grocery business in Ripley with Ephraim Stephenson, and pursued it one year, then returned to his farm and followed agriculture and horticulture up to 1874, when he turned his attention to the dairy business, his present avocation. He was married, February 21, 1856, to Miss Sarah E. Devore, daughter of Nicholas and Hestoria Devore. Mrs. S. was born in this county and died February 23, 1858, leaving one child—George W., now deceased. Mr. S. again married December 22, 1860. This time to Miss Emily Wilson, daughter of Jacob T. Wilson, a native of Huntington Township, where she was born February 9, 1838. Four children were the fruits of this union, of these three are living—Mary M., born November 13, 1861, wife of W. T. Vance; Amasa, born October 12, 1865; and Anna L., born August 21, 1869; Wady (deceased), born August 27, 1863, and died August 1, 1864. Mr. Stephenson and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is an advocate of Democracy. During the late war, he was Captain of Company B, of the Brown County Militia.

WILLIAM R. STEPHENSON, farmer, P. O. Ripley, son of Robert P. and Mary Stephenson, was born near Ripley May 12, 1843. He was brought up to farming and was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood. He took a commercial course in Grundy's College and graduated in March, 1864. He began reading

law, in 1872, with W. H. Sly, of Ripley, and was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court in September, 1874. He practiced his profession there one year, then engaged in buying and shipping tobacco at Logan s Gap till 1880. He resumed his law practice in Ripley, and, in the early part of 1881, took charge of his father's farm. November 7, 1879, he was married to Miss Sarah B. Myers, daughter of James and Salina Myers. Two children were born to this marriage, viz.: Myrtie L. and James R. Mr. Stephenson is identified with the Masonic body and Knights of Pythias. Politically, he is a Democrat.

A. J. STIVERS, banker, Ripley, is a son of Robert and Jane (Meharry) Stivers. His maternal relatives were among the respected families of Virginia, who subsequently settled in Pennsylvania, where Robert was born. He moved to the West at an early day, and located in Adams County, where he was married. He was among those of the early pioneers of that county, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1855. The subject of this sketch was born on the homestead in 1818. His early educational advantages were limited, and, when he had attained his majority, moved to Ripley and began the labor of life with nothing but his energies and ambition for capital. He secured a position with A. Leggett, a prominent merchant of that day, as a clerk, which proved to be the foundation stone of his success. After a service of some years, he was admitted a partner, and the firm of Leggett & Stivers did a large business in pork and general stock. In the fall of 1847, he was called to fill the position as Teller of the Farmers' Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, in which institution he has since been an officer. His election to the position of Cashier, in 1877, he respectfully declined, feeling its duties too great. Mr. S. has for years been largely engaged in the trade of leaf tobacco, flour and pork, and his success is due to his tireless industry and unquailing purpose, making every opportunity useful. He was united in marriage to Miss Harriet N. daughter of John McLain, in 1845. She died in 1851. His present wife, Mrs. Kate Stivers, was a daughter of John T. Maddox, an early pioneer of Adams County. To this union two children have been born—John R. and Frank A., both residing at home. Mr. Stivers is a strong advocate of temperance, and has filled offices of trust. Politically, he is an adherent of Republican principles, and a descendant of the Old-Line Whigs.

MARION TWEED, farmer, P. O. Ripley, eldest son of John and Mary Tweed, was born in Union Township September 22, 1836. He passed his early life on his father's farm and received his education in the district schools of his native place. His father died, and, when he was of age, he took charge of the homestead, which he managed till 1866. May—, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment, Ohio National Guard. He acted in the capacity of Corporal, and was discharged September following his enlistment. February 5, 1868, he was married to Mariam D. Day, a native of Pleasant Township, and a daughter of Ellis and Mariam D. Day. She was born October 30, 1841. They have one son—Hugh Ellis, born November 11, 1868. In 1871, Mr. Tweed purchased his present farm, which contains 100 acres, valued at $100 per acre. He is by occupation an agriculturist, and devotes his chief attention to cultivating tobacco. He raises from 10,000 to 21,000 pounds annually. Mrs. Tweed is a member of the Disciples' Church of Georgetown. In politics, he is an advocate of Republicanism.

JOSEPH WILES, farmer, P. O. Ripley, second son of Christian and Elizabeth Wiles, was born in Union Township March 17, 1827. He was reared a farmer boy and was educated in the common schools of the day. November 18, 1854, he was married to Mary A., a daughter of Charles and Jane (Wiles) Kimball. She was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, March 10, 1826. Of six children by this union, four are living, viz.: Elizabeth J., born September 15, 1855 (wife of Thomas Whisner); Sarah E., born February 11, 1860; George W., born May 9, 1864, and Moses K., born February 10, 1868. Joseph C. and Caroline are deceased. In 1855, Mr. Wiles located on his present farm. He is by occupation a farmer, and devotes most of his attention to growing tobacco, in which he has been successful. He owns a farm of 100 acres of well-improved land.

WILLIAM P. WILES, farmer, P. O. Ripley, a native of Union Township, was born January 17, 1830. His parents, Christian and Elizabeth (Pettyjohn) Wiles, were natives of Lancaster County, Penn. Mr. Wiles was born June 20, 1791, and Mrs. Wiles April 9, 1802. Mr. Wiles' parents were Christian, Sr., and Catharine Wiles. The former was born in 1760, and the latter in 1769. They came down the Ohio River, from Pennsylvania, in the year 1809, and located in Union Township. Mr. Wiles was the first Sheriff of Brown County. Ripley was then known as Stanton, and was but a small river village. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace in Stanton for a number of years, and died February 13, 1837, aged 77. Mrs. W. died April 17, 1846, at the same age. Mr. W., the father of our subject, passed most of his early life in Brown County. In 1824, he purchased a farm of 60 acres, and subsequent additions made him 275 acres at his death. He cleared up a farm and followed its pursuits all his life. He was one of the original members of the Ripley & Bradysville Turnpike Co. He was a patriot in the war of 1812, and died March 7, 1860. Mrs. W.'s death occurred April 13, 1881. William, the subject of this sketch, was reared to maturity on his father's farm. He was married, January 21, 1857, to Miss Victoria J. Devore, daughter of Nicholas F. and Hestoria Devore. Mrs. Wiles was born in Brown County, and died September 1, 1860, leaving one child—Hestoria L., wife of Marion Young. November 17, 1863, Mr. Wiles was again married to Hannah Martin, a native of this township, where she was born August 21, 1840. She was a daughter of Samuel and Rachel Martin. Two children were the fruits of this union—Georgiana, born July, 1865, and William M., born March 23, 1871. Mr. Wiles is connected with the Christian Church, and Mrs. W. with the Methodists. He is prominently associated with the Grange and in politics is Democratic. He owns a farm of 85 acres and is engaged in agriculture and stock-raising.

N. P. WILES, merchant, Ripley, is a son of Joseph B. and Harriet (Bayne) Wiles. He (Joseph B.) was a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of Christian Wiles, who located and settled on a farm upon which the busy city of Ripley now stands. He became popular as a pioneer, and was Sheriff of the county some years, and resided in the county during his life. Joseph B. was raised on the homestead, and in connection with farming engaged in the transportation and sale of live stock in flat-boats to New Orleans. He died at his home in this township in 1880, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. The subject of this sketch was born on the homestead in 1831, and until sixteen years of age worked on the farm, and was sent to school. Subsequently, he attended the public schools at Ripley and assisted his father in the store. His educational studies were completed in the college at Yellow Springs, Greene County, from which he returned in 1854. In the fall of the same year he was married to Miss Juliette B., daughter of Elias Hathaway, who was an early pioneer of Brown, and came with a colony from Connecticut and Massachusetts. His father, Dr. Hathaway, was a pioneer physician, and in his profession attained great prominence and was widely known. Mr. Wiles is one of the oldest merchants of the city. He first engaged in the grocery trade many years ago; at this time he, with his sons, commands a large patronage in groceries and dry goods. Their double store on Second street affords ample room for the large and well-selected stock, where the purchaser is treated with courteous and gentlemanly attention. The firm possess the push and enterprise of thorough business men, and are at all times alive to the wants of a customer. He is a Trustee and Deacon in the Presbyterian Church of this city, and has always taken an active interest in church affairs. His children are Harry N., Joseph B., Nellie H., L. Nathan, Edgar, and Leon S.

ALBERT WHITE, grocer, Ripley. Mr. White began business in this city in 1866, opening on Main street, near the river. Subsequently, he entered into partnership with Mr. Devore, which firm continued until the spring of 1879, when the company dissolved, and Mr. White established himself in his present location, and is in the enjoyment of a well-earned trade. He was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1844, and is the youngest son of George B. and Elizabeth (Evans) White. He was a native of England and a graduate of Cambridge College, near London. He practiced law until he

received a commission from King George as Chaplain in the English Army, in which he served on the Island of Madras. At the close of his service, he set sail to America and located in Clermont County in 1843. He came to Ripley in 1848, and engaged in teaching school, which he followed until his death in 1851. Soon after his death, our subject entered the printing office of the *Ohio State Journal* at Columbus, Ohio, and remained two years. In 1864, he enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Independent Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He participated at the battle of Atlanta July 21, and was assigned to McPherson's escort, and joined Sherman on his march to the sea. He was married in 1874 to Miss Mary Kendle, a native of this county, to whom were born three children; one son, Frank, is living. She died in December, 1880, and he was again united to a sister, Sarah Kendle. Both were daughters of Leroy J. Kendle, of this county. Mr. White served as Township Treasurer two years, and is a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons. He has always contributed liberally to the Methodist Episcopal Church in which he feels an interest, and in all things pertaining to the advancement of religion and education.

T. J. WHITE, Superintendent of Boyd Manufacturing Company, Levanna. Mr. White was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1845, and is a son of Peyton and Virginia (Owens) White, both natives of that State, where he died in 1857. He left home when nineteen years of age, and three years after engaged as book-keeper in the lumber business at Maysville, Ky. In 1874, he came to Ripley, and engaged with the Boyd Manufacturing Company as traveling salesman, which business he followed until 1878, when he was installed as book-keeper for the company at Levanna, a position that he filled until 1881, when he was appointed to the superintendency of the mills at that place. He was married to Miss Anna B., daughter of Philip Rossman, in 1877. Mr. White has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1869. Mr. and Mrs. White have a family of three children—Thomas J., Jr., John S. and Catharine.

J. C. WINTERS, M. D., physician, Ripley, is a grandson of William Winters, who came from Kentucky to Clermont County, Ohio, in 1801, and settled on what was called the "Big Indian," between Felicity and Bethel. He purchased a large tract of land, upon which he settled, and where he resided until his death, in 1842. The parents of our subject, John and Margaret (Wells) Winters, were both natives of Kentucky, where he was born at Lexington in 1800, and brought by his father to Ohio. John was raised on the homestead, where he resided until 1830, when he moved to Brown County, where he passed the remainder of his days. His death occurred in 1871. He raised a family of nine children, eight of whom are living at this time. The subject of this sketch was the second child, and passed the earlier years of his life on the farm. At the age of twenty-one years, he began the study of medicine with Dr. McCormick, of Higginsport. In the winter of 1847–48, he took a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and, after devoting the remaining time to study, returned to Cincinnati in July, completing his medical education in a private hospital of that city. In March, 1850, he moved to this city, and began the practice of his profession, where he has thoroughly and satisfactorily established a large practice. His marriage to Miss Martha S., daughter of Z. and Sarah Hook, occurred June 3, 1852. Two children have been given to the blessing of this union, viz., E. H., at this time in Arizona for his health, and C. L., a resident of Des Moines, Iowa. The mother of Mrs. Winters is yet living with her daughter, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. The Doctor has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1844, and, aside from the duties of his many calls, always takes an active interest in church and educational advancement.

J. L. WYLIE, physician, Ripley. This family inherit the true blood of the Scotch. Dr. Adam Wylie, the grandparent of our subject, was a native of Washington County, Penn. He was a practicing physician, and settled in Ripley in 1817, where he followed his profession with success until his death in 1839. Dr. Thomas Wylie, his son, was a graduate of Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky., in 1836, and began the practice of his profession soon after in New Orleans, La. Thence he moved to Natchez, Miss., and in 1838 moved to the southern part of Kentucky, and in the same year

was married to Miss Sarah, daughter of Seth Cook. He (Seth) was a pioneer, whose boyhood witnessed important events in the settlement of that State. The family of Dr. Thomas Wylie was raised in that State, near Lexington. In 1844, he moved to Brown County, and located in Decatur, Byrd Township, and in 1858 removed to Ripley, and continued his practice until his death in 1864. His estimable widow survives, and is in the sixty-third year of her age. The subject of this sketch is the oldest of the four children born to his parents, and was born in Melburn, Ballard Co., Ky., February 7, 1844. Completing his educational studies in the high school of this city, he entered the Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, finishing his course after two terms and graduated with honors in 1862. Immediately after, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Ninetieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the field four months. Returning home he followed his practice in this city until 1870, when he entered the Bellevue Hospital at New York City, completing a second degree, from which he graduated the following year. Same year, he returned to his home in Ripley, where he has been diligently at work in his professional calling. His marriage to Miss Eliza, daughter of A. B. Martin, occurred in 1865. She was a native of Brown County, and has borne him five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Maud, Alexander, Thomas and Frank. The Doctor has a large and successful practice, and as a physician and a citizen is highly esteemed. He has been connected with the educational interest of the county many years, and was elected to the board April 3, 1882. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, and a popular and respected citizen.

W. D. YOUNG, attorney at law and Mayor of Ripley, is a son of Omega and Nancy (Stayton) Young, and was born April 15, 1836. He is a grandson of Fountain Young, who was a soldier in the late war with Great Britain, and was killed at the battle of the Thames, in 1813. Omega Young was born in Rockingham County, N. C., March 23, 1797. He moved to Brown County from Floyd County, Ky., in 1807 and located in Higginsport. He was a shoemaker by trade, but afterward purchased a farm in Lewis Township, on which he settled and resided until 1853, when he removed to Pleasant Township, where he and his estimable lady are living in the full enjoyment of a ripe age. The advantages of education were few and limited, and having a large family, he devoted his attention largely to their educational culture and improvement. Of the fourteen children that were born to him, eleven are living; nine of them were well qualified school teachers. He was an advocate of grammar and of temperance, and during his life acquired a thorough knowledge of history and theology. His distinguished loyalty to the Whig party and opposed sentiments to slavery were marked features of his well-spent life. At the organization of the Republican party, he united himself with it, and had since been an earnest advocate of its doctrines and principles. The subject of this biography was reared and brought up on the old homestead farm. In 1854, at the age of eighteen, he left the harvest field in time to prepare himself, and went to the Southwestern Normal Institute at Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio, where he remained in the pursurance of his studies five weeks. His education prior to this was obtained in the district schools of his native place. In 1853, he engaged in teaching, which he followed up to 1860, devoting his spare time to the reading of law. He entered the law office of Gen. Sellers and R. A. Bower, of Georgetown, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar at Lebanon, Ohio. In 1860, he began the practice of law in Georgetown, and the same year edited the publication of the *Brown County Republican*, the first issue appearing on July 3. The following fall, he disposed of his interest to W. H. Sallyards. In 1861, he served three months in Company I, of the Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, after which he returned to Georgetown. In the spring of 1862, he removed to Cincinnati and opened a law office and remained until September, 1863, when he took up his residence in Ripley. He formed a partnership with Chambers Baird, with whom he continued until 1873, when the firm dissolved, and the subsequent fall Mr. Young formed partnership with C. A. Linn, now of Cincinnati. He remained with Mr. Linn as a partner till 1876, since which date he has been alone. Mr. Young has been called upon to fill various offices of honor and trust. In 1876, he was chosen Mayor of Ripley, and April 4, 1882, was elected for the fourth term. Mayor

Young is a gentleman of honor and one of the most successful practitioners at the Brown County bar. He entered the arena of life with no resources but his own, and has through diligence and judicious use and improvement of opportunities, achieved an honorable and merited success. He has always displayed a prominent interest in all worthy public enterprises, and especially of an educational character. In 1856, he assisted in the organization of the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He celebrated his marriage in 1863, with Miss Virginia Johnson, daughter of Baker Johnson, and a native of Camden County, N. J. Six children were the fruits of this union; of these four are living, viz: Cora, Hattie V., Eugene R. and Florence L. Willie B. and Clarence are deceased.

G. F. YOUNG, tobacco dealer, Ripley, is a son of Robert L. and Mary (Dugan) Young, natives of Kentucky, who settled in Lewis Township, Brown County, in 1832. Her death occurred in that township in 1852. Prior to the rebellion, he was largely engaged on the river in freight transportation between Cincinnati and New Orleans, and ran the largest freight boat to and from these ports. The vessel was finaly lost, being crushed by a ship at New Orleans. Since the war, he has been extensively engaged in the tobacco trade in connection with his son, Alfred, and they are reputed as the largest dealers in the latter named city. He retains his residence at Higginsport, where the subject of this sketch was born in 1844. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the First Ohio Cavalry, Company F, and did active service until he was wounded at the battle of Stone River, and was honorably discharged from the service April 16, 1863. Mr. Young became engaged in the pork and tobacco trade with Stephenson & Thompson, of this city, with whom he was associated some years. In 1877, he established himself in the tobacco trade at his storehouse on Third street, where he has since been actively and successfully engaged. His shipments of tobacco average 100 hogsheads per annum, and he employs men who are constantly packing and shipping. Mr. Young was joined in wedlock to Miss Hannah Stephenson, of Ripley, by Daniel Gaddis, on the 29th day of March, 1869. To this union two children have been born, one of whom is living, viz.: Ada. George F. deceased.

LEWIS TOWNSHIP.

DAVID BARR, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, son of Peter Barr, and grandson of Christopher and Christian Hoss Barr, all of whom are represented in the pioneer pages of this work. David, his father's eldest son, was born February 8, 1807, in Lincoln County, N. C., and since October, 1811, has been a resident of Lewis Township, Brown County, Ohio. He well remembers the journey with the teams over the mountains, and many incidents of note. On arriving, the parents found (though not unexpected), a dense, unbroken wilderness, which David assisted in transforming into productive fields. He has been a hard worker through life, a good manager, and is now possessed of 360 acres of good land. In early life, his school privileges were limited, but he was apt, and by close application and self-exertion, he acquired a medium education. These possessions, combined with his honor and trust, are, no doubt, the cause of him having been chosen to fill the various important positions—such as Township Trustee, twenty years; Justice, three years; Local School Director, thirty-six years; and many times a member of the Board of Education. He is an enterprising citizen, and always stands ready to advance anything that he thinks will benefit the county. He is a man of medium size, through life has possessed fair health, and now, at the age of seventy-six years, labors as hard as if only in the meridian of life. Politically, he is a Democrat, casting his first vote for Jackson. His first wife was Christena Powell, born in Kentucky March 18, 1813, and died in Ohio May 4, 1849. Her eight children are all living. Mr. Barr's present wife was Melissa, daughter of Samuel Ellis. She was born in Brown County, Ohio, November 18, 1821. The issue of this union is three children, all living.

ISAAC BARTLOW, retired, son of Isaac Bartlow, Sr., whose history appears under the sketch of F. M. Bartlow, was born November 23, 1817, on Bullskin Creek, Lewis Township, Brown Co., Ohio. He was raised as the majority of boys were in those pioneer days, to fell the trees, roll logs, and clear up fields. His education, like that of many others, was obtained by walking several miles through the dense forest to school. As a son, he was dutiful and attentive at home, assisting his father, who was one of large farmers of the county. Farming claimed his undivided attention until 1878, when he retired, and located in the village of Higginsport. He remained at home until twenty-six years of age. Four years prior, his right foot was torn almost from his limb by one of the first threshing machines of the country. It was replaced, and has healed, but in an unnatural position, which has crippled him for life, but, notwithstanding this disadvantage, he has passed over threescore years with success. His place of residence was Clermont County, Ohio, from March 14, 1843, when he was married. His wife was Miss Cyntheanna, daughter of Thomas West, an early settler in Lewis Township. Mrs. Bartlow was born August 7, 1822, in Brown County, where she was raised and educated. She and husband are parents of three children, viz.: Granville W., Lafayette and Emma B., wife of William M. Gardner.

F. M. BARTLOW, farmer, P. O. Smith's Landing, Clermont Co., Ohio, is a son of Isaac Bartlow, Sr., who was born November 16, 1778, in New Jersey. He was left motherless at about the age of three years, and soon fell under the care of a stepmother, whose treatment he did not like, and when seventeen years old he, with his elder brother James, came West, and after stopping for a time in Kentucky, came to Ohio about 1801 or 1802, and located on Bullskin Creek, near Clark's Mill. Here he erected a saw-mill, which he conducted for several years, and then purchased a farm near by, and engaged in rural pursuits as superintendent. He continued at this until 1831, when he located on the Higginsport & Utopia pike, where he owned a farm of 640 acres. He devoted nearly twenty years in clearing up this farm, when (September 28, 1850) his death occurred. He was twice married—first, to Elizabeth Figgins, by whom he had eleven children, viz.: Anna, Sarah, Melvey, Jane, Darius, Elizabeth, Nellie, Maria, Amanda, Isaac and Leathey. The second companion was Elizabeth Mohn, sister of Lewis Mohn, whose history appears in this volume; to this union was given seven children, viz.: Henry, Caroline, James, William, Joseph, Benjamin and Franklin. Mr. Bartlow's third wife was Julia Owens, who was born in Kentucky, November 3, 1810, and to this union was given one child, viz.: F. M. Isaac Bartlow, Sr., was for many years a member of the Christian Church. He was what is commonly called "a natural genius," never having learned any trade, yet he made the finest of firearm locks and steel and silver instruments, such as lances, penknives, etc. There is now one of his lances in the possession of Dr. McCormack, of Augusta, Ky. He was a man of more than ordinary talent and skill, and was widely known. F. M., his nineteenth child, was born February 17, 1850, in Lewis Township, Brown County, Ohio, where he has always resided. He received his education in the common schools, and early learned the rudiments of farming, though his father died when he was but five years old. His mother now resides with him on the old farm, where he raises corn, wheat and tobacco, giving special attention to the latter. He was married to Melinda Jernegan, of Clermont County, born in 1847. The issue of this union is four children, viz.: Lucy E., Lewis H., Orlando M. and Minnie M.

LEWIS BOLENDER, farmer, P. O. Higginsport. This gentleman is a descendant of a noble progenitor and pioneer, Stephen Bolender, and was born January 29, 1826, in Lewis Township, Brown County, Ohio. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and assisted in clearing it up. During his early life, he enjoyed the common schools of that day, and remained at home until 1850, when he, with his brother, purchased a part of his present farm, and two years later married Cyntheanna Love, a descendant of Alexander Love, elsewhere mentioned in this work. She was born in Franklin Township, Clermont County, Ohio, July 5, 1834, where she was raised, educated and married. Early in their united life, they settled on his farm, where they still live, and have taken it from a dense forest to a well-improved farm of 250 acres. His principal

crops are corn, wheat and tobacco. Mr. and Mrs. Bolender are the parents of nine children, of whom seven are now living.

JOHN W. BOLENDER, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, brother of Lewis Bolender, whose biography appears above, was born in Lewis Township August 12, 1828. His early life was spent in the common schools of that day, and in assisting his father in the farm duties. He remained at home until November 7, 1850, when he married Sophia Richey, born in Clermont County, Ohio, in December, 1831, where she was raised and educated. The month after their marriage, they settled on the farm he now owns, which consists of 175 acres under fair cultivation. This he has mostly taken from the primeval forest to its present condition, through his own untiring efforts. He early learned the rudiments of farming, which has been his lifelong occupation, and now makes a specialty of tobacco-raising. He is one of the well-to-do citizens of the township, in which he has served as Trustee several terms with due credit and honor. Mr. and Mrs. Bolender are the parents of ten children, eight living.

S. N. BOLENDER, farmer, P. O. Feesburg, is a son of Stephen Bolender, and grandson of Stephen Bolender, Sr., whose history will be seen elsewhere in this volume. S. N. was born in Lewis Township, Brown County, Ohio, May 10, 1840. Farming was his chosen pursuit. He remained at his parental home until October 15, 1877, when he married Euphrazy Hendrickson, who was born in Clermont County, Ohio, January 1, 1845, and died October 20, 1881, a member of the Christian Church. She was a companion of true and honest spirit, and her death was a sore loss—having lived a united life four years and five days. Mr. Bolender still lives on his farm of 103 acres in Taylor's Survey. The farm is mostly under cultivation, and is well tilled by him. He is one of the well-to-do citizens, and is willing to encourage all enterprises beneficial to self and community. He possesses good health and is puissant, which he inherited of his noble ancestors, who were early settlers of this county. His political views are with the Democratic party.

JOSEPH BOLENDER, farmer, P. O. Feesburg, is a son of Stephen Bolender, Jr., and a grandson of Stephen Bolender, Sr., both of whom are spoken of in the body of this history; hence we here record only a brief sketch of the subject, Joseph Bolender, who was born on April 8, 1822, in Brown County, Ohio, where he received a common school education, and was raised to farm life. He has devoted his time to his chosen occupation, farming, in which he was quite successful, and now owns 560 acres of good land in this county. Whilst the result of his labors shows that he is a man who has always practiced economy in its strictest sense, yet he always stands ready and willing to contribute to the interest and welfare of any enterprise having for its effect the good of mankind, or of the community. Politically, he is a Democrat. Socially and morally, he has always stood high in the esteem of his community and the township, which is evinced by his having been elected to the office of Land Appraiser a period of twenty years. His interest in the cause of education is fully realized by knowing that out of a period of thirty years, he has held the office of local director, and quite frequently been a member of the Board of Education. His marriage was celebrated October 21, 1847, with Lydia A., daughter of David and Mary Martin, early settlers of this county. Mrs. Bolender was born April 21, 1830, in Lewis Township. To this union have been given six children, of whom five are now living, viz.: Walter C., Angeline, Lizzie, Charles S. and Isadora. Mr. and Mrs. Bolender are both members of the Christian Church, in which he has served as "Financial Elder" for many years. They are well situated, and in possession of plenty of this world's goods.

WILLIAM F. BOLENDER, farmer, P. O. Feesburg, is a son of Joel and a great-grandson of Stephen Bolender, who was a local minister in the pioneer days of Brown County, and whose history appears in this volume. The grandfather, Jacob Bolender, was one of the pioneers of what is now Clermont County, where he died; and the father of our subject was born in the same county in 1823, where he has ever since resided, and has been a man of large estate which he has divided with his children, and lives a very quiet farm life. Of his eight children, six are now living, of whom our subject is the third; he was born in Clermont County, Ohio, Decem-

ber 1, 1851; raised to farm life and acquired a common school education. On December 30, 1880, his nuptials were celebrated with Hattie M. Campbell, a native of Brown County, born November 28, 1861. To this union one child, Joel D., was given November 2, 1881. Mr. Bolender purchased his present farm of 100 acres in 1880, where he has since resided.

DAVID BOLES, blacksmith, Higginsport, was born in Pleasant Township in 1824, and is a son of William and Martha (Dickison) Boles, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, where they married and had born to them five children. About the close of the war of 1812, they emigrated to Ohio and settled where our subject was born. Here he became a small land owner and conducted his trade (blacksmithing) until about 1850, when his age required him to retire. He was one of the early smiths of the county and filled an important space in its history as such. He buried his wife in 1837, by whom he had twelve children, nine now living in various parts of the United States. William married for his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Neal, with whom he lived until his death in 1864, at which time he resided in Shelby County, Ind. The subject of this sketch, the tenth child, was born in 1824, and raised in his native county, obtaining a common school education. At the age of twenty, he engaged in the trade of his choice, which he still follows, and has been located in Higginsport since 1859. The early part of his mechanical life was spent in Indiana. He is now one of three smiths in town, and by his mechanical skill and courteous treatment to his customers has his share of trade. He has been thrice married—in 1848, to Mary J. Dixson, who was a native of this county, and died five years after their union, leaving one child, now living; his second marriage was celebrated with Catherine Dunham, of Indiana, who died in 1857, leaving two children, one now living; his third and present wife was Elizabeth A. Burgett, of Brown County, Ohio, by whom he has one child.

JOSEPH W. BROOKBANK, carpenter, Higginsport, is the son of James Brookbank, who was born in Maryland September 13, 1791, of English parentage, and grandson of Abraham Brookbank, who was born in England in 1764, and emigrated to America when quite a boy; he was many times in the presence of Gen. Washington, but was too young to share in the military duties of the Continental war. By occupation, he became a house-joiner, but in later years followed farming. About the year 1801, he and family settled in Washington County, Ky., where he resided until his removal to Ohio in 1816, where he purchased 160 acres of land (jointly with his son) in Lewis Township. After spending a few days in their tent, they erected and moved into a rude log or pole cabin. He cultivated this land until 1838, when he moved to Higginsport, where he died, in 1846, aged eighty-two years; his wife preceded him, April 3, 1840; her maiden name was Muriel Watson, and she was the mother of four children, all now deceased, except James, the father of Joseph, who was the eldest, and who, from early in the present century, resided in Kentucky, where he married in 1816. As he was a wheelright, he never followed farming. He located in Higginsport about 1822, and conducted his trade as long as there was a demand for his labor, but finally inventive genius had rapid methods of performing this labor, and he engaged in turning for cabinet-making; this occupation, in 1840, was succeeded by the shoemaking, to which he devoted his time until March 10, 1849, when his death occurred. He was a patriot in the war of 1812. He was twice married—first, to Nancy Cartright, a native of Kentucky, who was the mother of four children, two now living; his second wife was Bridget Bonwell, who was born in Bracken County, Ky., September 19, 1802, and died in Ohio June 10, 1866; she was the mother of twenty children, of whom five are now living, of these, Joseph W. is the eldest, and was born in Lewis Township, April 11, 1822; he enjoyed few school privileges in the pioneer log huts, and hence acquired but a limited education. In 1846, he engaged in the carpentering trade, and has since mostly devoted his time to it. He has seen nearly every house built in Higginsport. He was married December 31, 1852, to Frances E. Lawrence, a native of Lewis Township. She and husband were schoolmates in early life. She died March 31, 1863, aged thirty-four years four months and nineteen days; she was the mother of four children, of whom two survive—Fletcher K. and Franklin C.

EDWARD CASSAT, cabinet-maker, Higginsport. Dennis Cassat, father of our subject, was born in the State of New York, July 5, 1804, but, from eight or nine years of age, was brought up near Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, and in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1831, he came to Higginsport, where he remained until his death, March 8, 1878. He was by occupation a cabinet-maker, and was one of the early mechanics of the village, where he labored at his trade until his death. He was an excellent and finished workman, which, coupled with his honorable principles, brought him a fair patronage. He embraced the religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church in early life, and was a much devoted member through life. In 1839, he, with Mr. Patterson, was instrumental in erecting an edifice in which to worship in Higginsport. In May, 1833, he was married to Isabelle York, born in Brown County April 22, 1808, and died July 1, 1876. He and wife walked in harmony with true faith and unflinching fidelity in the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Their family was small, consisting of only three children, of whom Edward, the subject of this sketch, is the only surviving member. He was born March 4, 1845, the day of President Polk's Inauguration as Chief Magistrate of the United States. His place of nativity is Higginsport, where he has ever since resided. He attended the school of his native town, and early in life commenced laboring in the shop with his father; he soon became master of the trade, and, since 1870, has conducted the business alone. He, and his father before him, is favored with a respectable patronage. He was united in marriage, May 16, 1877, with Elizabeth Dean, of Bracken County, Ky., but a native of Ohio. To this union have been given three children, viz., Isabelle M., Gracie D. and Edward B.

WILLIAM W. CLARK, retired farmer, P. O. Higginsport, is a grandson of Joseph and Sarah Clark, who are mentioned in the Lewis Township history, and a son of John Clark, who was born on Gen. Washington's birthday, February 22, 1785, and when ten years old, with his parents, came to the Northwest Territory and located in what is now Lewis Township, Brown Co., Ohio, on a stream called Bullskin Creek; here he grew to manhood and assisted his parents, as he was the eldest child, to obtain the necessaries of life in the primeval forest. He grew to be a man of five feet eleven inches high, rather spare, with a strong constitution and great energy. He gave his parents the benefit of his time until March 17, 1808, when he married Nelly Ryan, a native of Kentucky, born November 28, 1787. At the beginning of their united life, they settled in the forests that subsequently became Lewis Township, where he devoted his entire life to clearing and farming. He was a man of good habits, and with his wife for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he served as Deacon the greater part of his membership. His health was good to his death, which occurred April 19, 1853, his widow passed away December 12, 1869. Of their eleven children five are now living—William W., the fifth in number, was born September 24, 1817, in Lewis Township, Brown Co., Ohio, where he received a common school education, and devoted his time at home until fifteen years of age, when he engaged as clerk in a store in Augusta, Ky., and subsequently in a store kept by William Clark, near Clark's Mill, in Lewis Township. His next pursuit was as trader on the Ohio River to New Orleans, in which capacity he grew from small beginnings to be a prominent boatman. His trading down the river was by means of flat-boats, after which steamers were introduced. While in the Southern city he was many times exposed to the yellow fever, from which he once suffered. He married Nancy Porter, a native of this county, and in 1847 settled on the farm which now consists of 440 acres under good cultivation and improvement. This he successfully superintends, and is one of the enterprising citizens of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are the parents of two daughters, both now married.

JOSEPH COCHRAN, farmer and banker, Georgetown, Ohio, was born January 14, 1810, in what is now Huntington Township, Brown County, and is the eldest of thirteen children of Gen. John Cochran. He was reared on his native farm, where he remained until he reached his majority and learned the business of farming, which he has since followed with much success. The facilities for acquiring an education in his boyhood days were very meager, and the schooling he obtained was quite limited,

but by close application to the various branches of business in which he has been engaged, he has become possessed of a fair commercial knowledge. He commenced life with little or no means, but by his energy and determination he has succeeded in becoming one of the wealthiest citizens of the county, as well as one of its most successful farmers. He resides on his farm in Lewis Township, where he is surrounded with the comforts and conveniences of rural life. He was an active spirit in the organization of the First National Bank of Georgetown, in the spring of 1882, became a large stockholder, member of the Board of Directors and was chosen the first President. He is a member of the Eden Methodist Episcopal Church and one of its trustees. The characteristics of the Cochran family have been longevity and strong constitutions, most of them having sandy or brown hair and light eyes. The subject of this sketch is one of the ten surviving children of his father. He was married, to Margaret Gilbert, a native of Brown County, and a daughter of Willian Gilbert, a farmer and trader in Huntington Township and a native of Virginia. By this marriage seven children were born, two daughters and five sons, of whom only two survive—Robert and Samuel. Mrs. Cochran died in 1855. Mr. Cochran for his second wife married Mrs. Mary McFarland.

SAMUEL COCHRAN, farmer, P. O. Georgetown. This gentleman is a son of Joseph Cochran, whose sketch appears above. He was born October 23, 1842, in Huntington Township, Brown County, but from a child he has been a resident of Lewis Township, where he matured and enjoyed the usual common school priveleges. He remained at home until the spring of 1861, when he was prompted to enlist and assist in suppressing the rebellion. He enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Hays, and served three months. At the expiration of his term, he reenlisted in Company F, Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, passing through several severe battles, viz.: Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta, Chattanooga, and many others of not so much importance. He accompanied Sherman in his march to the sea, and was one of the few fortunate ones who returned home uninjured. He resumed farming, but in the spring of 1867 went to Montana, remaining two years, since which he has been a resident of the county in which he was born. He is now one of the well-to-do citizens of Lewis Township, owning a farm of 300 acres under good cultivation and well improved. He is genial and hospitable, and willing to encourage all enterprises, having for their effect the good of the community. His marriage was celebrated with Matilda J. Dugan, December 25, 1873, the fruits of which are four children.

ELDER JACKSON P. DAUGHERTY, pastor of the Christian Church, Higginsport, was born in Union Township, Brown County, Ohio, May 5, 1819, on the farm now occupied by R. P. Cahall, Esq., four miles northwest of Ripley. He is the son of James and Mary (Kirkpatrick) Daugherty, who came from Westmoreland County, Penn., and settled in what is now Brown County, shortly before their marriage, which was solemnized in 1799. The Kirkpatrick family was quite large, and settled in the present limits of the county when yet a wilderness. Of James Daugherty's relatives none came West save one brother, Francis, who settled in Pleasant Township, three miles south of Georgetown, and was afterward familiarly known as "Uncle Frank Daugherty," during his thirty years' residence in the county. Elder Daugherty is the eighth child of a family of ten children, three sons and seven daughters. Of that number, Mrs. Rachel J. Manchester, Mrs. Louisa Mitchell and the subject of this sketch are the only survivors. Elder Daugherty was married August 17, 1840, to Mrs. Jane, widow of William Denniston, of Ripley, Ohio, and daughter of the late William and Mary (Blair) Barnet, who came from Tennessee and settled in what is now Brown County, Ohio, in 1813. The officiating minister at the marriage was Elder C. S. Manchester. Mrs. Daugherty had by her first husband two children, and by the present one, eight, of whom they have raised one son and seven daughters, all of whom are now living. These children all reside in the county, and have married as follows: Miss Elvena M. Savage, Josiah Richey, Cary Mitchell, John H. Pangburn, D. S. Guthrie, M. D., Lewis Lyon, A. P. Cahall and Lewis Meranda. The subject of this sketch was

left an orphan at the age of seven years, his father having died in September, 1826. Although his mother remained to care for the family, yet he, having an early ambition to make his own living, and to obtain, at least, a common English education, soon set out to work for wages in the summer, and attend school in the winter. He continued this method of schooling himself until the age of nineteen, when he commenced teaching in the same house in which he had received most of his instruction. Since then he has taught twenty-three years in the same district, averaging six months in the year, besides teaching four years elsewhere. He embraced the Christian religion, and united with the Christian Church at Pisgah, in Union Township, November, 1842. As a member of the church, he has continued in fellowship and communion ever since. His convictions of duty led him to unite with the Southern Ohio Christian Conference, and commenced preaching the Gospel in September, 1849. At the earnest request of his brethren, he was ordained to the work of the ministry September 15, 1850, and has ever since sustained the relation of pastor in the bounds of said Conference (with but a brief exception while on a Western tour for his health), having had the care of from two to four churches all the time. For the first fifteen years of his ministry, he rode an an average about 700 miles annually, between nightfall and sunrise, in order to preach the Gospel; thus enabling him to devote five days in the week to the work of teaching school during the fall and winter, and farming during the summer. Since 1869, he has made the ministry his principal occupation, and is now pastor of the Christian Church at Higginsport, and Union Church on Shinkle's Ridge, having taken the care of the former in 1874.

BENJAMIN F. DAY, farmer, P. O. Feesburg, is a son of Mark and Lina E. (Carter) Day, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and in early life came to Bracken County, Ky., where they married, in 1801, and eleven years later, moved to Ohio with five children, viz.: William, Asa, Susan, Anna and John C. Mark and family settled on F. Taylor's survey, on the farm now owned by our subject, and were the first permanent settlers on the farm, which, of course, was all in the wilds of nature. They soon leveled the trees, and opened a spot on which to erect a log hut, wherein they moved and began life in earnest. It was not long until several acres of tillable land was the result of their own labor, as they had invested all their means in the 100 acres, and could not hire help. Mark lived to see most of his farm under cultivation, and endured many privations. During life he possessed good health, and was of large and robust frame. In 1851, he died, aged nearly eighty-one years. His wife survived until about 1871, when she, too, entered her final rest. Of their fifteen children, thirteen became heads of families, and six are now living, viz.: Benjamin F., Mary E., Joseph L., Conrod B., George W. and Malinda. Benjamin F. is the eldest living, and few at the age of sixty-seven years can say as he can—that he was born and raised on, and now owns, the home farm, never having resided anywhere save on the farm of his birth. It consists of 122 acres, and is fairly improved. Their buildings have been destroyed by fire several times. He is one of the well-to-do farmers of Lewis Township, and politically is a Democrat, as was his father before him. He and wife are both members of the Christian Church, and are the parents of six children, of whom five are now living, viz.: Maria J., Mary F., William A., Mark E. and Samuel E.

G. W. DRAKE, ex-County Treasurer, Higginsport, is a son of Cornelius Drake, who was born in New Jersey in 1781, and a grandson of John Drake, who participated in the continental war, and assisted in liberating our country from English tyranny. Cornelius was raised to farming, which received his lifetime attention. He reached his majority in his native State, but early in the present century came to Mason County, Ky., where he married Frances (commonly called Fanny) Witherspoon, a native of Culpeper County, Va. She was born in 1785, and came to Kentucky in her teens, with her parents. Soon after Cornelius and Fanny were married, they settled in Pleasant Township, Brown County, Ohio, where they ever after remained; he died of Cholera June 14, 1833, and Fanny remained his widow nearly forty years, when she, too, entered her final rest. They were the parents of fifteen children, ten boys and five girls. Of that number five sons and three daughters are now living. One of the deceased sons

died of cholera in the same year as his father. Of those living, George W. is the second youngest, and was born April 8, 1826, in Pleasant Township, of which he has always been a resident. He was left fatherless at an early age, and was reared exclusively by his widowed mother, with whom he lived as long as she kept house. His life was devoted to farming, boating and carpentering, until 1873, when, in October of that year, he was elected to the office of County Treasurer. Two years later, he was re-elected to the same office, serving four consecutive years. While in office, he purchased a tract of 1,500 acres of timber land in Fleming County, Ky., where he engaged in saw-milling, soon after the expiration of his official term. He built a hut and remained two years, yet retained his citizenship in Ohio. During the year 1881, he was engaged in handling leaf tobacco. Mr. Drake started in life with no assistance, but with a capital of energy and determination, linked with judicious management, he rose to his present position.

J. C. DUGAN, tobacco merchant, Higginsport, was born November 30, 1794, on the North Branch of the Potomac River in Maryland, and is the first born of a family of twelve children. He was a son of Joseph Dugan, who came to Ohio in 1800, and Jesse ever after remained in the State. His wife, Christina Heizer, was a native of Virginia, but a resident of what is now Brown County, Ohio, from 1807 until her death, January 5, 1882. He preceeded her, dying in June, 1876, after a united life of threescore years. Of their ten children four are now living, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of J. M. Hite; Deborah, widow of O. P. Williams; Lewis, and J. C., whose name heads this sketch. Jesse Dugan devoted his early life to the farm and in Pleasant Township, but soon after his majority he engaged in the store business in Dover, Kentucky, and Levanna, Brown County. This was soon after the county was organized, and no doubt he was one of the first to keep store in the vicinity of Levanna. This business was succeeded by flat-boating down the river to New Orleans. To this he devoted about ten years of his life, and in the meantime he made two trips from New Orleans home on horseback. In 1832, he engaged in the retail store business in Higginsport, being the first merchant of any note in the town. Further mention will be made of him in the sketch of Higginsport. He was at one time elected to the office of County Treasurer, but on account of ill-health proffered a resignation, which was accepted. In 1858, office was again tendered him, when he accepted and was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization, to represent the counties of Brown and Clermont. He was a man whose charity was never exhausted and his hospitality was ever open to the needy, though his acts were unostentatious and seldom known, except to the recipient. Politically, he was a Democrat, and socially, a gentleman. His religious ideas harmonized with the Universalist doctrines, and, in 1840, he was instrumental in organizing a congregation in Higginsport. He died and his body lies in the Norman Cemetery, Pleasant Township, and we dare say, as husband, parent, friend, and citizen, he had few superiors. Our subject, the youngest of his children, was born in Higginsport, Ohio, in 1839, was reared in his native town, and had the privileges of its schools. Since 1862, his time has been given to the tobacco trade, and now he purchases and ships annually about 200 hogsheads. Mr. Dugan, as his father before him, has filled various offices of honor and trust, and now is Clerk of the School Board of the village. His marriage to Miss Emma, daughter of Rev. P. M. Devore, was celebrated October 17, 1861. To this union have been given seven children, of whom five are now living.

G. W. DUGAN, farmer and tobacco dealer, P. O. Higginsport. This gentleman is a brother to Jesse Dugan, mentioned in J. C. Dugan's sketch, and we will here place upon record the births of his brothers and sisters in the order in which they occurred. The parents were Joseph and Deborah (Norman) Dugan. Of their children, Jesse, the first, was born November 30, 1794; Elizabeth, August 21, 1796, married Adam Foor, and died, and he married her sister Deborah; Basil, born April 23, 1799; Joseph, September 9, 1801; Deborah; William, January 23, 1807; Ivy, April 3, 1809; Benjamin, November 30, 1811; Maria, September 4, 1813; Jackson, October 22, 1815; Perry, April 21, 1818, and G. Washington, March 1, 1821, in Pleasant Township, where he grew to manhood and acquired his education in the common schools of

that day. He has been a life-long farmer and trader, and since March 1, 1863, a resident of Higginsport. Since 1856, he has handled tobacco, which resulted profitably. He owns a good farm under fair cultivation and improvements. He is a well-to-do farmer and business man; having started with but little capital, he has made life a success. His marriage was celebrated April 11, 1844, with Harriet, daughter of John Boles; she was born November 21, 1820, in Brown County, where she has ever since resided. Her education was acquired in the common schools. She and husband were the parents of nine children, of whom four are now living, viz., Joseph P., born January 14, 1851; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Glaze, born January 31, 1853; Allen E., born May 14, 1856, and Eve E., born December 20, 1857. The other children all died in early life. The parents of Mrs. Dugan were John and Elizabeth (Shafer) Boles, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they married, and had born to them two children, when they came to Ohio and settled in what is now Brown County, when it was yet a wilderness. In this county both died, he about 1844, and she November 14, 1860. Of their nine children, five are now living.

JOHN W. ELLIS, farmer, P. O. Higginsport. Of Abraham F. Ellis' children John W. is the fifth, and the eldest now living. He was born January 26, 1822, in Brown County, Ohio, and was raised in Lewis Township, where his entire life has been devoted to farming. He received the benefits of the common schools and remained at home until 1851, when he married Almira Burton, and the same year settled where he now lives. In 1852, he buried his wife, at the age of twenty years, she leaving one infant daughter, viz., Almira. Mr. Ellis subsequently married Margaret Martin, to whom have been born two daughters, viz., Lellie M. and Viddie M. Both of Mr. Ellis' companions were daughters of early pioneer families of Brown County. He owns 124 acres of land, under good cultivation. This he has taken mostly from an unbroken forest. His crops are wheat, corn and tobacco; of the latter he raises annually about four acres. His political affiliations have ever been with the Democratic party, which has intrusted to his honor and judgment the office of Township Assessor two terms, and Clerk one.

S. W. ELLIS, farmer, P. O. Feesburg. This name we find to be of Scotch extraction. S. W. is a son of Squire Abraham F. Ellis, and a grandson of Samuel Ellis. Of the latter and his four brothers, mention is made in the body of this volume mostly in Pleasant Township. A. F. Ellis was born in Virginia, in 1791, but from five years of age, grew to maturity in what is now Brown County, Ohio. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Amos and Mary Ellis, December 24, 1813. They first settled near the present Sink Creek Schoolhouse, where they lived until about 1822, when he purchased 100 acres of land in Lewis Township, R. K. Mead's Survey, No. 1661. In this vicinity, he lived for many years, and died May 27, 1862. He was a patriot in the war of 1812, and during life became a man of opulence; owning broad acres, and serving a number of years as Justice of the Peace. He was a man of medium height, heavy set, square shouldered and possessed of a strong constitution, which enabled him to withstand many pioneer difficulties. He began to clear his farm in Lewis Township, with but little assistance, as his children were either girls or small boys. Early in his settlement in Lewis Township, he carried on coopering and furnished the pioneers with pork, flour and whisky barrels. Though he never learned the trade under instruction, he made a good barrel. It is said of him that when a youth of seventeen, he encountered and killed the last bear seen in Pleasant Township. Mrs. Ellis was about four years her husband's junior, and died August 3, 1866. They were both members of the Church of the *Disciples*, in which faith they died. Their children were twelve in number, viz.: Perry Q., Mary, Indiana, Minerva, John W., Eliza A., Samuel W., William P., Matilda, Abraham M., Elizabeth J. and Warren W. Of the twelve, seven are now living. The subject of this sketch is the seventh child; he was born January 26, 1826, in Lewis Township. He was raised to farm life, and obtained a common school education. He remained at home with his father until August 7, 1851, when he married Helen M. Norris, of a pioneer family of Lewis Township. Her birth, dates July 1, 1834. To this union have been given two daughters, viz.:

Jennie N. Croswell and Mary Bell, wife of Charles G. Thompson. Mr. Ellis has always been a resident of Lewis Township, and now owns a farm of 129¾ acres, which is well improved and under good cultivation. He is one of the well to do citizens, and is interested in the cause of education, having prepared both of his daughters for teaching, in which profession both have served.

W. P. ELLIS, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, son of Abraham F. Ellis, whose history appears in this volume, is the ninth child, and was born in 1830, in Lewis Township, where he was raised to farm life, and acquired a common school education. He remained at home until 1857, when he married, Jane Slack, who was born in Brown County, Ohio, June 30, 1836. The result of this union is six boys, all now living. Mr. Ellis can say what few men of his age can, and that is, that during his entire life, he has lived on the farm of his birth, and now owns a part of it. He and his sons devote considerable time to the raising of tobacco. Politically, he has always been and is yet a Democrat. He and wife adhere to the Christian Church.

WARREN W. ELLIS, carpenter, Ripley, is the twelfth child of Abraham F. Ellis, who is mentioned under Samuel W. Ellis' sketch in Lewis Township. Warren was born December 4, 1838, in Lewis Township, where he was raised to farm life, and received the benefits of the common schools. He remained at home until twenty-four year of age, when he married Mary C., an adopted daughter of Milford and Elizabeth McConnell. Warren and wife took up their home on the old homestead with his widowed mother and two maiden sisters, there to remain as one family until the widow's death, elsewhere given. In the fall of 1866, he purchased the Gelena Hotel in Higginsport, which he kept one year, subsequently removed to Ripley, and finally to his present residence, three miles north of Ripley, on the original McConnell homestead. He and wife are the parents of two children. Since his marriage, he has devoted most of his time to carpentering. While a resident of Lewis Township, he served one term as Township Trustee. He is deeply interested in the cause of education, and is making an effort to place in the possession of his children that which can never be stolen from them, and which they can always profitably use.

B. B. GARDNER, farmer and dealer in leaf tobacco, P. O. Higginsport, is a son of Elder Matthew Gardner, who was born in Stephentown, N. Y., December 5, 1790, and in 1800 the family moved to Ohio. The Gardner forefathers came from England about 1685 or 1690. They were adherents of the principles of George Fox, and the religious denomination of Friends, commonly called Quakers, but from the intolerance of the Puritans, in Massachusetts and Connecticut, the Gardners changed their intention of settling there and located in Rhode Island, where all forms of religious doctrine were allowed. In that State the grandfather of our subject was born, September 13, 1760; the grandmother, whose maiden name was Lucy Hawks, was born September 29, 1762, in Connecticut. About 1770, the family settled in the present limits of Rensselaer County, N. Y. When the grandfather of B. B. was about seventeen years old, he entered the Revolutionary service and assisted in releasing this country from English tyranny. After peace was restored, he returned home, and as before stated, in 1800 came to Ohio. Here Matthew, the father of B. B, was raised, and embraced the religion of the Christian Church, in which he faithfully labored as a minister for many years. He was among the pioneer ministers of Brown County, and one who nobly assisted in laying the groundwork of the Christian element now existing in, not only Brown, but some of the surrounding counties. Of his eleven children, B. B. is the eldest, and was born March 27, 1814, in Union Township, Brown County. He was brought up by his parents, in his native township. Here he learned the rudiments of farming, in the meantime attending the common schools. In the year 1836, he united in marriage with Susan Elliot, a native of Mason County, Ky. In the same year, they located on the farm they now own. It consists of 325 acres, well improved and under good cultivation, mainly accomplished by his own untiring efforts. He gave his attention to farming alone until the year 1848, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Higginsport. This business was destroyed by fire in a few years. He then engaged in feeding stock at the distillery of Shinkle & Thomas, in Higginsport, an

enterprise which grew to considerable magnitude, and was extended to Kugler's Mill in Clermont County, Ohio; Raney & Swarts, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Case & Howe' Patriot, Ind., and at Hamilton, Ohio, in all making a business of about $60,000 per annum, resulting very profitable for Mr. Gardner. Subsequently he, in partnership with Capt. McLain and others, built the boat Bostona, and ran in opposition to the "old line" on the Ohio River; the latter was broken up and Mr. Gardner remained thus engaged for a period of about eighteen months, when he retired from river life, and in association with other parties rebuilt the Shinkle Mill and engaged in distilling, and manufacturing of flour. When in fair operation, it was swept away by a conflagration. After this reverse, he entered the leaf tobacco trade, which has claimed his attention for about a quarter of a century. In the spring of 1882, he retired temporarily. Through his public life, he has always resided on his farm and superintended it, and in 1864 erected what is one of the substantial residences of the township, which, with the other surroundings, form a comfortable and pleasant home.

ELIZA GARDNER, P. O. Higginsport This lady's maiden name was Slack; she was a grand-daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Howell) Slack, both natives of Pennsylvania, and for many years, if not for their entire life, residents of Philadelphia. They died leaving three sons, viz.: Absalom, born September 13, 1793; John, August 10, 1796, and Amos, April 24, 1799, all now deceased. The youngest was the father of our subject. He, as well as the elder ones, was born, raised and received his schooling in Philadelphia, and he learned the trade of stone-cutting. When about eighteen years of age, he came West, stopping near Aberdeen, Brown Co., Ohio, where, in about 1825, he married Lucretia Wilson, and began housekeeping near Aberdeen. He subsequently resided in Lewis Township, on White Oak, but finally resided near Foster, Ky. He suffered five years and died October 19, 1859. During life, he spent one year in Texas, two years in Kentucky, and in all was a resident of Brown County, Ohio, thirty-nine years. He devoted his time through life to his trade and farming. He possessed a strong constitution which he inherited from his ancestors. His wife (Lucretia) was born near Aberdeen, June 4, 1806; she was a daughter of Job Wilson, who came from Maryland and settled in that locality when Ohio was yet a wilderness. She died in Higginsport August 26, 1881. She was a good companion and a kind mother; she embraced religion when quite young, and united with the Christian Church under the venerable Elder Matthew Gardner. She was a woman who loved the truth "because it was right." She raised a family of eleven children, viz.: Eliza, Daniel, Amos, Mary, James F., Jane, Susan, William C. (deceased), Uriah, George W. and Naomi. Eliza, a native of Brown County, Ohio, born November 5, 1826, was raised and educated in this county. She now resides in Higginsport. In early life, she embraced religion and connected herself with the Christian Church under Elder Gardner, whose son, George W. Gardner, she subsequently became acquainted with and married. He was born January 30, 1818, and died May 7, 1869. His youthful days were spent on the farm; he received his education in the district schools. In 1842, he had given to him, 100 acres of land, in Lewis Township, on which he settled, and two years later married. During the last eight years of his life he was one of the prominent and successful leaf-tobacco merchants of Higginsport, residing two miles distant. He also well understood the handling of stock. At his death the community lost a good and valuable citizen. Seven of his ten children survive.

WILLIAM M. GARDNER, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, son of G. W. Gardner, deceased, whose history appears in this volume, was born in Lewis Township June 21, 1848. His youth was passed at home on the farm, and he received the benefit of the common schools, improving his studies at the Union Christian College, at Merom, Ind., closing his student's life in 1868. He and Emma B. Bartlow were married February 15, 1872; to them three children have been given—Jesse, Gracie A. and Osalee. Soon after marriage they began housekeeping on their present farm, which consists of seventy acres, well improved, and under good cultivation. Mr. Gardner has not yet reached the meridian of life, and is well situated. Mrs. Gardner is a daughter of Isaac Bartlow. She was born in Clermont County, Ohio, October 10, 1853.

C. E. GRIFFITH, farmer, P. O. Feesburg. Among the mechanics of Lewis Township we mention the name of Hamilton Griffith, the father of our subject, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1824, and died in Lewis Township, Brown County, September 5, 1880. He was his father's second child, and was raised a farmer boy, but subsequently learned the blacksmith trade, to which he devoted about a quarter of a century, and from 1848 he resided in Ohio, save two years in Indiana. First he engaged near David Barr's, but soon after married Rebecca, daughter of Mark Day, who was born and raised in Lewis Township. She died about 1855; four of her five children are now living. Mr. Griffith married for his second companion Lavina C. Day (cousin to his first wife), who was also a native of Brown County, and now lives in Felicity, Clermont Co., Ohio. Mr. Griffith was, as most of the pioneers, a judicious manager, and erelong owned a good farm in R. Lawson's Survey, No. 1716, where he resided at the time of his death. His political affiliations were in accordance with the Democratic party, and his religious ideas with the Christian Church. Of his children, C. E., the third, was born in Lewis Township, April 27, 1849. He has always been a resident of his native county; was raised to farm life, which he still enjoys, and owns (with his wife), 142 acres of good land, well improved. He has not yet reached the meridian of life, and is well fixed in this world's goods. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Solomon Jennings; she was born in 1852 in Louis Township. To this union four children have been given—Jennie L., Solomon J., Orlando H. and Jesse E. Mr. Griffith and wife are both members of the Christian Church.

DR. D. S. GUTHRIE, physician, Higginsport. The name Guthrie is of Scotch-English extraction. Somewhere near the middle of the seventeenth century, there were four brothers emigrated to America. James Guthrie, a grandson of one of the four brothers, and second cousin to the Doctor, was for a number of terms in the United States Senate, and was before the National Convention of 1856 as candidate for President, in which Convention he was only defeated by four votes. William, the father of our subject, was a native of Maryland, born in 1791, and was by occupation a farmer. He emigrated to Virginia, and subsequently to Ohio, where he married Mary Cowgill. They were early settlers of Warren County, where they spent a long and useful life. She died in 1872, and he three years later. Of their twelve children the Doctor is the seventh; he was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 17, 1827, and received his elementary education in the common schools of his day. At the age of nineteen, he took up his abode with a brother-in-law, in Highland County, Ohio, and there commenced the study of his chosen profession—medicine. In 1849, he married Miss Mary Wilkins. His medical studies were completed at the Starling College, Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1851, and soon after he located at Clayton, Adams County, from whence he moved to Aberdeen, Brown Co., Ohio, where his practice became quite extensive. In attempting to fulfill the demands of his practice, he broke down his health, and removed to Hillsboro, expecting to retire from his profession, and there engaged in the drug business, in which he remained seven years, but, contrary to his expectations, did not entirely abandon his practice. His residence in Higginsport dates from November, 1875. He now is one of six practitioners of the place, and is associated with his son, who is one of the practicing physicians, in a drug store. The Doctor's wife died in 1879, and he married for his second companion, in 1880, Lou, a daughter of Rev. J. P. Daugherty, of this place. The children of D. S. Guthrie and first wife were six in number, of which one was drowned in the river in July, 1881. Of the other five, two are practicing physicians—Henry and John.

JOHN HEIZER, retired farmer, P. O. Higginsport. The father of this gentleman, John Heizer, Sr., was born in Augusta County, Va., about the middle of the last century, and married Elizabeth Mowery, who was a few years his junior. They remained in their native State until 1807, when they emigrated to what is now Brown County, Ohio. In this county they purchased 500 acres of land on Straight Creek. They were both members of the Christian Church, and were Christian and loving parents to their thirteen children. He in early life devoted some time to carpentering but after coming to Ohio, gave his time entirely to farming. He died about 1840, at

the age of ninety-one years, and his wife about eight years later, over fourscore years of age. Of the thirteen children, John, Jr., is the twelfth; he was born December 5, 1805, in Augusta County, Va., but from two years of age has resided in Ohio, and is now among the aged citizens of the county. His childhood days were mostly spent in assisting his father on the farm. He enjoyed but few school privileges, hence his education is limited. In his day, school buildings were few and far between. He began in life with little or no means, but did not marry until he had accumulated sufficient means, and bought his present farm of 212 acres in 1849, and four years later was wedded to Margaret, widow of Martin Miller; her maiden name was Canary, and she was a descendant of a noble pioneer family. Her birth dates to 1820. She is the mother of eight children, two by her first husband, of whom the son is deceased, and six by her present husband, of whom five are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Heizer have lived on this farm since their united life. The family are mostly members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH HEIZER, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, grandson of John Heizer, Sr., whose history appears in Lewis Township, and a son of Edward Heizer, who resides in Union Township, was born in the last-named township May 1, 1835. He grew to maturity on his father's farm, and acquired a common school education. Soon after his majority, he engaged in the general mercantile business in Higginsport of this county, with favorable success, and while thus engaged, on April 3, 1859, he married Mary A. Ellis, of Pleasant Township. At the end of four years' mercantile life, Mr. Heizer resumed his boyhood occupation in his native township, and in 1872 purchased his present farm of 98½ acres in Lewis Township, which is well improved and under good cultivation. His crops are principally corn, wheat and tobacco; of the latter he annually raises from eight to ten acres. Mr. and Mrs. Heizer are the parents of two daughters, viz.: Flora and Clara.

JAMES HOPKINS, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, is a son of Archibald and Margaret (Shanklin) Hopkins, of Irish extraction, who were both born in Rockingham County, Va., where they married toward the close of the last century. That being a Slave State, he, in 1805, left it with his family, coming with three large wagons overland near Mayslick, Mason Co., Ky., where the same slavery existed, and on its account, in 1806, he came to Ohio, locating in what is now Brown County, near Ripley, on the land known as the Burget farm. Archibald was twice married, burying the first and marrying the second wife before coming to Ohio. His death occurred about the time of the war with Mexico, and his wife soon followed. By his two wives, he had sixteen children, ten sons and six daughters. All reached maturity, and three are now living; of the ten sons, two were patriots of the war of 1812, viz.: Robert and John. Archibald and family were members of the Presbyterian Church. James, our subject was the thirteenth child; he was born August 23, 1803, in Rockingham County, Va., and as above given reached Ohio, where he has ever since resided, being probably one among the oldest citizens of Brown County. He has lived to see and assist in changing this county from its primeval forest to its high degree of cultivation. During his early life, he obtained such an education as the schools afforded, and gave his time to his father until 1825, when he, with his brother Thomas, engaged in the mercantile trade in Ripley, which proved very successful. In the meantime, they graded and walled the bank of the river, along the town. At this place, they owned the first wharf boat, and were instrumental in building the Franklin Grist Mill. In 1838, James removed to the Franklin Mill, which he ran twelve years, and enjoyed a fine trade. In 1850, he sold the mill, but retained fifty acres of land, which he cultivated until 1855, when he sold that also and purchased his present farm of 166 acres in Lewis Township. It is admirably adapted to the raising of tobacco, of which he raises annually from ten to twelve acres. During life, he has devoted some time to the raising of fine cattle, hogs and horses. He claims the honor of introducing the Alderney cattle in this county. On August 13, 1877, he was maimed for life by having his left arm mangled in the wheels of a threshing machine. It was finally amputated, and though nearly seventy-five years of age, he withstood the suffering with great

fortitude. He is now a man hale and hearty for his age, and has during life been blessed with good health. He has for many years, with his wife, been a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. On October 3, 1832, he married Nancy R. Clark, by whom eight children were born. They have one daughter, Sarah, who has been an invalid for several years. Mrs. Hopkins is a daughter of John, and grand-daughter of Joseph Clark, who both came to Lewis Township in 1795. She was born June 13, 1815, in Lewis Township, where she enjoyed the common schools, and finished her education at the *Ripley Seminary* under the instruction of the Rev. John Ranken, a Presbyterian, who now is residing at Ironton, Ohio, nearly one hundred years of age.

WILLIAM KELLUM, farmer, P. O. Feesburg. Thomas Kellum, the father of our subject, was born December 25, 1792, on the eastern shore of Maryland, and was the youngest of a family of seven children. He was left motherless in infancy, and without the advice of a father at an early age. He remained in his native State until in his teens, when he came to Ohio with one of his elder brothers and family. He soon had sufficient means to purchase 155 acres of land near where Eden Church now stands. On July 5, 1813, he was joined in marriage to Elizabeth, a daughter of Jacob P. Shinkle, who came to Ohio about 1803 or 1804. Elizabeth was born in Pennsylvania, January 25, 1787. Thomas and Elizabeth settled on his farm, where they began to clear away the dense forest. He and wife would reap side by side in the harvest field; they would raise, pull, break, skutch, hackle, spin and weave their linen, and make their own clothes. He was, politically, a Democrat. He and wife were members of the M. E. Church, in which faith they both died, she January 2, 1873, and he, September 18 of the same year, after having lived about three years with their son William. Their children were Catharine, Mary, William, Barbara, John, Nancy, Juliann, Peter, Jemimah, Henry and Elizabeth. Of these Juliann, Jemimah and Elizabeth are deceased, but all lived to maturity, and became heads of families. William is the third eldest, and was born July 14, 1818, in Lewis Township, Brown County, and is one among the early births of the county. He was raised amid pioneer difficulties and log huts. He devoted his time at home until March 9, 1837, when he married Mary A., daughter of Stephen Bolender, Sr. She was born September 12, 1820, in Lewis Township, Brown County, and is the youngest daughter of her father's family. Soon after William and Mary A. were married, they settled in Taylor's Survey, No. 1651, since which they have made several changes. In 1853, they moved from the old Bolender farm to their present residence, where they own 145 acres of land, and are well fixed. Seven of their eight children are still living, four married and three single. The youngest, whose name is William H., was accidentally struck in the eye by a bone which was thrown from the table, and which resulted in the loss of both eyes. He is now being educated at the Blind Asylum at Columbus, Ohio. William Kellum and family are all members of the church, either M. E. or *Christian Union*, and he politically adheres to the Democratic party.

LOUIS LERCH, tobacco raiser and dealer, Augusta, Ky., is a son of Philip and Maria (Lyh) Lerch, she of English extraction, and he of German. They both lived and died in Germany, their native country. They were the parents of five children, three of whom, viz., Augustus, our subject and one sister, came to America in 1847. The two former purchased eighty acres of land opposite Augusta, Ky., being land originally settled about 1800, by one ——— Bonde, after whom the original landing was named. Subsequent to their purchase, Augustus married and afterward died, leaving his widow and children, who make their home with Louis, who was born in the city of Darmstadt, Germany, in 1827. He grew to manhood and was educated in his native country. He has been a resident of Lewis Township since 1847, and in 1849 married Miss Fredricca Weber, who was born in Darmstadt, Germany, in 1829, and came to America in 1848. They have three children living, viz.: Mary, Alexander and Robert Lee, the latter now in the United States Naval Academy. The early part of Mr. Lerch's American life was somewhat devoted to raising grapes, but since 1874, this has given way to the cultivation of tobacco, and he now annually raises from six to eight acres, and has a farm well adapted to the purpose. He and his son have a tobacco warehouse. They are connected with Augusta, Ky., by a ferry line, which adds to their pleasure and convenience.

DR. WESLEY LOVE, physician, Higginsport, grandson of Alexander Love, whose history appears in this township, and son of Charles Love, was born in 1837, in Lewis Township, and raised a farmer's boy. He improved the opportunities afforded him in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen took up the study of his favorite profession, medicine, under Dr. Hugh McCasky, of Felicity, Clermont Co., Ohio, and entered the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, in the winter of 1857, from which he graduated in 1859. In April of the same year, he located at Sardinia, Brown County, where he entered upon the duties of his professional career, continuing very successful until October 12, 1861, when he enlisted in the First Independent Battalion Ohio Volunteer Infantry, eighteen months later designated as the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. When the battalion was fully organized, he was commissioned, December 9, 1861, as First Lieutenant. While thus engaged, he served ten months as Aid-de-Camp on Gen. James Craig's staff. The Doctor's second commission was as Captain, on February 17, 1863. Subsequently, December 7, 1864, he rose to Major of the Eleventh Regiment, and was mustered out of service April 1, 1865, and returned home. He, with his regiment, served during 1861 and 1862, in Missouri thence ordered as far west as the Rocky Mountains, where they served two years and eight months, and while thus guarding the frontier, had several engagements with the Indians. They guarded the party while surveying the Pacific Railroad, and protecting the United States mail route. While in service, he voluntarily acted as Surgeon in connection with his command; this, however, was done in consequence of the company being on detached service. Among the many hardships endured was the march from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Laramie, a distance of 600 miles, in twenty-eight days. After serving between three and four years, he was fortunate enough to return home uninjured, and in 1865 located in Higginsport, and has continuously been engaged in the practice of his profession since, and has had fair success, which is the result of his knowledge of medicine and surgery. In 1877, he was appointed Deputy Revenue Collector of the Sixth District of Ohio, and held the position until 1882. His marriage was celebrated May 17, 1860, with Miss Amanda M. Marshall, by whom he had four children, three now living. Her death occurred February 3, 1874. He married for his second companion Miss Elizabeth Elliott, who is a native of Brown County, Ohio. The issue of this union is one child.

WILLIAM L. LOVE, retired farmer, P. O. Feesburg, is a son of Alexander Love, who will be mentioned in the township history more minutely, and who settled in the present limits of Brown County, Ohio, about the close of the last century, and, in 1805, married Ellen, daughter of Charles Canary, who was a very early settler in the vicinity. He became a land owner February 17, 1806, purchasing one hundred acres at $2.25 per acre; subsequently he joined to it thirty-three acres more. The land is now owned by the youngest son, George Love. Alexander and wife had born to them seven children, five sons and two daughters, viz., William, Charles, John, Andrew and George; the daughters were twins—Margaret and Ellen, both now deceased. William, the elder of the family, was born December 22, 1806, in Lewis Township, then Clermont, but now Brown County. His education was obtained in the little old log school hut near the Ridge Church, elsewhere mentioned in this volume. He was his father's most valuable assistant in clearing up the farm, where he remained until 1828, when he began life for himself, having had given him a horse, saddle and bridle, and a chance to make $200, on the farm. He married, on May 7, 1829, Mary, daughter of Thomas West, who is mentioned in Clark Township. She was born August 12, 1809, and died February 16, 1839, and was the mother of five children, viz., Alexander, deceased; Sarah Ann, deceased wife of William Houser; Cynthianna, wife of Lewis Bolender; Leander and Thomas. Our subject married for his second wife Eliza, third daughter of Thomas West, August 15, 1839. She was born in Lewis Township March 22, 1820. To this union has been given eight children, as follows: Clarissa, born December 25, 1842; George A., August 26, 1844; Margaret E., September 16, 1845; Martha J., December 19, 1848; James M., July 6, 1852; Barbara S., October 7, 1854; Mary F., August 1, 1856; William L., October 28, 1860. Barbara and Martha are deceased.

About the time of William's first marriage, he bought land in Clermont County, where he resided until 1879, when he sold it and purchased his present farm of eighty acres in his native township. During his entire life of over three-fourths of a century, he has never entered or allowed himself to be crowded into any litigations, but has tried to live upright and honest. He has avoided all public notoriety, but, while a resident of Clermont County, held a few township offices. Politically, he is a Democrat.

A. B. MANCHESTER, farmer and retired minister, P. O. Higginsport, was born near Providence, R. I., May 23, 1828, and is the son of Elder C. S. and Sophia (Brownell) Manchester. His paternal grandmother was a Miss Hilliard and a member of the John Rogers family. When eight years old, A. B. moved, with his father, to Massachusetts, and two years later they came west to Union Township, this county. The father of our subject was an active and faithful minister in the Christian or New-Light Church from early manhood until old age called him from the field of service. He is now living a retired life in Clermont County, at the age of eighty-two years. A. B. engaged in agricultural pursuits early in life, and has always followed this calling. In 1858, he was received into conference and ordained in the Christian Church of Fleming County, Ky., and from that time until 1864, he preached regularly in Kentucky. Since then he has filled various pulpits in Southern Ohio, until within several years. A throat disease has affected him for some time and rendered his ministerial labors painful. At the Southern Ohio Christian Conference, which met at Russellville, October, 1880, his name was dropped from the ministers' roll by a rule adopted two years before, that if a minister be unemployed for two years without satisfactory reason his letter of commendation should be withheld. It happened that Mr. Manchester did not attend the conference of 1878, the first he had missed in sixteen years, and the rule was not recorded. He remained in entire ignorance of it. In 1879, he reported his reasons for non-employment to Conference, and received his letter as usual. In 1880, he was absent, and was astounded at receiving notice that his name was dropped, together with several others, from the roll. He feels that he has been deeply wronged by the strict enforcement of this rule, if indeed the enforcement of it could reach his case, which is doubted, in his absence and without his knowledge or any opportunity of defense. He had labored incessantly in the church for many years, much of the time with little or no compensation. Politically, he was a Whig until the Know-Nothing party was organized. He then voted with the Democratic party four years, but, in 1859, became a pronounced Republican. During the war, his home was in Fleming County, Ky., and his avowed political sentiments made him an object of hatred to the rebels in that vicinity. He was one of four men whom the rebels had threatened to kill for their advocacy of the Union cause. Two of the four, James Evans and William Gardner, fell victims of the assassin's bullet, and two attempts were made upon Mr. Manchester's life, but both were fortunately futile. He was married, July 22, 1849, to Olletha Muse, daughter of George and Mary Muse, of Kentucky. He had gone to Fleming County, Ky., several years prior, and remained there till his removal to his farm in Lewis Township, in 1864. Three children have blessed his marriage—George M., Charles W. and James D. The last was accidentally killed in 1877, from the effects of injuries received from the kick of a horse. He died, aged twenty-one years eight months and nine days. George M. married Mary C. Tatman, and has two children—Olletha Bell and Samuel Alexander. Charles W. married Lizzie Bolender, and has one child—Gracie Sissela. Both the boys are farming in this township.

ALEXANDER MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Feesburg. The parents of this gentleman were George and Mary (Myers) Martin, both natives of Virginia, where they married. In 1823, they, with a family of six children, emigrated to Augusta, Ky., and, in 1824, settled in Brown County, on Bullskin, near Clark's Mill. Eighteen months subsequent they bought a farm near Feesburg; living in this vicinity until about 1872, when he died, aged about eighty-two years. His wife followed in two years. Their family consisted of twelve children, of whom four daughters and two sons are now living. Alexander, the fourth eldest, was born in Virginia in 1817, and since 1824 has been a resident of Brown County, Ohio, save one year. He received a

common school education in Brown County, giving his time to his father during his minority—part of the time on the River, boating to New Orleans. To this pursuit he gave some time after his marriage, in 1846, with Sarah, daughter of Bazel Norris, who is mentioned in the pioneer department. She was born in Lewis Township, Brown County, Ohio, in 1827. The children of this union are nine, all now living. Mr. Martin owns twenty-two and three-quarter acres of land in R. Lawson's Survey, No. 1716. He and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Eden.

W. W. McKIBBEN (deceased) was born in Lewis Township July 29, 1831. His father was a tanner and currier, which trade he naturally learned. In an early day, he conducted a tannery in Feesburg, located where the present school building stands. He was a good mechanic and enjoyed a liberal patronage, which his genial treatment and good work brought him. He continued his tanning business until 1860, when it was succeeded by the mercantile trade in Feesburg, which, save a few short intervals, claimed his attention until his death May 27, 1881. In early life, he had the benefit of the common schools, which, coupled with his natural abilities and experience, made him a business man second to none in the village or vicinity. He was honest and upright in all his dealings, which secured for him the confidence of many friends. His energy and judicious management made life a success, and besides his business he owned a good farm on which his widow now lives. Politically, he was a Republican, and in all a good citizen, husband, father and friend. He was married, November, 17, 1853, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Stephen Bolender, Jr., whose history appears in this volume. She was born September 4, 1837, in Lewis Township, where she had always resided. Having had the privileges of the common schools, she and her husband were members of the Christian Church, to which she still adheres. They had born to them five children, of whom four are now living. Since her husband's death, she has purchased 100 acres of land, and both farms are cultivated by her sons.

J. A. MEHARRY, farmer, P. O. Feesburg, is a son of John Meharry, who was born in Ireland in 1794, and, when about three months old, with his parents set sail for the United States. They landed, and settled in what afterward became Byrd Township, Brown County, Ohio, on the East Fork of Eagle Creek. Here the young couple purchased a tract of land, and set to work in earnest. Erelong, they had born to them a daughter, and soon after the messenger of death visited the family and tore from it the mother and wife. The father married again, and at his death, in 1813, had by his second wife eight children. The widow survived him until 1837, when she died in Ripley. Of the last children, David and Samuel, the only survivors, reside in Indiana. Among the last children were two regularly installed ministers in the M. E. Church, and several others who became exhorters in the same church. John was raised in Brown County from infancy. He was energetic and industrious; and a member of the M. E. Church. He died in 1862, a well-esteemed citizen, father, husband and friend. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Wood, of Kentucky, where she was born. She died about 1836, and was the mother of six children, of whom one only now survives, viz.: John A. Meharry, whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Byrd Township, Brown Co., Ohio, in 1826, was raised to farm life and acquired a common school education. In his early life, he devoted about one year to clerking in Maysville, Ky., but resumed farming, which has ever since received his attention. In 1854, he moved to near Higginsport, and in 1865 purchased his present farm of 104 acres. Since his residence in Lewis Township, he has been prominently associated with the School Board of the township, served as Township Clerk two terms, and as Justice six years. His wife was Martha, daughter of Samuel Hemphill. She was born in Lewis Township in 1833. To them four children were given, three of whom are now living. Samuel Hemphill was one of the early settlers of Brown County, and was also a patriot in the war of 1812.

SAMUEL MERANDA, retired farmer, P. O. Higginsport. Samuel Meranda, Sr., the paternal grandfather of our subject is supposed to have been a native of Pennsylvania, where he resided at time of his marriage. He had several children prior to 1795, at which date they emigrated to Bracken County, Ky., where he buried his wife.

He afterward married Elizabeth Salt. His death occurred in 1832. Of Samuel, Sr.'s, children, James the father of Samuel, Jr., was a native of Pennsylvania, and from early life, lived in Kentucky, where he remained until early in the present century, when he, with two sisters came to Ohio, and settled on the farm now owned by Abraham Meranda. He became the owner of the land shortly before the war of 1812. About this time, he married Christena, daughter of Christian Shinkle, who occupies a space in this volume. James was drafted in the war of 1812, but furnished a substitute He and wife began housekeeping on the new farm and in a few years had transformed the primeval forest into productive fields. He devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits. His frame was small, but he possessed a robust constitution He and his wife were both members of the church on Shinkle's Ridge. He died at the age of sixty-three years, and she about 1853. Of their ten children, Samuel, whose name heads this sketch is the third, and one of four now living; he was born on his father's farm in Lewis Township, in December, 1818. Here he was raised in the pioneer days of the county, and acquired his education in the common schools of that day. His time was spent at home until maturity, when in 1841 he married Martha J. Mohn, a niece of Lewis Mohn, whose history appears in this volume; she was born in Lewis Township in 1825 Of their ten children, eight are now living—Elizabeth J., Francis M, William T., John A, George G., James, Lewis L. and Joseph R. Soon after their marriage, they settled on the old farm near the river, a part of which Samuel became the owner of, and in 1855 traded for his present farm, which consists of 171 acres. This is under good cultivation and fair improvement. The place is farmed by two of his sons, and he (Samuel) lives retired. He and wife are members of the Christian Church on the Ridge, in which he is one of the Trustees.

JONAS METZGER, Sr., retired farmer, P. O. Higginsport. Among the decendants of the early pioneers of Brown County, is the above named, a son of Leonard Metzger, who is mentioned in the Lewis Township history. Jonas was born in Clermont County, Ohio, June 12, 1812, and remained on his father's farm until sixteen years of age, since which he has resided in Brown County. In early life, he was put to farming and clearing up the forest, and to the former he has devoted his entire life. He was among the oldest of his father's family, hence many duties rested upon him, thereby depriving him of many of the limited school privileges. He remained at home until his majority, when he began life for himself, but did not marry until April 25, 1840, when his union with Julia Ann, daughter of Henry C. Miller, was solemnized. She was a native of the same county, as he and was born April 18, 1818, and died December 1, 1875. Soon after the marriage, they settled on the farm he now owns, and cared for his aged mother in her last days. He and wife were the parents of six children, five of whom are now living, and one, Devall, served in the late rebellion. In early life, he followed flat-boating to New Orleans, for several years in connection with farming. His early political principles were in harmony with those of his father, but since the election that resulted in placing Van Buren as Chief Magistrate of the United States, his political affiliations have been with the Whig and Republican party. He has lived to see and assist in transforming this county from a primeval forest to a finely developed land.

GRAFTON M. METZGER, farmer, P. O. Feesburg, is a son of James and grandson of Leonard Metzger, elsewhere mentioned in this volume. He was born June 20, 1841, in Lewis Township, near where he now lives. His summers were devoted to farming, and his winters to the common school; in March, 1862, he married Martha, daughter of David L. Miller. She was born in Lewis Township September 21, 1833 He and wife are the parents of four children, of whom three are now living, viz.: James N., Chilton W. and Nettie L. The parents are both members of the Christian Church, and he has served six years, as a member of the local School Board in his district. His farm is a part of the old homestead, on which he was raised, where he has ever devoted his time to tilling the soil. He possesses a strong constitution and hails from a hearty ancestry.

JAMES METZGER, retired farmer, P. O. Felicity, Clermont Co., Ohio, is one of eleven children, and the second of six, that are yet living, viz.: Jonas, James,

William, George, Eliza (Hendricks) and Samuel. He was born near Felicity, Clermont Co., Ohio, May 2, 1815, but from thirteen years of age he has been a resident of Lewis Township, Brown County. He was raised on the farm, which has claimed his attention through his entire life. In early life, his educational privileges were very limited as he was among the older ones, and was much needed at home. Thus he devoted his time until his majority, when he began life for himself, and when twenty-seven years of age, he married Melissa, daughter of George Miller, of Clermont County, Ohio, where she was born March 16, 1823. Soon after they joined in life, they settled on the farm they now own, and where they have continuously lived. They own seventy-two acres on the West Fork of Bullskin, and are among the well-to-do citizens of Lewis Township. The issue of this union is five children, three of whom are living, viz: Grafton, Whalon T. and Victoria, wife of Henry Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Metzger, about the time of their marriage, embraced the religion of the Christian Church, in which they have since lived, and in which Mr. Metzger has served as Deacon several years.

JOSEPH METZGER, farmer, P. O. Higginsport. Very few men who have arrived at the age of Mr. Metzger can say they were born, reared, and still live on the old homestead of their father, but such is the case with our subject. He is the son of Conrad Metzger, who is mentioned in the township history. Joseph is of German extraction, and was born August 16, 1817. His early life was more devoted to school, on account of his inability to perform physical labor, than some of his other brothers and sisters, hence, he acquired a fair education, and finally recovered his health. He devoted his time to the service of his father on the farm until March, 1838, when he married Nancy, daughter of Zadikiah and Hannah M. Watson, of Clermont County, Ohio, born May 31, 1815, and died in Brown County January 14, 1882. This union was blessed with eleven children, of whom seven are now living. In the year 1856, three died within the space of twelve days, with diphtheria. The second year after Mr. Metzger's nuptials, he purchased his father's farm, which he still owns; he is well situated in life; his farm of 216 acres lies on the water-shed between the Ohio River and Bullskin Creek, and is very productive. He cultivates fine crops of tobacco. He and his wife were both members of the Christian Church. He has, during life, been a close student to books, of which he is a lover. Through this medium, he has become well posted in various branches of study. During life, he has made medicine a specialty, but not with the intention of ever practicing. He is deeply interested in all causes tending to elevate and moralize mankind. His industry has given him rank among the well-to-do citizens of the township, in which he has unsolicitedly held the office of Trustee and Clerk. He is one of the early settlers of the county, and his memory is stored with interesting and valuable data concerning its history and development.

THOMAS J. METZGER, farmer, P. O. Feesburg, is a grandson of Leonard Metzger, mentioned in the Lewis Township history, and a son of John Metzger, who was born in what is Brown County, Ohio, December 8, 1807, and died in his native county March 13, 1881. John was the eldest of the family, and in early life his father moved from the farm, now owned by William Sargent, to near Felicity, where John matured. He gave his time to his parents until near his majority, after which he was engaged in various pursuits. He was rather ingenious, and could apply himself successfully to almost anything he desired. His wife, Sarah Weaver, was born June 5, 1809, and they were joined in wedlock January 15, 1829. He was a member of the "Patrons of Husbandry," and he and his wife were the parents of nine children, of whom four are now living. Of the departed ones, three lost their lives in the late rebellion, and one was killed by lightning. Of the living, our subject is the youngest, and was born January 3, 1848, on the farm where he now lives. He received a common school education, and assisted at home until his marriage, on December 8, 1878; since then, they have been keeping house in the old homestead and caring for his mother. Mr. and Mrs. Metzger are the parents of two children, and she is the daughter of B. F. Day, of this township.

E. J. METZGER, farmer, P. O. Felicity, Clermont Co., Ohio. This gentleman is a son of William Metzger, one of the early pioneers of the township, a part of whose life was spent in Clermont County. E. J is his father's eldest child; he was born, June 28, 1836, in Clermont County, where he grew to manhood on his father's farm, and acquired his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He remained at home until he reached his majority, at which time he came to Brown County and commenced farming for himself. March 6, 1861, he was joined in wedlock to Mary C. Myers, a native of Brown County, born May 14, 1836. The issue of this union has been two children—Elizabeth C and Josie B. He and wife commenced housekeeping near Barr's Schoolhouse, but since 1870 have resided on his present farm of 100 acres, which is under a fair state of cultivation and improvement. He is one of the good citizens of the township who is deeply interested in good schools, and a strong advocate of the Republican party.

J. R. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Feesburg. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Clermont County, near Felicity, March 4, 1822, and from fourteen years of age lived in Brown County, on the farm now owned by A. B. Manchester. He was raised to farm life and assisted his father until May 29, 1851, when he married Harriet, daughter of Stephen Bolender, whose history appears in this volume. She was born December 22, 1832, in Lewis Township, Brown County. Soon after marriage, they settled in Taylor's Survey, No. 1659, where he owned fifty acres, subsequently owning other land, which he traded for his present farm in 1859. It consists of sixty-four acres in R. K. Mead's Survey, No. 1662, under good cultivation. He and wife have seven children, viz., Granville P., Irminda J., Phebe A., Rebecca C., Stephen W., Hattie E. and William H. The family are members of the Christian Church. His political ideas are Democratic, as were his ancestors. During the war of the late rebellion, he was thrice drafted, but being a liberal contributor to the finances to suppress the rebellion, he did not enter the ranks.

LEWIS MOHN, retired farmer, P. O. Higginsport, is a son of Henry Mohn, one of the early pioneers of this county, who was born in Pennsylvania June 19, 1779. He remained in his native State through his early life, and on December 10, 1799, married Elizabeth Shinkle, who was born in Pennsylvania, on May 1, 1781. In 1805, they with their children came to Ohio and settled on what is now known as Shinkle's Ridge, in Lewis Township, Brown County. (See general history.) Of their five children, Lewis is the only survivor; he was born in Pennsylvania June 9, 1803, but from two years of age has been in Ohio and a resident of what is now Brown County. His schooling was limited in quantity and quality, as might well be expected in those days. His entire life has been devoted to farming. He remained at home until October 25, 1827, when he married Elizabeth Bartlow, who was born in Brown County August 2, 1809, and died November 12, 1850, having had born to her five children, of whom four grew to maturity, but one only now survives; viz., America Fries, in Nebraska. The youngest son died in the war of 1861–65, from typhoid fever. Lewis married for his second wife, Susanna Jones, who died August 24, 1852, and was joined to his present wife, Lette Leonard, October 15, 1854. She was a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born August 11, 1826. Since twelve years of age, she has been in Brown County. Mr. Mohn has mostly resided in this county; in 1835 moved from Clermont County to his present farm of 122 acres. He has been a long and useful pioneer of the county, and for many years was a member of the church of his father.

JOHN NEW, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, is a son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Wiseman) New. They were both born in Bavaria, Germany, he in 1795, and she in 1793. They received a common school education, matured and married in their native country, coming in 1831, with eight children, to America, where three more were given them. They first settled in Pennsylvania temporarily, but in 1832 pressed on to Brown County, Ohio, settling near Russellville, where Conrad purchased a farm of nearly 100 acres, which he enlarged to nearly 300 acres. He and wife were members of the German Lutheran Church. Her death occurred January 4, 1864, and his in 1872. Of their eleven children, five are now living, viz., John, Conrad, Peter, Mary and Lizzie.

Of the above family, John is the sixth, born in Bavaria, Germany, August 13, 1825. He was reared in Jackson Township, where he received a common school education and learned the rudiments of farming; during life, he devoted some time to the grocery business in Ripley, and since 1879 has lived on his present farm of eighty acres in F. Taylor's Survey, which is rapidly being enriched by him; its product is tobacco. His marriage was celebrated May 11, 1848, with Margaret Roth, a native of Germany, born June 21, 1827, and since 1847 a resident of Brown County, Ohio. The issue of this union is thirteen children, of whom nine are now living, viz., Lizzie, Henry, Catharine, Peter, John A., Caroline L., Maggie, George E. and Flora. Mr. and Mrs. New are members of the Lutheran Church at Ripley. Mrs. New is a daughter of Frederick and Margaret (Bohl) Roth, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who came to United States in 1846, with a family of five children, stopping in New York City until 1847, when they came to Brown County, Ohio, where they both died in Levanna. He had devoted some time to his trade, shoemaking, in Ripley, Higginsport and the town in which they died.

RUSSEL PARK, farmer, P. O. Higginsport. This gentleman is from a progenitor, William Park, of whom mention is made in the history of Lewis Township, and a son of John Park, who was born about 1790 in Pennsylvania, where he acquired a common education and learned the trade of a wheelwright, which he followed but little after reaching the then wilds of Ohio. On March 17, 1812, he married Nancy Bright, who was born at Pennsylvania, in 1787. Seven years after their marriage, they moved to Ohio and settled on the farm now owned by Russel Park, in Lewis Township. After having toiled and labored a period of ten years in the primeval forest, the death messenger called his wife October 3, 1829, leaving him and two children, viz.: Russel and Rachel. His second companion was Elizabeth Clark, born October 12, 1793. This union existed until his death, June 6, 1857, and she, too, followed December 19, 1865, having had one child, now deceased. When John settled in the new country, all was as nature had formed it, but with energy and industry the forest was transformed into productive fields. His occupation was farming. In religion, he was a Presbyterian. As is seen in the general history, he was a prominent citizen of the township. The gentleman, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Pennsylvania January 8, 1815, but from four years of age has resided in Brown County, Ohio. He matured amid log huts and pioneer difficulties and acquired a common school education. He remained at home until eighteen years of age, when he engaged in learning the saddler's trade in Felicity, Clermont Co., Ohio. After completing his trade, he worked as a journeyman several years, when he opened a shop in Higginsport, where he labored twenty years; but at this time he resumed his boyhood occupation on the old home farm, which he now owns. It consists of 142½ acres under good cultivation and fair improvements. A part of the present house is the original one, built about 1820, and in which the post office was kept. Mr. Park has been twice married, first, December 7, 1854, to Miss Mary Hodkins (originally Hodskin), born September 5, 1827, and died February 11, 1879. Six children were the fruits of this union, but at her death only one survived—the wife of Jacob Groepenbacher. Mr. Park married for his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Soward, whose maiden name was Minnen. She was born July 5, 1825, in Mason County, Ky., and was educated in Dover.

J. W. PINCKARD, blacksmith, Higginsport, the junior member of the firm of Yearsley & Pinckard, and a son of G. Pinckard, Recorder of the county in 1880. J. W. was born in Mason County, Ky., October 5, 1845, where he resided until 1861, and received most of his education. In the year last given, he, with his parents, came to Higginsport, Brown Co., Ohio. In the year 1866, J. W. entered upon the duties of the trade of his choice, which he still follows. He took his instructions under Yearsley Bros., one of whom is his present partner. He followed work as a journeyman until 1872, when he engaged in farming, but not enjoying that pursuit, he resumed his trade in one year afterward, opening a shop of his own in Higginsport, and in 1878 associated himself as he now is. They are located near the Shamrock distillery, and, by the efficiency of the proprietors, are enabled to do all work satisfactorily. General

blacksmithing, plow and wagon work is their specialty. Mr. Pinckard was married in 1866, to Miss Josephine, daughter of J. M. Hite; she was born in this county July 12, 1848. One child, Charlie L., is the issue of this union.

JOSEPH M. POWELL, farmer, P. O. Feesburg, is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Dillman) Powell, who came from Kentucky to Ohio, about the close of the war of 1812, with a family of five children. They settled near Feesburg, and bought a farm of 119 acres of land, which was all clothed with the wilds of nature. He and family set to work, and with stout hands and willing hearts soon had converted the dense forest into tillable fields. He had a strong constitution, which enabled him to withstand much hard labor. He never gave politics any attention, but attached himself to the Christian Church. His death occurred prior to the war of 1861, leaving a widow and seven children. The former died about 1868, and six of the children are now living. Joseph M. is the youngest of the family; he was born in Lewis Township, Brown Co., Ohio, September 15, 1821. He has remained a resident of the county, save four years spent in Clermont County, where he married in 1844, and resided until 1848, at which time he bought his present farm of 150 acres, which he cultivates. He voted for Harrison, but since then has always cast his votes for the Democratic party. He has been blessed with a good constitution and is still able to do a fair day's work. His wife, Sarah Davis, was born in Tate Township, Clermont Co., Ohio. They have seven children, four of whom are still living—Elizabeth, Mary, John C. and James L.

J. W. REES, farmer, P. O. Feesburg. This gentleman is a grandson of Abel Rees, a native of New Jersey, who settled in Kentucky about 1800, and early in the present century settled in the present limits of Brown County, Pleasant Township, on the farm now owned by H. L. Penn. Here he became a land-owner, and cleared most of his farm, though, being a blacksmith, he devoted considerable time to his trade; he made a specialty of making edged tools, and particularly chopping axes, for which he was very much noted. He remained a resident of the county during his life. His marriage was celebrated soon after coming to Ohio. He had a family of fifteen children, of whom Daniel, the father of our subject, was the first; he was born in 1806, and matured in Pleasant Township, where he resided until about 1830, when he settled in Lewis Township, and died in the seventy-third year of his age. He was a man nearly six feet tall, possessing a strong constitution, which enabled him to withstand many pioneer difficulties. During life, he owned over 200 acres of land He had a good knowledge of the trade of his father, but devoted most of his life to farming. His death occurred on the farm now owned by Baker Johnson. He was married, when about twenty-four years of age, to Rebecca Craighead, a native of Brown County, and daughter of Robert Craighead, a pioneer of the county. She was a few years his junior, and preceded her husband about six years to her eternal home. Both were consistent members of the M. E. Church. Their children were eleven in number; nine reached maturity, and four are now living. Of the family, our subject, the third child, was born February 27, 1834, in Brown County, where he has always resided. He had the benefit of the common schools only, but from a natural taste and his own efforts, he became a good vocal musician, and for nearly twenty years taught music in connection with farming, the latter receiving most of his time through life. Threshing wheat in the fall and winter received his attention for over a quarter of a century, but in 1867 he was unfortunate and lost his left arm while engaged in this pursuit. His attention is now wholly devoted to his farm of 82½ acres. Publicly, he has served as Justice one term, and associated with the School Board many terms. He was married, in 1858, to Charlotte E., daughter of Martin Fite, of New Hope. Five children are the result of this union, three of whom have been teachers in public schools.

JOSEPH RICE (deceased) was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1790, and died in Brown County, Ohio, September 21, 1877. He grew up in Europe, received a good German education, and served an apprenticeship as a baker, but in 1811 left his relations and friends and sailed for the Western Continent, where he followed his trade in some of the largest towns, and about 1838 reached Cincinnati, Ohio, where he at once opened a bakery of his own, and six years later, on May 2, was married to Lena Gates, a na-

tive of Baden, Germany, born January 18, 1824. They remained in Cincinnati and continued their business until 1853, when they purchased a farm of thirty-nine acres near Higginsport, Ohio, and moved on it. Here they began the cultivation of grapes, and made it a success. It received his attention mostly during his residence in Brown County. He was a man of strong constitution, that enabled him to withstand many hardships. The children by this union were nine in number, of whom six are now living, viz.: Mary, Albert, Charles, Conrad, Joseph H. and Frank A. Mrs. Rice was brought to America when quite small, and settled in Pennsylvania, but about 1834, they moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where her parents died, and where her marriage was celebrated.

J. L. RICHEY, farmer, P. O. Feesburg, is a son of William Richey, who was born in Ireland, in 1780, and when six years old, with his parents, emigrated to America, locating in Pennsylvania. In 1794, they pressed on to what, in 1800, became Clermont County, Ohio, locating near the mouth of Bullskin, where the parents died, aged respectively, he sixty-five, and she seventy-six. William matured in that vicinity, and married, in 1806, Miss Sophia Miller, a native of Pennsylvania, but in early life came to Ohio, settling in Clermont County, where her parents died. William and wife settled in Clermont County, where their life ever after was spent; he died at the age of sixty-nine, and she eighty-three. Their family consisted of twelve children, eight of whom are now living. Our subject, the eldest, was born in 1825, in Clermont County, where he was raised and received his common school education. He has ever devoted his time to farming in Clermont and Brown Counties, living in the latter since 1846, when he bought 63 acres of land. In 1862, he bought his present farm of 178 acres, which is under fair cultivation. He and wife are the parents of twelve children, of whom eight are now living.

SALLEE SISTERS, P. O. Higginsport. Eliza J. and Martha Sallee are daughters of James H. and Maria (Jones) Sallee, and grand-daughters of Abraham and Lucy (Nelson) Sallee, the two latter natives of France, where they were reared and married, but soon after set sail for America and settled in Kentucky, where George Bartlow now lives, opposite Higginsport, in 1795. They both died in that State, at advanced age. Of their children, James H. was the fourth, and was born in Kentucky July 23, 1798; he grew to maturity in his native State, and September 1, 1819, married Maria Jones, who was a native of Fauquier County, Va., born May 30, 1801. She remained in her native State until 1815, and having at this time lost her parents, she came to Kentucky. She was the eldest of three children. Four years after, she and James H. were united. They came to Ohio, locating near Felicity, in Clermont County, where he purchased land, but in 1827 came to Lewis Township, Brown County, and bought 150 acres of land in R. K. Mead's Survey, No. 1661. To this he added through life, until 211 acres was the amount. He began to clear his farm with but little or no assistance, but with a will and determination he succeeded. He labored long and hard, and on December 1, 1869, ended the earthly career of one of Lewis Township's noble citizens. His wife died July 22, 1876. They were both members of the church of the Disciples in Georgetown. He was a man of firm principles, although he had few educational privileges when a youth. In riper years, he was a hard student and became a well-posted citizen. His nine children all reached maturity, viz.: Abraham, William, Lucy, Robert C., Eliza J., Emily F., Martha, John L., and the youngest, Nannie, wife of Judge Tarbell, of Georgetown. Abraham was at one time surveyor of this county, but now resides in Dixon, Ill. William educated himself, and labored as a minister in the Disciples church a period of nearly forty years, and died, November 1, 1879. Robert C. is a practical druggist. Lucy is the wife of Joseph Eakin, now in Illinois. Emily T., is the wife of George McLean, also, in Illinois. The two sisters, whose names head this sketch, reside on and own the old homestead, and manage its cultivation. They are lovers of good books and are well informed.

BENJAMIN SELLS, JR., farmer P. O. Feesburg. Benjamin Sells, the grandfather of this gentleman, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in the early part of

the present century, settling in the present limits of Clermont County. His wife was Catherine, daughter of Charles Baum, an early pioneer of Lewis Township, Brown County, who is mentioned in the body of this history. Of their children, Samuel, the father of our subject, was born and raised in Ohio, and after having endured many years' hard labor, died. Benjamin, Jr., was born on the farm he now owns, in the year 1835; he was raised to farm life and enjoyed the usual common school privileges. He gave his father the benefit of his time until his marriage with Emily Chapman, a native of Clermont County, in 1856. She died in 1862, the mother of three children—Ella, Mary S. and Emma. In 1864, Mr. Sells married for his second companion, Lucy Joslin, to whom has been born six children, viz., John, William, Bertha, Harvey, Silva and Ida. Mr. Sells still continues his boyhood occupation (farming) and owns 100 acres of good land fairly improved, and, as most of the land of Lewis Township is reasonably well adapted to the raising of tobacco, he makes that his principal crop. He is a man of medium size, possesses a fair constitution, and is politically inclined to the Democratic party.

MICHAEL SHINKLE, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, is a grandson of Christian Shinkle, who is mentioned in the pioneer history of this township. He was the father of thirteen children, of which John B. was the eldest son, and was born in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, in the year 1789, where he reached his sixteenth year. At this time, his father emigrated to Ohio, where he matured amid the primeval forest of the State, assisting in all the pioneer family duties and giving his time to his parents until about the year 1812, when he married Susanna Gray, whose parents were early settlers near Felicity. He was a Democrat. Early in life, he became a supporter of Christianity and joined the Christian Church, under the ministerial service of Elder Gardner. In this, his chosen denomination, he reared his family, who imbibed the same doctrine. He died, a worthy citizen much respected, in the year 1844, and his wife, in 1865. Their children were nine in number, of whom six grew to maturity. Of the family, our subject is one of three sons, and is the second eldest of the family; he was born March 6, 1815, in what is now Lewis Township, Brown Co., Ohio, and is one among the oldest native-born citizens now living in the township. In early life he endured many privations, but now in advanced age he enjoys the fruits of his labors. His education was acquired in the common schools of his day, but from fourteen years of age he devoted his time to teaming until his majority, when, on December 1, 1836, he united in marriage with Miss Sally A., daughter of Elder Matthew Gardner; she was born December 5, 1815, in Brown County, where she has ever since resided. Soon after their marriage, they settled on the farm where they now live. He has devoted his entire life to farming, and is one of the well-to-do citizens of the township. He and wife have been members of the Christian Church for many years, and he has been a Trustee. Their children were eight in number, of whom six are now living, and all married. The youngest, Michael E., was born February 7, 1854, and still resides on the old home farm. During his early life enjoyed the benefits of the common school and assisted his father. In 1876, he married Miss Sarah Marsh, by whom he has had two children.

WALTER L. SHINKLE, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, is a son of Michael Shinkle, whose sketch appears above. He was born September 13, 1837, in Lewis Township, Brown Co., Ohio. Here he grew to manhood under his parents' care, and gave them his time until his majority, when, on November 30, 1858, he united in marriage with Miss N. E. Nowlin, a native of Dearborn County, Ind., born in October, 1837. To this union has been given five children. Soon after their marriage, he settled on the farm where he now lives and began its cultivation, and with the exception of a few short intervals has resided there since. He has devoted about ten years of his time as a tobacco merchant, and recently has devoted some time to carpentering, being handy with tools and having a taste for this pursuit, which he coupled with farming and tobacco-raising. His life and manner of living has given him rank among the leading citizens of the township. He is a Trustee of the township. The interest shown by him in educational affairs deserves special mention, as he is especially interested in the

education of the rising generations, and has been a member of the Board of Educatio since 1868, and Superintendent of the colored school since its organization in the township. He and wife are both members of the Christian Church, in which he now serves as a Deacon and Church Clerk.

B. B. SHINKLE, farmer, P. O. Higginsport. To another of the descendants of a worthy pioneer family of Lewis Township we dedicate this sketch. He is a son of Michael Shinkle, whose biography appears in this volume, and a native of this township, where he was born April 2, 1843. The early part of his life was spent at home, assisting his father in the rural duties, and attending the winter schools in the country district. He was raised by Christian and loving parents and now adheres to the church of his choice—Christian—his wife also being a member of the same denomination. Her maiden name was Eliza Mefford, and to her he was joined in wedlock January 16, 1868. To this union have been given three children, viz.: Charlie C., George E. and Albert L. Mr. Shinkle's principal crop is tobacco, the staple crop of the county. Mrs. Shinkle is a descendant of a pioneer family of Union Township, Brown County, Ohio.

M. H. SHINKLE, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, is a son of Michael Shinkle, whose sketch appears above, and was born January 2, 1848, in Lewis Township, Brown County, Ohio. Like many other sons of the pioneer families, he assisted on the farm at home until of age. In the meantime he had opportunities for a fair education, which he improved, and finished his school career at the National Normal School of Lebanon, Ohio. Though amply prepared to teach, he never engaged in the profession, but preferred the common routine of a farmer's life, in cultivating the crops—corn, wheat and tobacco; of the latter he raises quite extensively. He is one of the well-to-do young farmers of Lewis Township, and owns 193 acres of good land. On December 6, 1876, he was married to Josephine Park, of Higginsport, where she was born November 20, 1848. She is a descendant of William Park, mentioned in Russel Park's sketch in this township. She was raised and educated in her native village, and was engaged in the profession of teaching from sixteen to within one year of her marriage.

C. W. F. SMITH, cultivator of small fruits, grapes and tobacco, P. O. Augusta, Ky., was born June 17, 1822, in Mecklenburg, Germany, and is a son of John Jacob and Christiana Smith, who were both natives of that country, where she died in 1879. John was by occupation a turner, and turned many articles of great value from ivory, horn and fine metals. His military service was under Napoleon. He was the father of eleven children, five of whom are now living, one being a professor in a university. John came to the United States in 1838, and remained in Philadelphia until 1847, when he came to Augusta, Ky., where he followed his trade until his death, in 1852. He had almost reached the allotted time of man—threescore and ten years. Our subject is the seventh child, and he as well as his other brothers and sisters came to America subsequently to their father at different intervals. He brought his sister Philipine to the United States, in 1841, stopping in Philadelphia, where he, in 1842, enlisted in the United States Navy as a musician, and made a trip with Caleb Cushing to China, remaining in service three years, and making a trip around the globe. His sailing aggregated 67,000 miles. His discharge dates 1845, at Norfolk, Va. He then followed his profession (teaching music), until 1853, when he settled in Brown County and bought his present farm of twenty-five acres, in Lewis Township. He then began cultivating grapes, but finding it different to what he expected, and that it did not justify him to devote his entire time thus, he resumed the teaching of music a part of the time, and finally began the raising of tobacco and other small fruits, which receives his attention at present. In 1857, he married Johanna Cramer, a native of Germany, born in 1837, but since 1850, a resident of the United States. The issue of this union is nine children, eight of whom are still living, and under the parental roof.

JACOB SNIDER, farmer, P. O. Felicity, Clermont Co., Ohio, is a son of Christian Snider, who was born near Reading, Penn., and in early life learned the tailor's trade, but followed it comparatively little after reaching Ohio early in the present century. In his native State, he married, about 1802, Catharine, daughter of Jacob

Miller, who is mentioned in Samuel Wise's sketch of this township. The settlement of Christian and wife dates in the same year as the Wise settlement—1806. They located on part of the 1,000 acres in the forks of Bullskin Creek, having at that time two children. The 160 acres of land given him by his father-in-law was all in the woods, but in due time they had a few acres cleared on which could be raised the most necessary crops for a living, and with energy and industry the little opening grew to a large open and productive farm. Thus they trod the path of life in union until 1855, when his death occurred; she followed in about one decade. Their connection with the Presbyterian Church dates to an early period of their lives. They reared a family of six children, of whom four now survive, viz.: David, John, Eliza A., Ruggles and our subject, Jacob He was born in Center County, Penn., March 3, 1803, but from the date of emigration above given, he resided in what is now Brown County, Ohio. Here he has passed over three-fourths of a century. His marriage was celebrated January 1, 1833, with Rachel Park, who was born December 29, 1812. To this union have been given seven children, of whom six are now living, viz.: Laura F., Elizabeth J., William R., Mary E., Martha P. and Emma N., the third and fourth being twins, one of whom, William R., the only son, was born May 12, 1842, in Lewis Township. He received a common school education, and on September 2, 1862, enlisted in Company C, Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, entering his first engagement at Chickamauga, where he was captured; afterward released, and participated in the battle of Jonesboro, and many skirmishes. He was in Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea, and passed out of service at the close of the rebellion, receiving his discharge at Columbus, Ohio. He returned home and resumed his former occupation (farming), which he s ill follows. In 1867, he married Martha P. Coswell, to whom were born five children. On October 9, 1876, she was seriously injured by the horns of a cow, from which effect she died on the second succeeding day, October 11.

JACOB W. STAYTON, farmer, P. O. Higginsport. Prior to the Continental war, three Stayton brothers (whose names are not now to be had) emigrated from Wales to America. On the way, one of them stopped on an island, afterward named in honor of him, and still bears the same name. The other two pressed on to their intended destination. One of these two was the grandfather of our subject. He settled on the eastern shore of Maryland, where he married Hannah Bonwell. After a companionship of several years, he died, leaving a widow and nine children. In 1796, the widow and family emigrated to Kentucky, locating at Augusta, where, it is thought, Hannah married a Mr. Stinson, and both died in Kentucky. When the emigration from Maryland took place, Jacob was almost matured, and came through by land with the wagons and stock. He remained in Kentucky until 1805, when he came to Lewis Township, Brown (then Clermont) County, Ohio. In the same year he married Mary, daughter of Solomon Wise; she was a relative of the late Gov. Wise, of Virginia, the State in which she was born, and where she lived until the year of her marriage. Jacob Stayton and wife first settled on the farm now owned by F. M. Bartlow, where he had previously taken a lease. Subsequently, he took a lease on the farm now owned by Joseph Heizer, and on this they remained until about 1812 or 1813, when he purchased ninety acres in the James Herron Survey. To this he added, through life, until he became a man of large estate, which he liberally divided with his children. He was heavy set, medium size, and possessed a remarkable constitution. He was a man of few pretensions; lived unostentatious and was best satisfied at home on his farm. He buried his wife in the fall of 1851, and died in 1863. He embraced the religion of the Christian Church, at Higginsport, in his old age, in which faith he died. He and wife had the following family of children: Mary, Solomon, Nancy, Hannah, Martha, Margaret, Jacob W., Priscilla and Joseph. Of this number, eight married and became heads of families; three are now deceased. J. W., our subject, was born August 24, 1819, in Lewis Township, where he was educated in the common schools, and taught the rudiments of farming. To the latter, he has given his lifelong attention. He was married, in 1844, to Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Barr. She was born in Brown County, Ohio, March 8, 1822. To this union have been given seven children, three

now living. J. W. and wife first settled on the farm they now own. Their land consists of 245 acres, well improved and under good cultivation. He and wife are both members of the Christian Church at Feesburg.

JAMES TATMAN (deceased), was born in Kentucky, in 1798, and died in Ohio, February 28, 1879. His parents were Samuel and Mary Tatman, natives of Maryland, who came to Ohio when it was yet a wilderness, and settled in the present limits of Brown County, where both died. James early in life became crippled from the effects of rheumatism in his limbs. When quite a child, he manifested a desire to attain an education, and at an early age he began teaching, which he followed several years, mostly in Kentucky; some in Clermont County, Ohio. In whatever he undertook, he was earnest and labored with unceasing energy. As one of the early and worthy citizens of Ohio, he was always ready to assist in prosecuting any enterprise having for its object the good of the country. He started in life with no means but a capital of energy and determination, linked with economical skill, which were practiced through life, and resulted in making him a well-to-do and worthy citizen. In 1840, he purchased the farm now owned by the widow, and where he ever after lived. As husband, father, friend and citizen, he stood well in the scale. He was thrice married, first to Jemima Huffman, who died in 1863, and four of her five children are now living. His second marriage was with Mrs. Eunice (Holliway) Allen; by this union have been given six children, all now living (by her first husband, Thomas L. Allen, one daughter was born). Mrs. Tatman is a daughter of Daniel and Dilaney (Reynolds) Holliway, and was born in New Hope, Scott Township, Brown Co., Ohio, January 2, 1830. Her parents were early settlers in that township.

GEORGE TEEGARDEN, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, is a son of Calvin Teegarden, who was an early settler, born January 30, 1800, in Pennsylvania. He (Calvin) was a son of Jeremiah and Catherine (Thomas) Teegarden, who were of German extraction, and both natives of Pennsylvania, where they married, and early in the present century emigrated to Bracken County, Ky., where they both died, she in middle life, and he about seventy years of age. Of their children, Calvin was the eldest, and from early life matured in Kentucky, but on January 15, 1828, married Leannah Printy, of Lewis Township, Brown County, Ohio, and settled in Kentucky, but in 1833 came to Ohio, where they ever after remained, and where he died in April, 1871. He was a man whose constitution was equal to his energy, which carried him through many pioneer hardships. He was through life a farmer, having no aspiration to public office, and at his death he owned 150 acres of land, which was the result of his own efforts. Mrs. Teegarden was born in Kentucky October 14, 1810, but from infancy was raised in Ohio, and has since early life been a resident of Brown County, save the first four years of her united life. She was raised to the use of the spinning wheel and loom, of which her posterity know but little. She and husband had eleven children, viz., Mary, George, Sarah, Louisa, Rachel, William, Lewis, John, Nancy, C. Printy and Belle. The seventh and tenth are now deceased. George remains at home in singleness and farms the place.

JOHN N. TEEGARDEN, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, is a son of Calvin Teegarden, whose sketch appears under George Teegarden's name, was born in Lewis Township, Brown County, Ohio, in 1847. He is the eighth child, and remained at home and assisted his parents until his majority. In the fall of 1873, he married Miss Mattie, daughter of Samuel Waterfield, who is mentioned in this volume. She was born in 1854. The issue of this marriage is four children, three of whom are now living. Mr. Teegarden is located in R. K. Mead's Surveys, Nos. 1661 and 1664, where he owns 100 acres of land under good cultivation. He has taken considerable of it, from a dense forest to its present condition. His time is mostly devoted to the raising of wheat, corn and tobacco; of the latter he cultivates annually about eight acres, which is cultivated with success. He was raised in and still adheres to the Democratic party.

FRANK W. THOMAS, tobacco raiser, P. O. Augusta, Ky., is a son of C. L. Thomas, who was born July 28, 1806, in Saxony, Germany, where he received his education, learned the trade of shoe-making, and served five years in military duties.

In 1831, he came to the United States, and stopped at Philadelphia, where he married in the year 1840, but subsequently located in a colony, near Point Pleasant, Va. As the colony did not prove successful, he only remained a short time, and in 1844 came with his family to Augusta, Ky., all the while continuing his trade. About 1850, seeing the need of having employment for his boys, he purchased fifty acres of land in Lewis Township, and soon after located on it, and started a wine garden. In this he was, as well, as in his trade, successful, and manufactured a fine quality of wine, for which he will long be remembered. In 1873, he buried his wife, who had born to her nine children. On May 14, 1878, he, too, entered his final rest. Their children are all now living. F. W., the fourth, was born January 15, 1848, in Augusta, Ky., where he received his education mostly, but reached his manhood in Ohio. Since his majority, he has given most of his time to the raising of tobacco, of which he raises annually about 3,000 pounds. His marriage was celebrated May 14, 1874, with Lena Struve, who was born in Darmstadt, Germany, in 1847, but was brought to America in infancy. She is now the mother of six children, four of whom are living.

W. L. THOMAS, florist, P. O. Augusta, Ky. This gentleman owns and conducts the "Sunny Side Garden" and conservatories. His garden is located on the sunny side of the hill in the Ohio River Valley, opposite Augusta, Ky. The greenhouses are heated by a furnace, and through his taste and energy are made to attract the attention of many passers-by, and receive the custom of many visitors. Mr. Thomas was born in Philadelphia, Penn., January 8, 1842, and is a brother of F. W. Thomas, whose name appears above. When four years of age, his father located in Augusta, Ky., where our subject received most of his education, but since 1854 he has been a resident of Lewis Township. Prior to his marriage, he assisted his father in the wine garden, but since his marriage in 1867, with Louisa Cramer, his attention has been directed as it now is. Mrs. Thomas is a native of Germany, but she has resided in America since early childhood. Of her six children, four are now living. Mr. Thomas is politically a Republican.

JULIUS C. THOMAS, farmer, P. O. Higginsport. This gentleman is a son of Samuel Thomas, Sr., whose sketch appears in this volume. Julius C. was born September 27, 1855, in Lewis Township, Brown County, Ohio. He was raised to farm life, and enjoyed the benefit of the common schools. He devoted his time on the home farm until his marriage, which was celebrated April 5, 1879, with Julia B., daughter of Samuel Waterfield, of Higginsport, whose biography also appears in this volume. The issue of this union is two children. Mr. Thomas is now residing on the original farm settled by his father, and manifests an interest that speaks well for his future success.

ANDREW J. THOMPSON, Superintendent of Brown County Infirmary, Georgetown, is of German and English extraction, and both his paternal and maternal ancestors were early settlers of Pike Township, Brown County, where he was born May 23, 1836. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and enjoyed the benefit of a fair education. In August, 1862, when Confederacy had already threatened the destruction of the United States, he enlisted under Capt. Foster in the Fourth Ohio Independent Cavalry and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Raymond, Miss., Champion Hills, Vicksburg and many skirmishes. He was serving as Private Orderly for Gen. McPherson, and was by his side when the General fell. After his return home in June, 1865, he resumed farming, and, in 1867, married Augusta, daughter of James F. and Elizabeth (Allen) Davis. To this union two children have been given. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were residing in Clark Township, in 1873, when he was chosen to fill the position in which he has so honorably discharged his duties for ten years.

W. W. TOLIN, farmer, P. O. Felicity, Clermont Co., Ohio, is a son of William and a grandson of James Tolin. The latter was born in Virginia about 1778, grew to manhood in his native State and married Nancy Maxwell, who was a native of the same State, born about 1777. They came to Ohio about 1811, eleven years after their marriage. They settled in Jefferson County, Ohio, but in 1823 pressed on to Brown County, settling in what is now Lewis Township. Twelve years later, they removed to

near Indianoplis, Ind., where both died—he about 1860, and she about ten years later. He was of Irish parentage, robust constitution, and was a patriot in the war of 1812. He and wife were members of the Baptist Church, and were the parents of nine children, four of whom are now living. William the father of W. W., is the fourth of the family, and was born in Virginia May 7, 1807. In 1833, he married Nancy Cris, a native of Pennsylvania. Soon after marriage, he settled near Feesburg, and subsequently removed to near his present farm, of which he bought a part about 1856, and settled on it. He now owns 215 acres. He started in life with no means but a capital of energy and determination, through which he has reached his present condition financially. In 1851, he buried his wife, and five of her eight children are now living. In 1853, he married Adaline Crosby, who is a native of Kentucky, but from infancy she has resided in Ohio. Of the five children by this union, two are now living. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. W. W., the subject of this sketch, was born January 3, 1845, in Lewis Township, where he has ever since resided, save a little over two years in the war of the late rebellion. June 18, 1863, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was mustered in at Cincinnati, Ohio, and joined the army at Knoxville. On May 7, 1864, he was wounded at New Hope Church, Ga., by a ball passing through his left ankle. He was also wounded in the right foot; for the latter ball an incision was made, extracting the ball, which he now possesses. During his illness, he was cared for at the hospital and at home. He returned in August, 1864, and joined the army at Tullahoma, Tenn. Subsequently participated in the battle of Murfreesboro and many skirmishes. He was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tenn., July 22, 1865; returned home and resumed his boyhood occupation, farming, which he still follows. He was married to Frances Croswell, who is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, born September 3, 1844. Of their four children, three are now living.

JOHN TROUT, farmer, P. O. Feesburg, was born in North Carolina, August 31, 1808, and from one year old has been in Lewis Township, as is seen in the pioneer history. He is a son of William Trout, and was the eldest of a family of nine children, viz., the subject, David, Daniel, Andrew, deceased, Margaret, Anna, Ellen, Eliza and Elizabeth. John being the eldest, naturally became his father's most valuable assistant in clearing up the farm. He received the limited privileges to be had in the common schools of that day, and remained at home until twenty-six years of age, when he married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Powell. She was born in Kentucky, but raised in Ohio. The result of this union is six children, all now living. Mr. Trout has been one of Lewis Township's hard-laboring men; his judicious management and industry has placed him in favorable circumstances. He now owns only 150 acres of land, having divided with his children.

A. W. TROUT, merchant, Feesburg, son of John Trout, whose sketch appears in this volume, was born December 16, 1835, in Lewis Township, and was raised to farm life. He acquired a common school education, and since 1856, save a few intervals aggregating about seven years, has been engaged in the mercantile trade, and now carries a full line of all goods kept in a general retail store, and has connected with it the post office. He enjoys a favorable patronage, and is a good business man. He was married, May 5, 1860, to Miss E. J., daughter of Abraham W. Norris. She was born May 23, 1841. A. W. Norris was born during the war of 1812, and has been a long and faithful citizen of Brown County. He has devoted considerable time to farming and coopering, and about ten years to the mercantile trade in Feesburg. He has been one of the prominent pork dealers of the county. During the late war, he dealt largely in horses, furnishing them for military service. Publicly, he has served as Justice and Trustee of his township several terms. About 1836, he married Eliza Kendall, who was born near Steubenville, Ohio, June 21, 1816, and died in Brown County, Ohio, in 1878. She was the mother of five children, four of whom are now living. Eliza Kendall was a daughter of James and Charity (Cox) Kendall; the former was born in Maryland about 1780, and the latter in Virginia, near Halifax Court House, about the same time. The parents of James and Charity emigrated to Ohio, settling near

Steubenville about the same year. In that vicinity they married, and in 1821 settled near Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio, and three years later, came to Brown County, locating near where Eden Church now stands. About 1830, he attended a mustering at Georgetown, and while riding home his horse took fright and threw him, near Bald Point, causing almost instant death. His body was conveyed home by Jesse R., father of Gen. Grant, who then lived in Georgetown. James Kendall was a good citizen, having lived in the county only about six years, leaving a wife, who remained his widow nearly forty years, when she died. He was a patriot in the war of 1812.

DANIEL F. TROUT, farmer, P. O. Feesburg, was born December 1, 1837, in Lewis Township, Brown County, Ohio, where he was raised to farm life, which has claimed his lifelong attention. He now owns a fine farm under a high state of cultivation, on which he settled in 1860. His crops are tobacco, corn and wheat. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. He enjoyed the common schools of his day. He married Minerva, daughter of Joseph B. Day, March 22, 1860. She was born October 9, 1841, in Clermont County, Ohio, where she was raised. The issue of this union is three daughters and one son.

LEWIS TROUTMAN, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, is a son of Henry Troutman, who was born in Germany May 13, 1811, and died in this township March 19, 1882. He emigrated to America after arriving at his majority, or about 1839, and located in Ripley, where, on January 28, 1842, he married Catharine New. She was a sister of Peter New, and was born in Germany, in 1826, and, at three years of age, came to America; she died December 24, 1868. They settled in Eagle Township, this County, where they resided until 1866, when they removed to the farm now owned by our subject, where her death occurred. She was the mother of nine children, of whom four now survive. One of the deceased children grew to maturity, but was stricken down and died with that fatal disease of which the mother died—consumption. Of the four surviving children, Lewis, our subject, is the youngest, and was born November 15, 1850, in Eagle Township, Brown County, Ohio, and was sixteen years of age, when, with his parents, he came to Lewis Township, and here he arrived at his majority, finishing his education in the common school of their neighborhood. He remained at home with his parents, and early learned the rudiments of farming, which has been the honorable occupation of his life. He now owns a good farm of ninety-four acres of land, which is under good cultivation. He gives his attention to raising tobacco, cultivating yearly eight to ten acres of the same. He is well and comfortably settled in life, and is one of the enterprising farmers of Lewis Township. On March 3, 1872, Mr. Troutman was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Shotsman, who is of German descent, but born in Brown County July 23, 1851. By this union they have two children—Flora C. and Ollie L. Two of Mr. Troutman's sisters, yet unmarried, reside with him at his pleasant home. Mr. Troutman is a citizen highly esteemed and respected throughout his community, justly possessing the confidence of the people. He is now one of the Trustees of Lewis Township, to which office he was elected in the spring of 1881.

S. B. UTTER, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, is a son of Washington B. Utter, who was a native of Clermont County, Ohio, where he was raised and married, but died in Feesburg, Lewis Township. He married Amanda Buchanan, a descendent of the line of ancestry to which President Buchanan belonged. She was a native of the same county as her husband, and ever remained in the same. Sylvester is the only child; he was born in 1838, in Clermont County, Ohio, and when two years old was left without a mother's love and affection, and, when eight years of age, his father also died, at which time he fell into the hands of an aunt of his father, with whom he remained until eleven, since which he has been entirely dependent upon himself. In 1865, he married Mary J., daughter of Samuel Waterfield, whose history appears in this volume. She was born in Lewis Township in 1840. The issue of this marriage is three sons, viz., Charlie, Jesse and James. After Mr. Utter married, he rented a farm until 1873, when he associated with his brother-in-law, James Waterfield, and purchased a farm, since which he has been a land-owner, and at present has a farm of

195½ acres in Mead's Survey, No. 1661, and in R. C. Jacob's, No. 1649, the result of his own efforts. It is under good cultivation, and well improved. Mr. Utter started a poor boy, but, by judgment and energy, has risen to be one of the well-to-do as well as worthy citizens. During the war of the late rebellion, he was stopping in Illinois, where, on July 19, 1863, hn enlisted in Company F, Seventy-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving four months.

LOUIS F. WALTHER, merchant, Higginsport. This gentleman is the junior member of the firm of Bainum & Walther, which firm dates from March 1, 1882. They are the successors of H. Bainum, and are doing a fair business—both young men of business talent. Mr. Walther is a native of Germany, born in the Province of Saxony April 26, 1855, but since eight years of age, a resident of United States. He received his elementary education in Belleville, St. Clair Co., Ill. Subsequently, he graduated from the Commercial College of Portsmouth, Ohio, and finally took up the study of law under the faculty of the Cincinnati Law School, but not with the intention of practicing. His location in Higginsport dates from 1869. In November, 1878, he was elected Magistrate of Lewis Township, re-elected in 1881, and now filling that office. Almost his entire life has been connected with mercantile pursuits, having in his earlier life represented some of the large wholesale houses of the West, viz.: J. Kespohl & Bro., of Quincy, Ill., and J. E. Houtz & Co., of Bloomington, Ill. With these advantages and experiences, we would, in his present capacity, predict for him a successful future. Mr. Walther's father died in Higginsport, Ohio, in 1876, and Louis now resides with his widowed mother.

SAMUEL WATERFIELD, retired farmer and prominent tobacco-raiser, P. O. Higginsport. The gentleman to whom we devote this sketch is of English extraction, whose ancestors came to America some time near the close of the last century. About the year 1780, the Waterfield and Watson families emigrated from Maryland to near Lexington, Ky., where the grandfather, Jacob, Sr., died, having manufactured the first brick in that town. His death occurred early in the year 1790, and on March 7 of the same year, his only child Jacob, Jr., was born. When the young son was eight years old, the widowed mother settled near Felicity, Clermont Co., Ohio, where she died at an advanced age. Jacob, Jr., was reared by his humble mother in their home near the present village of Felicity. He was many times thinly clad and barefooted in midwinter. On one occasion the young lad's curiosity was so great to see the Ohio River when clothed with a solid sheet of ice, that he made the trip to and from the river barefooted. He possessed a good constitution, and successfully withstood the pioneer difficulties. In early life he manifested an interest in farming, to which pursuit he was brought up, and became a successful and wealthy land-holder. When about twenty-six years of age, he was married to Annie Metzger, who was born in what is now Brown County, Ohio, in 1798; she died August 7, 1817, leaving an infant son. Jacob, Jr., married for his second companion, Mary Metzger, a sister to Annie; she was born in the present limits of Brown County, Ohio, in 1800, and died October, 1839; of her eleven children nine are now living. The third and last wife of Jacob was Rachel Ramey, also a native of Brown County, Ohio, born about 1820; she died in the fall of 1862. One of her three children still survives. Jacob Waterfield, Jr., embraced the religion of the Baptist Church many years before his death, which occurred July 23, 1862. He was genial and social, and in all a good citizen. Samuel was his eldest child, and Annie (Metzger) Waterfield's only son; his mother died when he was but nineteen days old. He was born in Clermont County, Ohio, but when yet in infancy his father came to Brown County, where he has ever since resided. He was reared as a farmer boy in Lewis Township, and would have acquired a fair education, but when fourteen years of age he forever injured his eyes by looking at the sun when eclipsed. With his ordinary education he has managed business very successful through life, and is now one of the large land owners and wealthy citizens of the county. His residence is in the northeastern part of Higginsport, designated as "Walnut Hill;" both the interior and exterior of the house and the manner in which it is kept make home attractive. Mr. Waterfield has been twice married; first, September 5, 1839, to

Indiana, daughter of Squire Abraham F. Ellis; she was born in Brown County, in 1819, and died June 11, 1849, the mother of four children, three of whom witnessed her death, viz., Mary J., Ramey and James. Samuel's second wife was Amanda J., daughter of Daniel Mohn; she was born in Brown County August 20, 1832, and nine of her eleven children survive, and three daughters are at home. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is one of the solid farmers and tobacco-raisers and an influential citizen. He, as his father before him, has always been a supporter of the Democratic party.

RAMEY WATERFIELD, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, is a son of Samuel Waterfield, whose sketch appears in Lewis Township. He was born in 1842, in this township, and was raised on his father's farm and acquired a common school education, devoting his time at home until majority; he then began the battle of life for himself, but did not marry until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he united with Miss Luella, daughter of William Clark, and a descendant of the pioneer, Joseph Clark, mentioned in the body of this work. The issue of this union is two children—William C. and Ora B. He is one of the well-to-do and scientific farmers and successful tobacco-raisers of Lewis Township; he raises some fine cattle, hogs and horses, and owns 312 acres of good land.

JAMES WATERFIELD, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, son of Samuel Waterfield, whose sketch appears in this volume, was born May 18, 1844, in Lewis Township, where he has always resided; he was reared to farm life, and acquired a common school education; he remained at home until 1865; his father gave him a chance to make a home for himself if he would put his shoulder to the wheel, which he did, and the result of his efforts is now 240 acres of fine land, under a high state of cultivation and well improved; he makes a specialty of raising tobacco, and during the past eight years has raised about 185,000 pounds; his time is devoted to superintending his farm and dealing in cattle; he is one of the substantial farmers of the township, and at all times is willing to assist in advancing any improvements having for their effect the good of the county; his home is located in R. K. Mead's Survey, No. 1661; he was married, in March, 1875, to a daughter of William Clark; she was born March 26, 1848, in Lewis Township. They have one daughter—Rena B., a bright little girl of about five years.

JOSEPH C. WELLS, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, is a son of James Wells, who was born in Pennsylvania November 30, 1781, and about the close of the last century came to Augusta, Ky., where his brother Frank had previously settled. He became the owner of a mill on the creek about a mile above. While thus engaged, he married Sally, daughter of Joseph Clark, Sr., who settled in Lewis Township in 1795. They became residents of Brown County about the time of the war of 1812, and in this struggle James was a patriot. He came to Ohio with little means, but a capital of energy and honest principles which soon won for him the confidence of the people, who elected him one of the Commissioners of the county, he living in what was then Clermont County, but now Brown. He also served as Justice of the Peace for nearly a quarter of a century. He was a man firm in his adherence to the right, and whose actions were always in accordance with his words; he accumulated a fair competency and died a much respected citizen, July 30, 1857, and his wife, June 7, 1866, aged eighty-three years three months and seven days. Their children were nine in number, six boys and three girls. Of the children our subject is the sixth, and was born March 9, 1819, on the farm which he now owns; here he matured and has lived ever since. When forty-two years of age, he married Ellen C., daughter of James Hopkins, represented in this volume. She was born in Brown County in 1835. This union has been blessed with six children of whom three are now living. In 1863, he and wife moved to the farm of 227 acres which they now own. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church, and are well situated in life. Politically, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM M. WHITE, saw-miller and carpenter, Feesburg, is a son of Sylvester White, who was born on July 5, 1801, in what is now Brown County, Ohio, near Higginsport, where he matured as a farmer boy. His educational privileges were few,

but he embraced them as best he could. He was his father's valuable assistant until his marriage with Margaret Davidson, of Union Township, where she was born November 12, 1807. Soon after marriage, they settled on White Oak, and have since lived in Brown County, save one year spent in Indiana. His last earthly residence was in R. K. Mead's Survey, No. 1664, Lewis Township. On June 5, 1851, his death occurred prematurely and accidentally. While at a barn-raising, a falling pike-pole struck his head, breaking the skull, and causing almost instant death. He was a man five feet and ten inches high, strong and energetic. His children were six in number, of whom four are now living, viz.: James T., John C., Mary E. and William M. His widow married for her second husband Alfred Brown, but now resides with her son, William, whose name heads this sketch. He is the youngest child, and was born September 15, 1837, in Pleasant Township, but from nine years of age has been a resident of Lewis Township, where he matured on the farm. Thus he continued until February, 1865, when he entered the army in Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., returned home, engaged in carpentering, and in 1869 took in connection the saw-milling business, which he has jointly conducted since; the first mill on this seat was erected in 1848, and succeeded by the present one in 1868. Mr. White was married, December 18, 1870, to Miss Australia Morgan, born September 10, 1850, in Clermont County, Ohio, where she was raised. She and Mr. White have six children, of whom five are now living.

JOHN E. WHITE, merchant, Feesburg, is a native of Italy, and since 1853 an American citizen. He came to Brown County in 1856, but subsequently spent two years in the South. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he was in Brown County, Ohio, where he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until the expiration of his enlisted term, three months, when he returned home, and in August, 1862, re-enlisted in Company K, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving about nine months, when he was discharged on account of a wound received while in the battle of Stone River on December 31, 1862. His left arm still remains stiff from the effects of the wound. He returned home, and in 1864 married Harriet Powell, by whom he has five children, all living. Soon after his marriage, he engaged in farming, which he followed until 1869, when he embarked in the mercantile trade in Feesburg, and now enjoys a liberal patronage in his line, groceries, hardware and confectionery. He is a man forty-three years of age, and has made his way through life by starting with no means, but with a full determination to succeed.

ISAAC D. WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Higginsport, is a son of Isaac D. Williams, Sr., and a grandson of Waldon Williams. The latter, one of the early settlers of Brown County, purchased a farm on Bullskin about 1813, and remained a resident until about 1829, when he located in Clermont County, but finally settled in Adams County, where he and wife both died. Of their twelve children, Isaac D., Sr., the seventh child, was born in Lewis Township, in 1817, but matured in Clermont County, and in 1848 married Priscilla, daughter of Jacob Stayton. In a short time after this marriage was solemnized, Isaac D. Sr., died, leaving a young widow, who, in 1849, had born to her a son, whose name heads this sketch, and on November 4, 1856, Priscilla died, aged thirty-four years eight months and one day. The subject of this sketch was left parentless at an early age, and was raised by his aunt, Hannah Stayton. He received a common school education, and has always devoted his time to farming. To this pursuit, he has given his time closely, and managed economically, which has resulted in the ownership of a farm of ninety acres, the original home of Jacob Stayton. He was married to Sarah P. Beebe, a descendant of an early pioneer family of Clark Township.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, physician, Higginsport, was born August 31, 1850, in Jefferson Township, Brown County, where he grew to almost maturity on his father's farm, devoting his winter months to school, whereby he acquired his elementary education. This he supplimented by teaching, in which he engaged when eighteen years of age, and continuing for a period of eight years, the last two of which he was

Superintendent of the Cherry Grove Schools, Hamilton County, Ohio. In 1874, he took up the study of his chosen profession (medicine), which he studied while teaching until 1876, when he entered the Ohio Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1879, and immediately located where he is now practicing. Having had only three years' experience, he has, by close application to his profession, acquired a fair and growing practice. He was married, July 6, 1876, to Eva J., daughter of John P. and Hester A. Cropper, of Jefferson Township. She was born May 22, 1854. To their union, two children are given, Frank E. and Lutie E.

JOHN WINTERS (deceased) was a son of William and Nancy Winters, who came from Lexington, Ky., in 1801, and located near the present town of Felicity, Clermont Co., Ohio, where Nancy died January 3, 1842, and William November 12 following. They were both nearly octogenarians and were the parents of nine children, of which John was the third. He was born in Lexington, Ky., March 29, 1800, but from infancy was reared in Clermont County, Ohio. As he was the eldest son, he became his father's most valuable assistant, and remained at home until November 27, 1821, when he married Margaret Wells; she was born in Augusta, Ky., May 7, 1805. They settled in Clermont County, but in 1836 sold their farm and bought in Lewis Township, Brown County, where his death occurred August 15, 1870. On coming to this farm, it was mostly in the woods, but with his strong constitution and energy, it was not long until the forest had given away to an open and productive farm. After he had passed the meridian of life, he embraced the religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which faith he died. He was a good husband, father and citizen, having served his township as Trustee more for courtesy than the honor connected therewith. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Wells. He was a brother to James Wells, who is mentioned in the sketch of Joseph C. Wells in this volume. She adheres to the religious ideas of her deceased husband, and is now living at the age of seventy-seven years. Nine of her twelve children are living—Lewis W., Joseph C., Nancy (now Mrs. Harvey Galbreath), Minerva J. (died in infancy), William M. (deceased), James F. (died in early life), Mary C. (wife of J. N. Hook), Lucy E. (now Mrs. T. M. Park), Eliza J. (Mrs. William E. Grimes), J. D. (whose sketch appears in this history), F. L. (on the old homestead) and L. S. (in Nebraska). F. L. was born in 1844 on the farm he now owns (150 acres). He was raised to farm life and received a common school education. His entire life has been devoted to farming. His wife was Jane McGlasson, a native of Brown County, by whom he has four children. Mr. Winters devotes some time to raising hogs and cattle.

J. D. WINTERS, livery, Higginsport, son of John Winters, whose name is seen in F. L. Winters' sketch, was born in 1842, and has always resided in Lewis, his native township. He received a common school education and assisted on the home farm until 1866, when he married Ellen J., daughter of George Love, of this township. He then embarked in farming for himself, which he followed until November 9, 1869, when he located in Higginsport and engaged in the drug trade. This received his attention for twelve years, three years of that period with a partner. It proved profitable and claimed his attention until 1881. The last seven years of his drug business, he had jointly a livery stable, to which the past years have been entirely devoted, with fair success. He is a man who, through his correct business habits and integrity, has won the respect and esteem of the good citizens of the township, who have honored him with their most important office, Treasurer, several terms.

SAMUEL WISE, farmer, P. O. Felicity, Clermont Co., Ohio. This gentleman's great-grandfather, Jacob Miller, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio about 1806, and bought one thousand acres of land, of which Samuel Wise's farm is a part. His settlement dates early in the present century, but being already somewhat advanced in life, he died in a few years, near Cedron, Clermont Co., Ohio. The grandfather of Samuel Wise was Henry Wise, Sr., who was a native of Pennsylvania, where he grew up and married the daughter of Jacob Miller. He and wife came to Ohio about 1806 and settled on a part of the 1000 acres of land, above mentioned. Here they remained

until about the year 1823, when, having no title for any part of it, they concluded to locate elsewhere, and made a home on the farm now owned by S. B. Utter. They resided here and finally with their son-in-law, but a few years prior to his death returned to their son, Henry, Jr., where his demise occurred about 1834. The widow survived several years, residing on the farm now owned by William Myers, Sr., where her death occurred in 1847. Of their children, Henry, Jr., the second, was born in Pennsylvania, 1795, but from a boy lived in Ohio, assisting in the farm duties. He received such an education as his means permitted, but in maturer years, through close attention to books, became a well-read man. His wife was Elizabeth Vandyke, who was born and raised in the Keystone State. Their union was celebrated about 1816, and they lived in harmony and peace until death severed them in May, 1866, when she was called hence. In the same year, he sold to the present owner, and located in Cedron, where he died in June, 1872. He had the farm of Samuel Wise deeded to him, from Jacob Miller, April 19, 1824. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he served as Elder for many years. He was a strong advocate of temperance and a worthy citizen. His political affiliations were with the Whig and Republican parties. Of his eleven children, Samuel, whose name heads this sketch, is the eldest; he was born October 30, 1819, in Brown County, Ohio, and was reared amid log huts and pioneer difficulties, assisting his father until twenty-six years of age; in the meantime, he acquired a common school education. Soon after his twenty-sixth birthday, he married Elizabeth Harman, of Clermont County, Ohio, who was born in 1827. To this union has been given five children, all now living and, as well as the parents, members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a well-to-do farmer, and owns 108 acres of land.

WILLIAM WISE, farmer, P. O. Higginsport. This gentleman is a son of Henry Wise, Jr., whose history appears under the sketch of Samuel Wise. William was born March 30, 1821, in Lewis Township, Brown County, Ohio. He was raised on the farm, and early learned the rudiments of an agricultural life. In this pursuit he devotes his time closely and cultivates his farm scientifically. He is the owner of 140 acres of land, that has, since in his possession, been made more instead of less productive, as is often the case. Sixty acres of his farm lies in the bounds of the 1,000 acres once owned by his great-grandfather, Jacob Miller. Mr. Wise remained with his parents until maturity, in the meantime acquiring a common school education. In the year 1845, he was united in marriage to Caroline Goodwin, a native of Clermont County, Ohio, born in 1823. The same year, they settled on what is now the Utopia & Higginsport pike; two years later, he purchased a part of their present farm, where they have since resided. In his early life, he assisted in clearing a part of his father's farm, and he has also made many improvements on his own land. He and wife were the parents of two daughters—Minerva J., who died in early life, and Emma C., wife of Keith Myers, who resides on the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Wise are both members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as Elder for a period of fifteen years. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He is an advocate of all enterprises having for their object the good of humanity.

WILLIAM YEARSLEY, blacksmith, Higginsport, senior member of the firm of Yearsley & Pinckard, and is a son of Samuel Yearsley, who was born in Delaware in 1804; he obtained a limited education in his native State, and at the age of fifteen entered upon the trade of "edge-tool maker," under the instruction of an old Quaker. He served an apprenticeship of five years, and having completed his trade when about twenty years of age, he began business for himself. About 1828, he married Amy Lawrence, a native of Delaware, born in 1812, and died in Higginsport, Ohio, in 1852. Samuel, wife and family of three children, came to Ohio in 1836, locating first in Cincinnati, where he labored in James Todd's machine shop. In 1838, at the solicitations of his friend, Henry Pierce, he came to Brown County and set up his forge under a beech tree in Pleasant Township, on the "McMichael farm." There he soon erected a log shop, and one year later moved to Higginsport, where he, of course, met opposition, but through his mechanical skill he soon found favor with the public, and obtained a good patronage. A contest was had between him and his opponent, in making a

corner chisel, which resulted decidedly in Yearsley's favor. He was not a practical, general blacksmith, but soon "took it up," and did good work. He was an honest and trusty mechanic, and died a worthy citizen, in September, 1860. He had been twice married, the second time to Mrs. Rebecca (Morrison) Woodworth, who still survives. His last marriage resulted in two sons, and the first in nine children, of whom six are now living. Our subject, William, is the fifth, and was born, October 9, 1840, in Higginsport, Ohio, where he has always resided, save during Centennial year, which he spent in Kentucky, in the sale of musical instruments, and music teaching. His education was acquired in the schools of his native village until the age of fifteen, when he commenced taking instructions, under his father, in blacksmithing. Since 1860, he has been almost continuously engaged in business for himself, mostly as a partner, and is now a member of the leading firm of the place. His military career consisted of one year in Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. J. T. McCormack. He was married in 1862, to Miss M. J. Walters, by whom he has had three children, viz.: Charles E., Joseph W. and Neva.

OMEGA YOUNG, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Pennsylvania in 1795; he is a son of Fountain and Tabitha Young, natives of Virginia, of English descent. Our subject came west at an early day, and received a liberal education in Cincinnati, which, at that time, was but a village. He settled in Lewis Township, Brown County, in 1813, and has since made it his home. He married Mary Cochran, who died soon after their marriage, and in 1824 he married Nancy Stayton, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Wise) Stayton, and a niece of Gov. Wise. By this union fourteen children were born, of whom eleven survive, viz.: Mary J. (widow of Harvey McKibben, deceased,) Indiana (wife of R. P. Bennington, of Ripley), Wiley W., (an attorney of Georgetown), Joseph (a farmer of Pike Township), William D. (an attorney of Ripley), Lizzie (wife of William Kantz), Maggie (wife of George H. Coulther, of Clermont County), Lou M. (wife of Orlesta Church), and S. Frankie (wife of Dr. A. Harne, of Chicago), James E. and H. Queen. The deceased are Martha, Thomas C. and Emma J. Mr. Young is a man of literary tastes, and he has given all his children a liberal education. He has followed farming all his life, until within a few years, when he retired from active life He resides two miles west of Georgetown, where he owns 105 acres of excellent farm land. In the early part of his life, he took an active interest in politics, frequently taking the stump in his party's behalf. He never sought or held any office other than the minor ones of his township. He is a Republican in politics, and takes a deep interest in the work of his party. Mr. Young was for several years a minister of the New Light Church, but of late years he has not been identified with any church, but has for many years, and is now, very liberal in his religious views. He is one of the representative men of the county, and has always been classed with its better citizens.

WILLIAM YOUNG, retired farmer, Higginsport, is a son of William Young, Sr., and a grandson of William Lancaster—the latter serving in the war that freed our country from English tyranny, as mentioned in the sketch of Alfred N. Young. William, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Bracken County, Ky., in 1802, and in March, 1828, came to Ohio, where he has since resided, having married on January 31, previous. His life has been devoted mostly to teaming and farming, but time has bent his frame and silvered his hair, and he now lives retired. His children were twelve in number, seven daughters and five sons. Five are now living, of whom Daniel has given some time to the study of law, which he is practicing in Higginsport. Mrs. Matilda Young was born January 24, 1806, in Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Stephen Calvin, who with his family located in Ohio in 1815, and in 1819 in Higginsport. He was one of the first settlers in the village, and will be mentioned in the history of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Young have trod the path of married life for over a half century, and now look back with pleasure on the scenes of their early life.

ALFRED N. YOUNG, dealer in leaf tobacco, Higginsport. This gentleman is of English extraction, and his grandfather, William Young, was of English parentage. The maternal great-grandfather, William Lancaster, was a patriot in the Continental

war, and died in Indiana, in 1843, at the very great age of 104 years. William Young, above mentioned, and his wife, Susan Lancaster, were both natives of Virginia. She died in Bracken County, Ky., in 1838, and he in Higginsport, Ohio, in 1845, having been a resident of the State four years. Robert Young was born in Bracken County, Ky., March 28, 1812, reaching his sixteenth year in his native State; he then entered upon river life, which claimed his attention for over thirty years. At first, he was cook on a flat-boat, but by proper conduct soon became pilot for E. Thompson & Sons, boating to New Orleans. By frugality and industry he was enabled to commence business, in 1842, upon his own responsibilities, which resulted favorably, and was continued until 1861, he leaving New Orleans the day Fort Sumter was fired on. He returned home to Higginsport, Ohio, where he had resided since 1838, and for the past twenty years has been engaged in the leaf tobacco business. His first marriage was celebrated June 18, 1840, with Mary, daughter of Jesse Dugan. Three children were given her, and her death occurred January 18, 1850. Subsequently, he married her cousin, Deborah, daughter of Basil Dugan, to whom three children have been given, two of whom still live. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born March 4, 1841, in Higginsport, Ohio. He was reared in his native village, where he received the benefit of the public schools of the town, improving his education at the Cincinnati Commercial College. In September, 1861, he entered the military service in Company F, First Ohio Light Artillery, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, serving until September 28, 1864, when he was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, having risen to the rank of Sergeant of his battery. He returned home uninjured, and was engaged in boating down the river until his marriage with Miss Amanda Devore, December 26, 1866. He then engaged in the leaf tobacco trade in Cincinnati, Ohio, residing in Newport, Ky. This received his attention until 1870, when he accepted the position of United States Census Marshal of Campbell County, Ky., and on September 24 of the same year, he was commissioned as Consul to Santiago de Cuba. He entered upon his new duties and remained there until December 5, 1876. During his term of office, the steamer "*Virginius*" was captured and brought into the port—Santiago. He, with his family, returned to Higginsport, Ohio, where they have since resided, and devoted his time to the leaf tobacco trade, for a while, in partnership with his father. Mr. Young is yet a young man, and has not only filled honorable positions, but has honorably discharged his duties. He is well situated in life, occupying one of the good residences of Higginsport, Ohio. He and wife have one son—Frank L., born December 22, 1867.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

ELIZABETH ALLEN, Fayetteville, daughter of Richard and Catherine (Hull) Allen, was born in North Carolina, in 1812. When four years of age, her parents came West, and in 1824 they came to this township, and settled near Fayetteville. Elizabeth was married in this township to Phineas Allen, by whom she had eleven children, eight now living—John, Catherine, Lucy, Sarah, Hannah, Louis, Leonidas and Elizabeth. Her husband died, and she afterward moved to the southeastern part of this township, where she bought 107 acres of land. She afterward bought forty acres more on the Georgetown pike. The family are all members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM B. ALLEN, farmer, P. O. St. Martin's, son of William P. and Sarah Allen, was born in Fayetteville June 17, 1840. His parents emigrated from New Jersey to this township about 1830, and bought a lot and built a residence in Fayetteville. In 1846, his father, John P. Allen, was elected Sheriff of this county, and moved to Georgetown, and filled that office four years, and was then sent as representative to the State Legislature at Columbus, two years. He then purchased a farm of 100 acres, three miles south of Georgetown, where he resided three years. After the death of Judge Campbell, Mr. Allen served as Probate Judge, the remainder of his

term, which was nearly three years. He was elected Mayor of Georgetown, and also Justice of the Peace, several years. In 1869, he returned to this township, and settled on a farm of 375 acres in the northeastern part, owned by his wife. He died May 11, 1872, member of the Masonic Fraternity.

FRANCOIS AMIOT, blacksmith of Chasetown, P. O. Fayetteville, son of Mathias and Jane Amiot, was born in France March 22, 1822; when seventeen years of age, he served two years as an apprentice with a blacksmith. He was married in France, in 1851, to Jane Lhuillier. In June, 1845, he came to Fayetteville, this township, and worked at his trade for Phillip Brulport two and one half years. He then came to Chasetown, and bought a shop, where he has remained ever since doing all kinds of general blacksmithing, horseshoeing, repairing, &c. He also has a wagon shop near his blacksmith shop. He owns his residence, and nearly two acres of land in Chasetown, and fifty-five acres near the village. Mr. and Mrs. Amiot have had a family of five children born unto them—Joseph, Alice (deceased), Frank, Augustus and Mary; the eldest two born in France. The family are members of the Catholic Church, of Vera Cruz.

JOHN J. ARNOLD, merchant, St. Martin's, son of John and Elizabeth (Marquits) Arnold, was born in France in 1836. He came to the United States in 1847, and settled in Dodson Township, Highland Co., Ohio, where he farmed till 1855. He then learned the harness-making trade. He enlisted at Baltimore in September, 1857, in Company B, First Dragoons, Regular Army. When the war broke out, the name of the regiment was changed to First United States Calvary, being the first regiment of mounted troops. While with his regiment, he was through Mexico, Arizona and California. He was present and helped build the monument in commemoration of the Mountain Meadow Masacre. He served under Gen. McClelland nine months, after the breaking out of the rebellion. He was discharged at Brookville, Md., and returned to Cincinnati. In the fall of 1862, he opened a general store at Webertown, Highland Co., Ohio, where he remained one year, and then came to St. Martins, and opened a general store, where he keeps a well selected stock of goods for country trade, and is doing a good business. He was married in St. Martins, November 22, 1864, to Margaret, daughter of John and Catharine Scanlan. They have seven children—Mary, Agatha, Frances, Annie, Joseph, Theresa and Martin. Mr. Arnold owns his store building and residence. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Arnold is also member of the St. Joseph's Society.

JOHN AUBRY, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of John B. and Annie Aubry, was born in France May 15, 1817. In 1834, his parents came to this country, and in 1837, they bought a farm in this township, north of Fayetteville, where Bray Aubry now lives. Mr. Aubry was married in this township in 1839, to Frances Bedaine, a native of France, born March 16, 1817. They had five children, three now living—Augustus, Mary A. and Elizabeth; the deceased was Francis, who died in the army; he enlisted in Cincinnati in Company A, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Calvary, served two years and seven months, and while on his way home, on board the steamer Sultana, was blown up with 2,300 souls, 1,700 of whom were either killed or drowned. Francis was burned, and injured so badly that he soon died at Gayoso Hospital, Memphis, Tenn. The other deceased child was named Morris. After his marriage, Mr. Aubry received twenty-five acres of the old homestead from his father, which he sold, and bought the fifty acres where he now resides, and has a comfortable home in which to spend the remainder of his days. Mr. Aubry and family are all members of the Catholic Church.

BRAY AUBRY, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of John B. and Annie (Mony) Aubry, was born in France in 1827. In 1834, his parents came to this country, and settled near Columbus, Ohio, where they remained about three years. In 1837, they came to this township, and bought 148 acres of land, where Mr. Aubry now resides, fifty-eight acres of which he now owns, forty acres under cultivation. He was married in this township in 1854, to Adeline Ferry, by whom he has one daughter, Rosa, wife of Joseph Barber of Chasetown, this township. Mr. Aubry's wife died in 1855, and he again married, in 1856, to Margaret Denny. They have seven children—Mary,

John, Annie, Margaret, Peter, Joseph and Elizabeth. The family are all members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM BAMBER, Sr., (deceased), was born at Charing Cross, England. He was a dyer by trade, and carried on the business quite extensively. He married Elizabeth Crumblum. They had a family of ten children, and, being in limited circumstances, Mr. Bamber conceived the idea of coming to America, where land was cheap and a farm could be obtained for each member of his family. He accordingly came to this country, and, as early as 1819, he bought 1,000 acres of land in the southern part of this township. He immediately moved his family into the heart of the wilderness, built a log cabin and commenced the immense task of clearing a farm. Himself and family endured untold hardships and privations, and succeeded in clearing a large tract of land. William Bamber, Jr., was born in England May 25, 1806, and came here with his parents. He was married at St. Martin's, this township, in 1833, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Mary Crone, also old settlers of this township. They had six children, five living: Mary, William, Elizabeth, Ann and Thomas. William Bamber, Jr., died August 29, 1866; his widow is still living, residing with her son William, who received 100 acres of the paternal estate of 290 acres. He now has sixty acres under cultivation. He has held numerous township offices, such as member of School Board, School Director, Supervisor, &c. The family are all members of the Catholic Church.

THOMAS BAMBER, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, second son of William and Elizabeth Bamber, was born in this township January 8, 1845. He was reared on a farm. Was married here in 1874, to Johana, daughter of James and Mary Campion, a native of Ireland. They have three children—William, James and Mary E. Thomas received 88 acres of land of his father, about twenty-five of which are situated in Sterling Township, this county, sixty-five under cultivation. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

TOUSAINT BARBIER, farmer, P. O. Vera Cruz, son of Joseph and Margaret Barbier, was born in France, June 12, 1818. He came to the United States in 1838, and settled in Vincennes, Ind., where he worked eight years by the month farming, during which time he was married, in 1843, to Mary A. Nolan, born in Vincennes. They have seven children—John, Joseph, Mary, William, Lenora, Michael and Margaret. In 1846, they came to this township and rented land of Joseph Mair Etienne, five years, when they bought 80 acres of him. They now own a fine farm of 130 acres. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

JOSEPH BARBER, saloon, P. O. Fayetteville, son of Tousaint and Mary A. Barber, was born in this township in 1849. He was reared on a farm in this township, and was married at Vera Cruz in 1878, to Rosa Oubrey, born in this township. They have two children—Theresa and Joseph, born in this township. In the spring of 1879, Mr. Barber came to Chasetown and opened a saloon and grocery, where he keeps a choice stock of liquors, cigars and tobaccos, and a well-selected stock of staple and fancy groceries. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church of Vera Cruz.

PATRICK BARRON, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of William and Frances Barron, was born in Tyrone County, Ireland, March 17, 1816. When seventeen years of age he came to this country and followed laboring, working in Philadelphia, Penn., two years, when he took a trip to New Orleans, where he remained till the spring of 1836. He then came to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he contracted for and built pikes. He formed a partnership with Jacob Brooks, and they graded three miles on the line of the Little Miami Railroad, near Xenia. He also graded some on the same line further west, in company with John Quinn. In 1840, he bought 67½ acres of his present farm, situated two miles northwest of Fayetteville. He now has a fine farm of 449 acres, thirty of which extend into Clermont County. On his farm he has built a fine brick residence and made considerable other improvements. He was married in Cincinnati, in 1845, to Mary Kerr. They have four children—Patrick, John, Mary and Ellen. Mr. Barron has held numerous township offices, among others Supervisor two terms. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

JOSEPH L. BERGER, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of Lucien Berger, was born March 19, 1818, in Germany. In 1835 or 1836, he came to this country and settled in this township, two miles south of Fayetteville. Several years later, he bought a farm of 160 acres in the northwest part of the township. He was married in this township, at the age of twenty-seven years, to Lugard Berger, by whom he had eleven children, nine now living—Martin, Joseph, Mary, Elizabeth, Frances, Annie, Christina, Ellen and Peter. His wife died in 1864, and he again married in this township, in 1865, to Margaret Heitzelman. They have three children -- Louis, Margaret and Matilda. Mr. Berger received through his wife, who was an only daughter, 100 acres of land. He afterward bought 53 acres adjoining. In 1867, he bought 117½ acres of land where he now lives, on which he moved in February, 1882. He now owns 432 acres of fine land, about two hundred of which are under cultivation. Mr. Berger has held numerous township offices. He is at present serving his third term as Supervisor; was Township Trustee about nine years and County Commissioner three years. The family are all members of the Catholic Church of Fayetteville.

FLORIN BERGER, farmer, P. O. Blanchester, Clinton Co., Ohio, son of Lucien and Annie Berger, was born in Baden, Germany, May 5, 1829. In 1837, his parents came to this country and settled in this township with seven other children. His parents both died here; his father in 1862, and his mother in 1857. Mr. Berger was married here, July 29, 1852, to Nancy, daughter of John B. and Eleanor Gus·in, born in Clinton County, Ohio. They have eleven children—Peter, Sarah, Jemimah, Enoch, John, Andrew, Benage, Flora, Ellen, Fannie and Joseph. Mr. Berger now has a fine farm of 70 acres, one mile northwest of Ferristown, 20 acres of which he received from his father. He has been Township Trustee several years, and Supervisor a number of years, and is at present a School Director.

BENJAMIN BOWEN, farmer, P. O. Marathon, son of Benjamin and Lucina (Sales) Bowen, was born in Gloucester, R. I., January 21, 1821. When twelve years of age, his parents came to Hamilton County, Ohio, near Cincinnati, where they bought a farm of 106 acres. They afterward bought 70 acres adjoining. They both died there, leaving a family of ten children. His father died in April, 1846, and his mother in March, 1852. The homestead was left to Benjamin and three brothers. He was married there, in 1849, to Harriet Goldstrap, daughter of William and Naomi (Hunt) Goldstrap, born in Hamilton County, Ohio. They have had ten children, seven living—Naomi, Pardon, Isaac, Samuel, Thomas, Charles and Eva M. Mr. Bowen came to this township in 1856, and bought 153¾ acres of land, one mile and a half southwest of Vera Cruz. He now has 168¾ acres; also ten acres in Sycamore Township, Hamilton Co., Ohio. Mr. Bowen has held numerous township offices, among others Township Trustee two years; also, member of School Board and School Director.

PETER BOWMAN, farmer, P. O. St. Martin's, son of Peter and Ellen Bowman, was born in the southern part of France April 7, 1812. He remained in his native country until 1847, when he emigrated to America. Landing at New York, he remained there one month, after which he came to Perry Township and located in the vicinity of St. Martin's. Here he met and, in 1856, married Mary Henry, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Ann Henry, and by her had seven children, viz.: Julia, Peter, Joseph, Frank, Catharine (deceased), Rosa and Anne. In 1867, Mr. Bowman purchased and moved on to the farm he now occupies, which consists of eighty-two acres of fine arable land. His children all live at home with their parents.

JOHN BOYLE, farmer and contractor, P. O. Fayetteville. John Boyle was born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, March 21, 1815. His parents, Edward and Mary (Nesbitt) Boyle, emigrated to the United States in 1816. They first settled near Westchester, N. Y., and engaged in farming. In 1819, Mr. Boyle with his family, then consisting of his wife and two children, John, the subject of this sketch, and William, who was born during the voyage across the sea, resolved to make the perilous voyage of crossing the Alleghany Mountains by wagon and descending the Ohio River in a skiff. After all the trials and hardships incident to such a journey, they arrived safely at their destination in this township in 1820; his first purchase was 200 acres of

land, one and one-half miles southwest of Fayetteville, on the East Fork of the Little Miami; he afterward bought tracts in different parts of the township, including 800 acres near St. Martin's; he bought the mill on the latter place from Ebenezer Davis It was the first flouring mill in the township. This mill is still in operation, having been improved from a "corn-cracker" to one of the finest of its kind in the State. John Boyle was married in 1848, to Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick and Mary McCloskey. They have six children living—Mary Alice, Robert Emmett, John, Fanny, Annie and Ada, and three who died in childhood, James, Edward and William. Since 1839, Mr. Boyle has been extensively engaged in public works. He laid thirty miles of the first railroad west of the Alleghany Mountains—the Little Miami Railroad. In 1853, he entered into partnership with Patrick E. Roach, of Cincinnati, which lasted twenty-five years. The firm of Boyle & Roach constructed some of the most extensive public works in the Western States during their time. Among them may be mentioned the following: An aqueduct across the Little Auglaize River, in Paulding County; the Lewistown Reservoir, in Logan County; Eggleston Avenue Sewer, Cincinnati; a large part of the Louisville Canal Reservoir, at Cincinnati; Hydaulic, at Piqua; built Lock at the Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, which is considered the finest piece of work of its kind in this country; they completed the King's Mountain Tunnel, after all other contractors failed; also, twenty-two miles of railroad at Greenupsburg, Ky., with eleven tunnels; they completed forty miles of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. In 1881, Mr. Boyle moved to his farm in this township, upon which he built a splendid residence and improvements to the extent of $15,000. Mr. Boyle owns at present 1,700 acres of land in this township, including the extensive flouring mills at St. Martin's, which are provided with four run of buhrs and all modern improvements, and do an extensive local and shipping business.

WILLIAM BOYLE, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of William and Elizabeth Boyle, was born in Perry Township December, 9, 1826; he was married in 1876, to Sarah, daughter of Michael and Ann Bohan, a native of Ireland. Mr. Boyle has a well cultivated farm about one mile from Fayetteville, on the Georgetown pike; he also has 120 acres in Clay County, Ill. Mr. Boyle enlisted in Fayetteville, in October, 1861, in Company D, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. R. H. Higgins; he was in a number of engagements, and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, in the right shoulder; his case is on record in the medical annals of the United States Army. The ball entered the shoulder-joint and lodged in the arm-bone, completely destroying the use of the shoulder; was removed from the field of battle to the hospital; suffered for a long time with little or no relief, till he was taken to St. John's Hospital, Cincinnati, where the eminent Professor of Surgery, Dr. George C. Blackman, performed the operation known to surgeons as ex-section of the shoulder-joint. For a long time his life was despaired of, but by the skill of the eminent surgeon, and kind nursing of the Sisters of Charity, he recovered his strength and the partial use of his arm, and is at present enjoying perfect health. Mr. Boyle has always taken an active part in politics, and has been repeatedly elected to office, and has always enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people; he was elected Assessor in 1863, and has since held that office—twelve years; his father, William, and uncle, Edward Boyle, were the first Catholic settlers in this township, his father being the agent of Gen. Lytle, and did much to effect a Catholic settlement in this part of the country.

LEO. BRULPORT, merchant, Fayetteville, son of John F. and Frances (Bourgeois) Brulport, was born in France June 27, 1834. When nine months old, his parents came to the United States, and settled in Clermont County, Ohio, where his father, a farmer, resided ten years; he then came to this township and bought 138 acres of land on the East Fork of the Little Miami River, two and one-quarter miles north of Fayetteville. Mr. Brulport was married, in Fayetteville, in 1861, to Mary, daughter of Morris and Sarah Andriot, a native of France, born May 14, 1838. They have three daughters—Mary and Leona (twins), and Matilda. In February, 1869, Mr. Brulport came to this village and opened a general store, where he keeps a choice stock of dry goods, groceries, queensware, ready-made clothing, hats and caps, boots

and shoes, hardware, millinery goods, etc.; carries a stock of about $4,000, and is doing a good flourishing business. The family are all members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN CAMPBELL, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of James and Margaret Campbell, was born in Donegal County, Ireland, in 1808. In 1837, he came to this county and worked in the coal mines of Northampton County, Penn., with his brother James, several months, when they went to Maysville, Ky., where they were engaged on public works. In 1841, he returned to Ireland, and the following year he married, to Hannah Boyle. They have ten children, all born in this township—Ann, Margaret, Mary, Catherine, Ellen, Celia, James, Charles, Daniel and John. In 1843, the year following his marriage, he returned to this country and settled in this township on a farm of 143 acres, which his brother had bought for him during his absence; he has built a fine brick residence, and made a number of other improvements. The family are all members of the Catholic Church.

JAMES B. CAMPBELL, saloon and billiard hall, Fayetteville, son of James and Margaret (Call) Campbell, was born in Perry Township, three miles southeast of Fayetteville, February 14, 1858. When eighteen years old, he attended the Hillsboro, Winchester and Georgetown schools, six months each; he then taught school two terms. In October, 1881, he built his present place of business, sample room and billiard hall on Pike street, 60x25 feet, two stories; the upper story is used for a ball-room and court room; here he keeps the choicest brands of liquors, cigars, tobaccos, etc., and is doing a flourishing business; he is a member of the Catholic Church.

EUGENE CARLIER, carpenter, Fayetteville, son of Matthew and Margaret Carlier, was born in Belgium in 1822. In 1852, his parents, two brothers and one sister came to this country and settled in this township, where the three sons, Eugene, Frank and Joseph, bought fifty-five acres of land, three miles southeast of Fayetteville. Mr. Carlier was married in this township, October 12, 1858, to Jane C. Dennis, by whom he has four children—Nicholas, Jestine, Eugene and Joseph. Mr. Carlier now has a fine farm of 160 acres, about 100 of which are under cultivation; he also has two acres in the northeastern part of the village; his sons do the farming, while Mr. Carlier works at his trade, having followed it a number of years. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

THOMAS CLARKE, farmer, P. O. St. Martin's, son of Miles and Margaret Clarke, was born in Ireland August 12, 1832; he came to the United States in 1852, and worked at the carpenter's trade in Cincinnati several years, having learned the trade in Ireland; he was married in Cincinnati, in 1858, to Eliza Brogan, by whom he has had ten children, nine still living; their names are as follows: Miles, John, Mary, William, Aggie, Joseph, Theresa, Francis and Carrie. They came to this township in 1861, and several years later, bought fifty-six acres of land where he now lives, in the northeastern part of the township. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES CONRARD, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of Joseph and Mary A. Conrard, was born in France in 1825. In 1832, his parents came to this country and settled in this township, about one mile southwest of Vera Cruz, where they bought sixty acres of land; his father died in 1874, and his mother in 1852; he was married in this township in 1850, to Frances Berger. They have had nine children, six living—Catherine, Mary A., Josephine, Julius, Louisa and Edmund. The deceased were Charles, Frances L. and Fannie. In 1852, Mr. Conrard bought 115 acres of the farm where he now lives, upon which he moved his family. By industry and economy he has added to it, till he now possesses 450 acres of fine land, 300 of which are under cultivation. The family are members of the Catholic Church of Fayetteville. Mr. Conrard's father was an old soldier under Napoleon I. After serving two years, he was captured and sent to Spain, where he was held as a prisoner ten years; he taught school a number of years before and after he was in the war.

JOSEPH CONRARD, undertaker and wagon-maker, Fayetteville, son of Joseph and Mary A. Conrard, was born in France February 15, 1831. In 1832, his parents came to this country and settled in this township, three miles west of Fayetteville,

where they bought a farm of fifty-two acres. Joseph was reared on the farm till twenty-one years of age, when he went to Vera Cruz and learned the wagon-making trade. He worked at his trade in Lynchburg, Highland Co., Ohio, three years; three years in Cincinnati pattern-making; then went to Newport, Ky., and opened a wagon shop, where he remained eight years. He then returned to Fayetteville and opened a shop on Pine street. In 1873, he bought his present site, quarter acre, corner Pike and Russell streets, where he built his shop, and also owns blacksmith shop adjoining. He makes wagons, carriages, buggies, etc., also does general repairing. He is also the village undertaker. In the spring of 1882, he opened a furniture store, where he keeps a good assortment of house-furnishing goods. He was married in Cincinnati in 1855, to Catherine, daughter of Harrison and Mary Bevens, born in this township. They have eight children—Charles, Lillie, Katie, John, William, Joseph, Mary and Gertrude. Mr. Conrard has a residence and quarter acre of land in the southeast part of village.

JAMES COOGAN, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of Hugh and Bridget (Dyer) Coogan, was born in Wicklow County, Ireland, in 1807. He was raised on a farm, and was also engaged with his father quite extensively in the butchering business. He was married, July 29, 1836, to Elizabeth Ward, by whom he had six children, four living—Eliza, Hugh, John and Bridget. They emigrated to this country in 1842 and settled in Cincinnati, where they resided a number of years and where his wife died of cholera in 1851. He again married in Cincinnati in 1853, to Elizabeth, daughter of Laughlin and Ellen (O'Connol) Byrne. They have had nine children, seven living—Mary A., Julia, Ellen, James, Michael, William and Joseph. In 1855, he came to this township and bought sixty acres of land three miles southeast of Fayetteville, where he now lives. Family are all members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM COONEY, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of William and Mary (Madden) Cooney, was born in Tipperary County, Ireland, about 1824. He was married, in 1842, to Mary Ryan, by whom he had four sons—John, Patrick, William and Thomas. In 1851, he came to the United States and settled in Hamilton County, near Cincinnati, where he bought three acres of land at $100 per acre, and resided there till 1865, when he came to this township, where he now has seventy-five acres of choice land. His wife died in 1853, in Hamilton County, where he was again married in 1854, to Margaret Otif, by whom he has two children living—James and Mary J. His eldest son John enlisted in Cincinnati, and after serving three years, re-enlisted and served several months longer; he was engaged in a number of prominent battles, and afterward died from the effects of disease contracted in the army. The family are all members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN CUSHING, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of Edward and Margaret Cushing, was born in Limerick County, Ireland, in 1807. He was married in 1832, to Margaret Rourk, by whom he had seven children, two now living—Mary and John. They came to the United States in 1837, and remained in New York City three years; then moved to Cincinnati, where they resided till 1850, when Mr. Cushing came to this township and bought 100 acres of land one mile northeast of Fayetteville. He now has 150 acres. His wife died December 2, 1881, and was interred in Fayetteville. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

ADOLPH DIETRICH, tinsmith, Fayetteville, son of Bernard and Mary Deitrich, was born in France April 28, 1825. He learned the trade of tinsmith. He came to the United States in 1847, landing at New Orleans, where he worked at his trade about one year and then came to Cincinnati, where he worked about fifteen months. He then came to Fayetteville, where he bought his residence and one lot, and built a tinshop, 51x21 feet, where he carried a full stock of tinware, stoves, etc., also, does tin-roofing, spouting, guttering, etc. He was married here in 1851 to Josephine Sourd. They had one daughter—Josephine. In 1854, his wife died, and he again married, in Cincinnati, in 1857, to Mary Slegel. They have one son, Julius, born in Fayetteville, January 22, 1859. Mr. Deitrich has a farm of 43 acres near the village,

also one lot near his residence. He has been a member of the Town Council, also School Director.

WILSON DUNHAM, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of Gideon and Mary (Bowen) Dunham, was born in Eagle Township, this county, November 8, 1811. His father was born in New Jersey October 5, 1757, and died in this township May 25, 1820. His mother was born in Pennsylvania June 6, 1772, and died August 11, 1836. They were married December 20, 1792, in Pennsylvania. They had nine children, four sons and five daughters. Wilson was the youngest son, and himself and brother David, of Cincinnati, are the only ones now living. Mr. Dunham was married in what is now Jackson Township, Clermont County, Ohio, to Eliza, daughter of William and Nancy (Cullem) Hartman, born June 18, 1813. By her he had seven children, three still living—Elizabeth J. (wife of Nathan Hoggatt, farmer in this township), Gideon (farmer in this township), and Nancy, who still lives with her father. The deceased were named William, James, David and Mary F. Mr. Dunham's wife died January 15, 1875. He is among the oldest living settlers in this township. His parents came to this county in the early part of the year 1811, and settled in Eagle Township, where they remained till 1814, when they came to this township and bought 300 acres of land where Wilson now resides, two miles northwest of Fayetteville, between the Sycamore and East Fork of the Little Miami River. Mr. Dunham at one time owned quite a large tract of land here, but has divided it among his children, reserving for himself a nice farm of 160 acres, eighty of which are under cultivation. He has been a hard-working, industrious man, and during his life has cleared up about 200 acres of land. His father was the second Justice of the Peace of this township. Mr. Dunham is a member of the M. E. Church.

JOSEPH MAIR ETIENNE (deceased), son of Joseph and Margaret (Barber) Mair Etienne, was born in Lorraine, France, in 1811. In 1830, he came to this country. He was a tailor by trade, and worked as journeyman in different cities through the Eastern and Western States. In the spring of 1840, he opened a general store in Vincennes, Ind., which he kept three years. He was married there in 1842 to Mary Gomean, born in Lorraine, France. They had five children, two living—Joseph and Elizabeth. In 1843, they came to this township and opened a general store near where the family now reside. They continued the business very successfully, and were well liked by the people. In 1874, they closed, as their family were married and left home. Mr. Mair Etienne died March 3, 1881, since which time his widow has resided on the homestead. The family are all members of the Catholic Church.

JOSEPH MAIR ETIENNE, farmer, P. O. Vera Cruz, son of Joseph and Mary Mair Etienne, was born in this township, on the farm where he now lives, April 25, 1846. He was reared on the farm, and was married in this township to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Work, born in Clermont County, Ohio. They have two children, born in this township—Mary, born December 9, 1874, and Frances, born December 29, 1880. Joseph now owns fifty-eight acres of the homestead, on which he has built a fine house. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

FREDERICK EICHLER, physician, Fayetteville, son of Peter and Madalena (Long) Eichler, was born in Prussia, August 4, 1828. He studied in the high schools of Treves till seventeen years old, then studied pharmacy four years. He then took to the study of medicine and graduated from Bonn University in 1853. He was married in 1856, and came to this country the same year and settled in Danville, Highland Co., Ohio, where he practiced three years. In 1859, he came to this village, where he has since enjoyed a good practice. He owns his residence, office and two lots. Mr. and Mrs. Eichler have two children—Henrietta and Julius F. Mr. Eichler is a member of the Brown County Medical Society.

STEPHEN J. FITZPATRICK. The subject of this sketch was born of humble, but honest parents, in the county of Down, Ireland, on December 4, 1848. He came to this country in November 1863, his father and mother having immigrated several years before, when he was but a child. His early years were spent under the care and tuition

of his grandfather, Lawrence Woods, a man of many excellent virtues, who discharged his duty faithfully and taught the youthful feet the ways of rectitude. His father's name was Patrick and his mother's Bridget (Woods) Fitzpatrick, who first landed in New York, and after a stay of a year or two, moved to Fayetteville, Brown County, Ohio, were they finally settled. They had three children, the first a son, the subject of our sketch, and two daughters—Maggie and Mary Ann. The father was killed by an accident, and the care and support of the orphans devolved upon the mother and her only son, who was then in his fifteenth year. The boy of fifteen assumed the responsibilities of the man of twenty-five, and faithfully maintained them. Through years of labor, manual and mental, he found himself a graduate at the head of his class. Since then his career has been onward and upward, and he has filled many lucrative and important positions. He was book-keeper and paymaster on the Cumberland Division of the Cincinnati Southern Railway during its construction, with headquarters at Somerset, Ky. It was here he met Lucy, daughter of Judge Fitzpatrick, and married her in May, 1878. The fruits of this marriage are two sons—John, the oldest, was born on January 20, 1880, and Laurence Emmett on October 12, 1881. In 1877, he established a fine drug store in Fayetteville, having as partner Dr. Thomas M. Reade The business has proved prosperous, and his store is one of the neatest and most complete in the county. He is still a young man and is just in the beginning of his career of usefulness and prosperity.

JOSEPH FRITZ, farmer, P. O. Vera Cruz, was born in this township in 1850. His father was an iron molder by trade, and emigrated to this county with his family about 1838, and worked at his trade at Pittsburgh, Penn., about two years. In 1840, they came to this township, and bought 600 acres of timber land, at from $3, to $6 per acre. They cleared up a large tract. They both died in 1851, leaving a family of two children, one of whom, a daughter, died shortly after, and Joseph received the eighty-eight acres. He now has 130 acres, one half mile north of Vera Cruz. He was married in Cincinnati, October 13, 1878, to Mary McManus. They are members of the Catholic Church.

JAMES GARLAND, farmer, P. O. Vera Cruz, son James and Susanna Garland, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1826. When sixteen years old, he came to this country, to Adams County, Ohio, where he worked at farming. He was married in 1850, to Susanna, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Mullin, born in Adams County, Ohio. They have had seven children, four living—Thomas B., Robert, John and Maggie; the deceased were William, Francis and James. Soon after their marriage, Mr. Garland bought ninety-eight acres of land in Liberty Township, Adams Co., Ohio, cleared up over thirty acres, and erected a fine house and barn. In 1867, he sold and came to this township, and bought 162½ acres of land, now has 148½ acres, on which he has erected a fine residence. Mr. Garland has held several township offices, Supervisor, School Director, etc. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

ANTHONY GAUCHE, farmer, P. O. Vera Cruz, son of John C. and Mary E. Gauche, was born in France in 1832. When fourteen years of age, his parents came to this country with a family of five children, besides Anthony. His father was a weaver by trade, and worked in a cotton factory on Third street, in Cincinnati one year, and then moved to Williamsburg, Clermont Co., Ohio, where he worked at farming, and weaving five years. He then moved to the southwestern part of this township, but did not buy land or settle permanently at that time. He bought 100 acres of land in Jackson Township, Clermont County. Anthony was married in St. Patrick's Church, Fayetteville, September 26, 1856, to Mary M., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Crone) Bamler, born in this township. They have two children, John E., born January 13, 1858, and Elizabeth C., born July 24, 1874. They have a fine farm of 105 acres, ninety-five of which are in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Gauche has been Supervisor in this township two years, and School Director six years. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN J. GUILLAIME, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of Henry and Mary A. Guillaime, was born in Belgium October 21, 1812, where he learned the shoe-

making trade. He was married in 1840, to Mary Leonard. They have two children, Mary and Joseph. In 1852, they came to this country and settled in Green Township this county, where they bought sixty acres of land. After a short residence of two years, they sold, and came to Fayetteville, where Mr. Guillaime opened a shoemaking shop, and kept a saloon in connection sixteen years, when he bought a farm of twenty-three acres on the Georgetown pike south of Fayetteville, where he now resides. His wife died in Fayetteville, in 1859, and he again married to Rebecca Emmery, by whom he has two daughters, Rose and Fannie. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

NICHOLAS GUIES, dealer in dry goods and groceries, Fayetteville, son of Mitchell and Janette Guies, was born in France in 1809. He learned the trade of cabinet-making. He was married in France in 1843, to Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Lambert. They had one child, born in France, Peter. In 1846, Mr. Guies came to this country with his family; they landed at New Orleans, where they remained a few months, and then moved into Highland County, Ohio, and bought a small farm of twenty-six acres; he afterward added twenty-four acres to it. In 1858, he exchanged for property in Chasetown, upon which he built a steam saw-mill, which he run twelve or fourteen years. He also had a brewery about twelve years. In the fall of 1879, he opened his store, where he keeps a small but well-selected stock of dry goods, groceries, liquors, cigars, etc. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

THURSTIN GRANGER, farmer, P. O. Vera Cruz, son of Ephraim and Dorotha (Lambkin) Granger, was born in Cuyahoga County, N. Y., October 1, 1803. His father was born in New York also, and was a carpenter by trade. In 1814, his parents came to this township, and bought fifty acres of land, southwest of Vera Cruz. Mr. Granger now owns and resides on half of the original purchase. The county at that time was simply a wilderness, occupied chiefly by wild animals and Indians. They had a hard struggle for several years. They lived in a log cabin, and worked hard to clear the land to raise provisions for the family. They had ten children, five sons and five daughters. Ephraim Granger died July 4, 1839, and his wife, Dorotha, about 1854. Mr. Thurstin Granger, the subject of this sketch was married in this township to Hannah A., daughter of Benjamin and Euphemia Doughty, born in Burlington County, N. J., in April 1, 1812. They had eleven children, five living, all born in this township—Benjamin D. and Francis M. are physicians at Russell Station, Highland Co., Ohio; Margaret A., married to John Gustin, a cooper in Indianapolis; Mary A., widow of Eli Smith, now living at Milford, dress-maker and Sarah A., dress-maker and milliner in Fayetteville. Besides the homestead, Mr. Granger also owns 160 acres of land in this township. Mr. and Mrs. Granger are members of the M. E. Church.

HARVEY J. HAGAN, farmer, plant grower and florist, P. O. Westboro, Clinton County, son of George and Jane (Barry) Hagan, was born in this township October 24, 1833. His grandparents settled in the northwestern part of this township, about 1831–32. When quite small, his mother moved with him to Blanchester, Clinton County, where they resided till 1847, when they returned to this township, and bought 100 acres of land. Mr. Hagan was married in Marion Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, March 5, 1861, to Amanda, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Carder, a native of New Jersey. In 1860, Mr. Hagan bought fifty-one acres of land where he now lives, two and half miles northwest of St. Martin's, where for the last five years he has been engaged quite extensively in raising various plants and flowers for the market. Mr. Hagan has 39¾ acres of land, adjoining the village of Blanchester, where he expects, to carry on his business still more extensively. He has been Supervisor in this township two terms.

J. M. HALL, physician, Fayetteville, son of Jesse R. and Sarah M. Hall, was born near Winchester, Adams Co., Ohio, July 7, 1836. He was reared on a farm till twelve years of age, attending district schools part of the time, and was then sent to attend the Hillsboro Academy, Highland County, Ohio, where he remained about three years; he then commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of his brother, the late W. C. Hall, of Fayetteville; at the end of three years he entered the

Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, and there remained one year, and then entered the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and took one course, and then returned to the Starling Medical College, where he remained one year longer, graduating February 24, 1861. He was appointed, during two summer vacations, as one of the hospital physicians. After graduating, he associated in practice with his brother and former preceptor, W. C. Hall, till the time of his death, which occurred in 1872. He was also a volunteer surgeon during the late war, stationed at Camp Dennison, during part of the years 1862, 1863 and 1864. He then returned to Fayetteville where he now has a considerable practice. He was married, March 4, 1863, to Miss Susan J., daughter of Edward and Esther A. Chaney, born near Edenton, Clermont Co., Ohio. They have three children—Nannie B., Edward J., and Gertrude M. Mr. Hall has been a member of the Ohio State Medical Society since 1868.

FRANCIS HANSON (deceased), son of Thomas and Mary Hanson, was born in Albany, N. Y. He came to this place when a young man and was married to Ann, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Mitchell, born in Wexford County, Ireland. They had two children, one still living—Edward T., born December 29 1871. The deceased was Mary E., born May 24, 1873, and died when seventeen months old. In January, 1870, he opened what is known as the Hanson House, which he carried on till the time of his death, which occurred in 1876. His widow succeeded him and is now having a considerable trade. She also keeps a livery, sale and boarding stable in connection.

JOSEPH HENRY (deceased), was born in France, and was a farmer by occupation. He was married to Margaret Martin. They had four children—Catherine, Joseph, Polycarp and Mary. They came to the United States in 1831, and the following spring they came to this township, and bought a tract of land near Vera Cruz in company with Joseph Conrard. They remained there one year, and then moved to Clermont County, Ohio, where they lived till 1840, when they returned to this township and bought eighty acres of land three miles southeast of Fayetteville, where they both died. Joseph Henry died February 27, 1864, and his wife Margaret died May 4, 1872. Polycarp bought the interest of his two sisters in the homestead and at present owns nearly all of it; himself and brother still reside on the homestead. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

NATHAN HOGGATT, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of Nathan and Mary Hoggatt, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, February 14, 1836. He was married in this township August 25, 1859, to Elizabeth J., daughter of Wilson and Eliza (Hartman) Dunham, born in this township. They have had nine children, eight now living—Carey W., born in Clinton County, Ohio, the others in this township—William S., Emma B., Mary M., Gideon J., Albert, John H. and George A. The deceased was named Franklin. Mr. Hoggatt settled in this township in 1861. His wife received fifty acres of land from her father. They now have a fine farm of 122½ acres near the western line of this township, about a hundred of which are in a state of good cultivation.

JOHN HUGHS, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of William and Rosa Hughs, was born in county Derry, Ireland, in 1828. When quite young, he came to British America with an aunt, where he remained about fifteen years, driving a delivery wagon the greater part of the time. He then came to Cincinnati, where he was married in 1868, to Bridget McLaughlin, by whom he has four children—Mary A., John, Catherine and Bridget. During the war, Mr. Hughs drove team about five years with the army. He came to this township in 1872, and bought fifty acres of land in the northwestern part, where he now resides. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

JAMES HYNDS, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of Richard and Catherine (McGuire) Hynds, was born in Down County, Ireland, in 1797. He was married in Ireland when twenty-one years of age, to Susan Waterson, by whom he had ten children, five now living—Rose, Susan, Margaret, Richard and James. His two sons are in California. Mr. Hynds came to this township in 1851, and settled on Grassy Run. He now has two acres of land and resides near the western line of the township. His daughters also own fifty acres near by. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN IMHOFF, merchant, Blanchester, Clinton Co., Ohio, son of John and Ann Imhoff, was born in Bremen, Germany, May 23, 1802. He came to this country in 1829 and settled in Cincinnati, where he kept a music store a number of years on Main street, second door below Fourth. In 1839, he purchased 300 acres of timber land in the northwest part of this township, on the Blanchester road, upon which he moved in 1843, and has cleared a large portion and made a number of improvements. In 1864, he opened a general store, where he keeps a full stock of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes and all goods usually kept in a country store. He was married in Cincinnati in 1836, to Sarah Wyatt, who died eleven months after their marriage. In 1843, he again married to Ann, daughter of Daniel and Mary Hogan. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN JAMES, farmer, P. O. Marathon, Clermont Co.. Ohio, son of John and Mary James, was born in France in 1819. In 1846, he came to this county and settled in this township two miles northeast of Fayetteville, where he kept a store one year and then went to New Orleans, where he remained over one year, and then returned to this township and was married, October 25, 1848, to Maria, daughter of Joseph and Mary A. (Matlet) Conrard. They have had ten children, seven living—Edmund J., Louisa, Charles, Julius, Elizabeth, William and Joseph. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. James bought twenty acres of land on Glady's Run, this township; afterward purchased 170 more. He still owns 120 acres of it. In 1865, he bought 172½ of his present homestead near Marathon P. O., but in this township. His homestead now comprises 341 acres, 112½ of which are in Jackson Township, Clermont Co., Ohio. Mr. James has erected a fine residence on a beautiful natural eminence, at a cost of nearly $3,000. Himself and family are members of Catholic Church.

LOUIS J. JOHN, farmer, P. O. St. Martin's, son of Jacob J. and Catherine John, was born in Belgium in 1822. When thirteen years of age, his parents came to this country and settled in the northern part of New Jersey, where they remained two years and then moved to Cincinnati, where they remained till 1845, when they moved to the eastern part of this township and purchased fifty acres of timber land, most of which they cleared, and where they spent the remainder of their days. Jacob J. John died in July, 1864, and his wife in October, 1865. Louis J. was married in this township in 1848, to Catherine, daughter of Mathias and Mary Agnes, by whom he had fourteen children, nine now living—Louis, Mary, Margaret, Catherine, James, Josephine, Theresa, Elizabeth and Annie. Mr. John has been quite successful in life; he received from his parents a small tract of land valued at $300; he now has a farm of 360 acres, about 260 of which are under cultivation. Mr. John has held several positions of trust in his township. He was Township Trustee two years, Supervisor four years, and other minor offices. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

BERNARD KELLY (deceased), was born in Longford County, Ireland, in 1798. He came to the United States in 1825, and settled in Cincinnati, where he was married, June 22, 1828, to Mary Chambers, born in Queens County, Ireland, about 1802. They had six sons and two daughters—James, Richard and Robert (deceased); John, Richard, Frances E., Mary A. (deceased), and Bernard. In 1832, they came to this township and bought sixty acres of land, afterward bought sixty-five acres adjoining in the southeastern part of the township. He also carried on coopering quite extensively, employing from four to five hands all the time. In the fall of 1856, they moved to the southwestern part of the township, one-fourth mile from Vera Cruz, and bought sixty-five acres of land, where they both died. Bernard Kelly, Sr., died April 27, 1875, and his wife Mary died April 8, 1880. Mr. Kelly was Township Trustee several years. The family are members of the Catholic Church. He was always among the most enterprising in church enterprises and contributed quite generously toward the erection of St. Patrick's Church. Bernard, Jr., and his sister Frances now reside on the homestead at Fayetteville, and contributed generously to the erection of the church at Vera Cruz, being one of the committee on construction.

THOMAS KELLY, farmer, P. O. St. Martin's, son of Dennis and Catherine Kelly, was born in Waterford County, Ireland, in 1811. He came to this country when

quite a young man, and was married in Cincinnati in 1832, to Catherine Rock, a native of Ireland. They had six children, four now living—Michael, now in Newton, Kan.; Mary, a nun in the Convent of St. Martin's, entered December 8, 1858; John, who now farms the homestead, was married in 1869, to Catherine Huber. They have six children —Thomas, Mary, John A., Henry, Margaret and Robert A. Mr. Kelly came to this township about 1836, to the farm where he now lives, having bought 100 acres several years before; he now has 134½ acres, over 100 of which are under cultivation. His wife died in 1860. The family are members of the Catholic Church. His son John was in the war of the rebellion, served six months in Company B, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Company C, same regiment two years and ten months.

JOSHUA LEAR, miller, P. O. Westboro, Clinton Co., Ohio, son of Andrew and Catharine Lear, was born in Highland County, Ohio, July 16, 1826. His mother died in 1828. In 1834, his father came to this township and settled near Woodville, where he died in 1841. Mr. Lear married in this township, February 24, 1848, to Miss Elsie Adams, daughter of John and Zuba Adams, by whom he has six children—Jesse, Zimri, Dollie S., Winnie, Louisa and Elbridge. In 1873, Mr. Lear bought fifty acres, of land in the northern part of this township, on the West Fork of the East Fork, where he now lives. Mr. Lear has been a practical miller about thirty-two years. He was engaged ten years at the Bank Mill, this township; twelve years at the Westboro mill, and is now employed by John Boyle in his mill, about one mile above St. Martin's, where he has been over nine years. During the war Mr. Lear was employed by the Government two years to take charge of the unserviceable stock, and had usually from fifty to two hundred men under him. Mr. Lear is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity.

JOSEPH LEONARD, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of Joseph and Mary J. Leonard, was born in Belgium in 1820. In 1848, he came to the United States and settled in this township, where he farmed for Thomas Bamber three years. In 1851, he was married in Cincinnati to Janette, daughter of Frank and Mary Nichols. They have six children—Mary, Josephine, Joseph, Jane, Julia and Elizabeth. About 1867, Mr. Leonard bought the farm of 100 acres of land where he now lives, seventy of which are under cultivation. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

JOSEPH P. LEONARD, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of John P. Leonard, was born in Green Township, this county, March 25, 1855. His parents came to this county in 1845. He was married in this township in 1877, to Mary, daughter of Joseph J. and Catherine Mull, born in this township. They have three children—Mary J., George J. and Laura E. In February, 1882, Mr. Leonard bought a farm of forty-nine and one-half acres of land in this township, two and one-half miles east of Chasetown, about forty acres of which are under cultivation. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

PETER LOUIS, farmer, P. O. Marathon, Clermont Co., Ohio, was born in France in 1823. When thirteen years old, he went to learn the tailor's trade. In 1845, he came to this country and worked at his trade in New York City nearly two years, and then came to Cincinnati. He was married at Stone Lake Church, Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1848, to Catherine, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gauche, born in France in 1830. They have eight children—Mary E., Joseph, Ann, John E., Mary E., Augustus W., Francis A. and Catherine L. In the fall of 1841, Mr. Louis bought a farm of eighty acres of land in the southwestern part of this township; now has 132 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation. Mr. Louis still works at his trade at home; he has been Supervisor several years. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

HUGH MARSHALL, St. Martin's, son of Hugh and Anna (Mac Kay) Marshall, was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1833. In 1852, he came to this country and settled in Dayton, Ohio, where he worked at his trade two years, having learnd the shoemaker's trade before coming to this country. He was married in Dayton, November 22, 1852, to Margaret, daughter of William and Margaret Graham, born in Paisley, Scotland, in

1836. They had one son, Albert, born in Cincinnati March 19, 1858, died April 1, 1879. In 1854, Mr. Marshall removed to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the shoe business, No. 167 Central Avenue, firm known as Marshall & Porter. In 1861, he raised a company for the war—Company B, Highland Guards, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; the captaincy was given to R. L. Kilpatrick. Mr. Marshall went as First Lieutenant Company V, same regiment. He was in a number of prominent engagements, and was wounded in the left thigh at the battle of Cedar Mountain. He was sent to the hospital at Washington; at the end of forty days, he rejoined his regiment at Louden Heights, Va. After serving nearly two years, he resigned and returned to Cincinnati; and the same year came to St. Martin's and bought two lots, and erected a nice residence. He has since bought eighteen lots more. He was Postmaster of St. Martin's about fifteen years. Mrs. Marshall's father was an old English soldier, and fought under Wellington at the famous battle of Waterloo. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are both members of the Catholic Church.

THOMAS B. MATTHEWS, hame manufacturer, St. Martin's, son of William C. and Mary (Nash) Matthews, was born in Columbia, Hamilton Co., Ohio, July 11, 1848. He was a broom-maker by trade, working chiefly at his trade, chiefly in the winter season. He was married in Columbia, April 20, 1870, and has three children—Lilly M., Jessie P. and Louis H. He was engaged in a hame factory in Linwood several years, and was also engaged in carpentering several years. In October, 1877, he came to this township and rented a building of John Ferris, at Ferristown, where he is now engaged in the manufacture of hames quite extensively; runs a twenty-five horse-power engine, and has all the latest improvements in the business, and manufactures mostly the heavy draft hames, and employs two or three men continually, besides himself. He manufactures annually about thirty thousand pair of hames. Mr. Matthews is a member of the Odd Fellows society.

JAMES McCAFFERTY, merchant, Fayetteville, son of Dennis and Mary (Elliott) McCafferty, was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1849. He was reared on a farm. His parents came to this township in 1854, and settled one mile east of Fayetteville, where they bought 169 acres of land. In 1863, they bought 109 acres of land north of the village, where they both died, his father died in 1865, and his mother, in 1874, leaving eight children, of whom James was the fifth. He began business April 1, 1877, at his present stand, corner Pike and Main streets, where he keeps a choice stock of hardware and farming implements, groceries, etc., amounting to about $5,000, and is doing a flourishing business. He was married in Cincinnati, June 14, 1881, to Margaret, daughter of John and Margaret Dillon, born near Georgetown, this county.

BERNARD McCAFFREY, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of Edward and Ellen (McManus) McCaffrey, was born in Washington, Ind., in 1822. In 1827, his parents came to this township, and farmed on rented lands several years. About 1833, they bought 200 acres of land in this township on Grassy Run, where they endured the hardships of pioneer life, and after years of hard labor they have a large tract under cultivation. They had three sons and one daughter; Bernard was the third son, and was married in this township in 1848, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Julia Burns, a native of Ireland. They had eight children—Julia, Ellen, Bernard, John, Edward, Thomas, Elizabeth and Anna. Mr. McCaffrey has been an industrious, hard-working man, and has raised his family in the same way; they are now taking his place, and are highly respected citizens and neighbors in the community where they dwell. As the result of a lifetime of labor and the assistance of his family, Mr. McCaffrey has accumulated a fair share of this world's goods. He has a splendid farm of 220 acres, 120 of which formerly belonged to the old homestead, situated three miles west of Fayetteville, near the Clermont County line; on this he has built a fine house and barns, and made numerous other improvements. In September, 1871, he moved to Brownsville, Clermont Co., Ohio, where he bought a store and residence, and carried on a general merchandise business till 1879, when he returned to the farm. In March, 1882, he sold his place of business to Peter Louis of this township. Mr. McCaffrey has held numerous offices of trust in this township, he was Township Trustee two

years, and School Director about twenty years. The family are all members of the Catholic Church.

JAMES McCARREN (deceased), son of Thomas and Alice McCarren, was born in Ireland about 1816. When he was about eighteen years old, his parents came to this country, and settled in Providence, R. I., where they resided about six years. They then removed to Cincinnati, where he was engaged in an iron foundry about nine years, and was married in 1842, to Henrietta, daughter of Joseph and Barbara Seitzer. They have eleven children—Thomas, Joseph, Alice, Barbara, James, John, Frank, Rosa, George, Mary and William. They came to this township in 1851, and bought 100 acres of land, near Chasetown, since which time they have bought fifty-three acres, adjoining. Mr. McCarren died October 1, 1868. The family are members of the Catholic Church of Fayetteville. Mrs. McCarren's parents came to this township from Indiana in 1852. Her father died November 19, 1872; and mother, April 16, 1873, interred at Fayetteville.

JOHN McCONN, hotel, Fayetteville, son of John and Anne (Smith) McConn, was born in County Down, Ireland, September 16,1843. His parents emigrated to this country, when he was only six years old, with one other brother Patrick and two sisters, Mary A. and Eliza. In 1850, they came to this township, and bought 130 acres of land, two miles south of Fayetteville, where they both died. His father died May 1, 1869. His mother, February 12, 1878. John and his brother Patrick bought out the interests of their two sisters, Mary A. and Eliza, in the homestead. In October, 1881, John came to Fayetteville, and opened the American Hotel, corner Main and Lake streets, where he also keeps a livery board and feed stable; keeps six horses and five carriages. Member of the Catholic Church, of Fayetteville.

DANIEL McCONN, farmer, P. O. Marathon, Clermont Co., Ohio, son of Patrick and Bridget McConn, was born in this township in 1845. He was reared on a farm. His parents emigrated to this township from Philadelphia, Penn., in October, 1836, and bought 250 acres of timber land. They had six children, three now living—Isabella, Mary and Daniel. His father died in May, 1869, and his mother in June, 1870. Daniel received 398 acres of land, in the southwestern part of this township. He now has 412 acres, 220 of which are under cultivation. He was married in 1869, to Frances, daughter of Andrew and Julia Berger, born in this township. They have five children—Theresa, Ida, Clarence, Frances and Mary. Mr. McConn has been Township Trustee and County Commissioner several years. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

JAMES McGEARY, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of James and Mary McGeary, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1824. He came to this country in 1843, and settled in Huntingdon County, Penn., where he worked on canal and farm. In 1850, he came to this township, and was engaged in quarrying stone for the convent and farming about eight years. In 1852, he bought sixty acres of his present farm, which was then thickly covered with timber. He now has a fine farm of ninety acres, situated in the northwestern part of the township. Mr. McGeary was married in this township in 1857, to Ann, daughter of John and Julia Burns, by whom he has one son James. Mr. McGeary has been Supervisor in this township three terms. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN McMANUS, SR., farmer, P. O. Logtown, Clermont Co., Ohio, was born in Ireland June 24, 1799. In 1819, his parents came to this country, and settled in Wayne Township, this county, where they bought 160 acres of land. In 1827, they came to this township, and John and his parents bought 116 acres of land, near the western line. His parents both died here, and were interred at St. Martin's, this township. Mr. McManus was married in this township, to Rosa, daughter of Owen and Ann Monahan. They have four sons—John, Bernard, Hugh and Owen. Mr. McManus, during a lifetime of hard labor, accumulated 184 acres of land, besides the old homestead. As he is now too old and infirm to work, he has divided the three hundred acres between his four sons, the eldest, John still living at home with them. The family are all members of the Catholic Church.

CORNELIUS McNELIUS, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of James and Mary McNelius, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in December 1819, where he was reared on a farm. He was married in Ireland to Ann, daughter of James and Margaret Camel. They had two children born in Ireland—Margaret and James. Mr. McNelius came to this country with his family about 1847 and settled in this township. He bought fifty-five acres of land, part of which extends into Highland County. In April, 1863, he bought 105 acres of his present farm, situated on the western line of this township. Mr. McNelius has been a hard-working, energetic man, and has added to his lands till at present he owns a fine farm of 189 acres, on which he has built a fine house and made numerous other improvements. Mr. and Mrs. McNelius, since coming to this country, have had six children—Henry, Mary, John, Ann, Susanna and Robert. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM F. McNUTT, farmer, P. O. Marathon, son of James and Mary (Donaldson) McNutt, was born in Pike Township, Brown County, Ohio, in 1817. When about one year old, his parents moved into Clermont County, where they bought 138 acres of timber land. They erected a log house in the woods and began clearing off the timber. They cleared about 115 acres. They had a family of six sons and four daughters. Mr. McNutt's parents both died there; his father about 1858, and his mother in February 1875. Mr. McNutt was the third son, and was married in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1839, to Abagail Ireton, born in Clermont County December 23, 1815. They had five children, two sons and one daughter living—Erastus H. (married in Jackson Township, Clermont County, Ohio, in 1869, to Belle Manning; their children are Jessie and Harry), Mary A. (married to John F. Rapp, a farmer and school teacher in Jackson Township, Clermont County, Ohio, their children are Hattie, Charles and William), John W. (was married in 1873 to Jennie Grant, their children are Charlie and Stella M.). After his marriage, Mr. McNutt settled in Williamsburg, where he kept a blacksmith shop four years; then moved to Jackson Township, where he resided five years; then moved to Marathon, where he kept a blacksmith shop about seventeen years, and then bought a farm of 167 acres of land in this township, near Marathon, eight acres being in Clermont County. He has a finely cultivated farm, 145 acres under cultivation. Mr. McNutt's wife died in 1878; she was a member of the M. E. Church about forty years. Mr. McNutt has also been a member about the same length of time. The family are all members of the same church.

ANDREW McQUILLAN, JR., school teacher, Vera Cruz, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Malard) McQuillan, was born in this township June 29, 1848. He was reared on a farm, attending school winters. He has taught school fourteen years, all of which, with the exception of nine months in Sterling Township, has been in this township. He is at present a member of the County Board of School Examiners, which position he has held three years. He was married in this township, December 26, 1879, to Mary, daughter of Daniel and Mary Barron, born in Clermont County, Ohio. They have two children—Elizabeth and John. In March, 1882, himself and brother Charles bought a saw-mill, where they do custom work. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

ANTHONY MELARD, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, is one of Perry Township's wealthiest and most prominent farmers. He is the son of James and Ann (Gooey) Melard, was born in France in 1812. His parents came to this country in 1831 and settled in this township, where they purchased 143 acres of fine land two miles southwest of Fayetteville, where they both died—his father in 1863 and his mother in 1857. Mr. Melard was married in this township in 1848, to Catherine Dufau, a native of France, by whom he has two daughters, born in this township—Elizabeth and Adeline. Mr. Melard received of his parents eighty acres of land to begin life, and has been very successful. He now has a fine farm of 300 acres of land where he resides, beside considerable other real estate in Fayetteville and surrounding country. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

MRS. MARY MONAHAN, P. O. Fayetteville, daughter of James and Mary Terrell, was born in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1839, and resided in

Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, where she was married in 1842 to Peter Connorton, by whom she had two daughters—Catharine (wife of John Kelly, farmer in this township) and Sarah (wife of James Conlin, machinist in Hamilton, Ohio). Her husband died in December 1848, and she again married in Hamilton in September, 1850, to James Monahan, by whom she has three children—James, Hugh and Eliza. Mr. Monahan died April 12, 18 8. They came to this township in 1856 and bought 251 acres of land where Mrs. M. now lives, two miles northwest of Fayetteville, she still owns 190 acres. The family are all members of the Catholic Church.

THOMAS MOORE, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of Levi and Mary (Morgan) Moore, was born near Perrintown, Clinton Co., Ohio, December 6, 1825. In 1837 his parents came to the southern part of this township, where they bought sixty-three acres of land on the Georgetown pike, and built the house where J. J. Jacquemien now lives. His father died there in 1844. His mother also died in this township about 1857. Thomas was married in this township in 1849, to Ellen, daughter of Richard K. and Agnes (Bamber) Holden, born in this township. They have eight children, born in this township—Agnes, Rachael, Thomas, Mary, John, William, Anna and Ellen. Mr. Moore now has nineteen acres of land on the Georgetown pike, three-fourths of a mile south of Chasetown. He has been Supervisor four years, and School Director three years. Family are members of the Catholic Church.

NICHOLAS J. MUEL, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of Joseph and Janette Muel, was born in Belgium in 1823. He came to the United States in 1848, and was married in this township in 1850, to Catharine, daughter of Henry J. and Mary J. (Bowen) Leonard. They have a fine family of seven children, all born in this township. Soon after his marriage he came to the southeastern part of this township, where he bought twenty acres of his present farm of eighty-eight acres of land. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

RICHARD MURPHY, farmer, P. O. St. Martin's, son of Daniel and Johanna Murphy, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1804. He was married in Ireland to Johanna Bailey, by whom he had four children, one living—Daniel. In 1854, he came with his family to the United States, and settled in Huntington Township, this county. In 1865, he came to this township and bought seventy-five acres of land about two miles northwest of St. Martin's, where he now resides. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

DANIEL F. MURPHY, farmer, P. O. St. Martin's, son of Daniel and Johanna (Fitzgerald) Murphy, was born in Cork County, Ireland, June 8, 1808. He was married in Ireland to Mary Kaley, by whom he had four children, one now living—Catherine, a nun in the Ursuline Convent of St. Martin's the past eighteen years. Mr. Murphy came to this country in July, 1848, landing at Boston, where he remained one year, and then went to Oneida County, N. Y., where he was engaged in farming. In April, 1864, he settled on the farm he now owns, of fifty-one acres, which he had bought four years previous. His wife died in this county in 1853, and he again married in November, 1856, to Bridget Hogan, by whom he has six children—Daniel, David, Richard, William, Dennis and Mary. Mr. Murphy and family are members of the Catholic Church.

DAVID MURPHY, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of Daniel Murphy, was born in Cork County, Ireland, in 1810. He came to this county in 1852, and bought fifty acres of land on Solomon's Run. He has been a hard-working, industrious man and is highly respected by the community in which he dwells. By industry and economy, he has added to his little farm till he now has over 200 acres of fine land, one and one-half miles northeast of Fayetteville. He was married in Ireland before coming to this country to Hannah O'Connell, by whom he has four children—Daniel, John, Hannah and Katie. He has been Trustee of this township one year. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

JAMES NEAD, farmer, P. O. St. Martin's, son of John and Mary (Crone) Nead, was born in Cincinnati May 8, 1837. His father died when he was eight months old. His mother again married to John T. Owens, and in 1844 they came

to Fayetteville, this township, and opened a general store. In 1860, James moved to St. Martin's on a piece of land owned by his mother. He now has ninety-two acres at St. Martin's and 204 acres on the East Fork of the Little Miami, where he has built a fine residence and made considerable other improvements. He is a member of the Catholic Church of St. Martin's.

STEPHEN O'CONNOR (deceased), born in the county of Down, Ireland, August 3, 1798. He was raised on a farm. In 1830, he came to this country and was engaged in business one year in Baltimore, Md., and then came to this township to where his brother Peter lived. He was a contractor on public works in different parts of this State several years. In 1837, he bought a small farm in this township, on Grassy Run. He was married in Cincinnati in 1846, to Catherine McDermot, by whom he had two children, both deceased. His wife died in 1852, and he again married in Cincinnati, in April, 1855, to Christina, daughter of Patrick and Mary Fitzpatrick, born in the county of Kildare December 25, 1815. They had one son, Stephen, born April 2, 1856, now living on the farm. At the time of his death Mr. O'Connor had 230 acres of land in this township, and a residence and lot in Fayetteville, on Pike street, where Mrs. O'Connor now lives. Mr. O'Connor died January 30, 1879. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

AUGUSTUS PERTUSET, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Fayetteville, son of John B. and Margaret Pertuset, was born in France in 1828. In 1847, his parents and two children besides Augustus emigrated to this country. The other members of the family have all returned to France. Mr. Pertuset was married in this township in August, 1856, to Ruth Holden. They had four children—Margaret, Frances, Anna and Agnes. His wife died in the spring of 1864, and he again married in this township to Rose, daughter of Joseph and Frances Ferry, born in France. They have six children—Joseph, Albert, Benjamin, Charles, Mary and Emma. In 1857, he bought the farm where he now resides of thirty-seven acres, twenty-five of which are under cultivation. Mr. Pertuset still follows his trade, while the sons carry on the farm. The family are members of the Catholic Church of Fayetteville.

FRANCIS H. PRENAT, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of Francis X. and Mary J. (Johnson) Prenat, was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1852. In 1866, his parents came to this township and settled on the farm of 100 acres where he now lives, which they had bought several years previous. He was married in this township October 6, 1875, to Mary J., daughter of John B. Thuney, of Chasetown, this township. They have one daughter, Laura J., born in this township, August 22, 1878. The family are all members of the Catholic Church.

THOMAS REEVE, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of William and Ann Reeve, was born in Leicestershire England in 1813 In 1828, his parents came to this country and settled in Franklin County, Penn., where his mother died in 1829. In 1841, they came to this township, where his father died about 1846. Mr. Reeve was married in Pennsylvania in 1835, to Elizabeth Bittiner, of German ancestry. They had eight children, five still living—Emanuel, Mary, Thomas, William and John; all married. John still remains at home; he was married to Eliza, adopted daughter of James Rollins. They have one daughter—Estella May. About 1854, Mr. Reeve bought fifty-eight acres of land where he now lives, two miles east of Fayetteville; he now has sixty acres. Himself and family are members of the M. E. Church.

PATRICK SAVAGE, attorney, Fayetteville, son of George and Sarah A. (Cane) Savage, was born in Perry Township, near the Ursuline Convent, May 4, 1844. He was reared on a farm till eighteen years of age, when he was bound to Judge Sloane, Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio. He remained about one week, when himself and another student, James Vickers, concluded to run away, and as the war of the rebellion was then raging, they enrolled their names. Patrick enlisted in Cincinnati, in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Capt. Lewis. He was in thirty-six engagements, including skirmishes, and after serving three years he was discharged at Nashville, and returned to Fayetteville and read law under James H. Thompson, of Hillsboro, and was admitted to the bar at Georgetown, September 11, 1868, and has since

practiced in this village, where he is enjoying a good practice. He was married here, January 6, 1869, to Rosa A., daughter of Joseph and Rosa A. Brulport, born in Boston, Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1851. They have three children living—George F., Rosa B. and Clifford; two deceased, Francis and Clarence.

MATTHIAS SCHMITZ, saloon, Vera Cruz, son of John and Angeline Schmitz, was born in Prussia in 1832. In 1863, he came to this country with his mother and youngest brother, his father having died in Prussia. They settled in Owensville, Clermont Co., Ohio. He came to Vera Cruz and opened a saloon, where he keeps a choice stock of liquors, cigars and tobacco. He was married in Vera Cruz, to Jane A. Curee, a native of France. They have four children—Bertha M., John, Lucy and Catherine. Mr. Schmitz served eight years in the regular army, in Luxemburg, Germany. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

BENJAMIN SNOWHILL, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of John and Rebecca (Lewis) Snowhill, was born at Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton Co., Ohio, November 23, 1821. His father was born in Philadelphia, Penn., December 12, 1785, and was a wagon-maker by trade. He was married, at Amboy, N. J., March 9, 1814, to Rebecca Lewis, born March 9, 1796. They came to this township in 1822, and bought seventeen acres of land two and one-half miles west of Fayetteville, where he carried on his business of wagon-making in connection with farming till the time of his death, which occurred August 9, 1838. Benjamin worked several years at carpentering. In 1851, he bought an interest in a carding, grist and saw mill with S. J. Bevans. They also took contracts on public works. This partnership lasted exactly nineteen years. During this time, they were very successful, and accumulated 647 acres of land and four lots in Fayetteville. In 1853, Mr. Snowhill moved to his present location in the southern part of Fayetteville, where he has three acres, on which he built a fine brick residence. He was married in Fayetteville, November 7, 1848, to Luna M., daughter of Amos and Phœbe Harris, born near Chillicothe Ohio. They have six sons and one daughter—John, William, Amos, Charles, Benjamin F., Edward and Mary E. Mr. Snowhill's mother, who is still living at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He has filled several offices of trust in village and township—Township Treasurer two or three terms, and member of the Council a number of terms.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, JR., farmer, P. O. St. Martin's, son of Michael and Ellen Sullivan, was born in Limerick County, Ireland, May 9, 1845. His parents came to this country in 1847, and settled in Fayetteville, where his father carried on the coopering business several years, and then removed to Cincinnati, where he still lives. Michael was married in Cincinnati, October 6, 1877, to Mary Burke, born in Limerick County, Ireland. They have two daughters—Ella and Margaret. Mr. Sullivan resided on his father's farm in this township several years, and then removed to Cincinnati, where he was engaged in the butchering business four years. In 1878, he bought fifty-two acres of land in the northeast part of this township, where he now lives. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN B. THUNY, retired farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, son of John P. and Margaret Thuny, was born in France in 1804. He was married in France, in 1831, to Ann Ferry. In 1846, they came to this country and settled in Clermont County, where they bought twenty-five acres of land, and afterward bought fifty more. In 1851, they sold and came to this township and bought 100 acres of land, one mile southwest of Chasetown. In 1878, he came to Chasetown to lead a retired life; he bought a lot in the village, on which he has erected a comfortable home. They have six children, four of whom were born in France—Augustus, Julien, Joseph, Adeline, Charles and Josephine. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

ABRAHAM TOOLEY, farmer, P. O. Woodville, Clermont Co., Ohio, son of Marlin and Elizabeth Tooley, was born in Warren County, Ohio, February 22, 1825. He was married near Goshen, Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1846, to Isabelle, daughter of William Addis, born in Hamilton County, Ohio. They have had six children, five living—Marlin, Thayer, Mary E., Jacob and Julia A. The deceased was named Re-

becca. Mr. Tooley came to this township in 1847, and bought thirty acres of land in the northwestern part. He afterward sold and moved to Madison, Ind., where he remained three years, and then returned to this township and bought forty acres of land near his original purchase. He now has a nice little farm of forty-seven acres, forty-five acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Tooley has been Supervisor in this township several years.

MRS. JESTINE VOLTER, P. O. Fayetteville, was born in France in 1819. Her father died in France and her mother came to the United States in 1836. Jestine came over the following year. Her mother bought thirty acres of land in the western part of this township, where she resided several years and then removed to Fayetteville, where she died in 1879. Jestine was married in Fayetteville, in 1853, to Anthony Rapp, by whom she had five children, three now living—Julia, Jane and Mary. Mr. Rapp died in 1866, and she again married to Frank Volter. Mrs. Volter now keeps a general country store in the western part of this township; the business was started by her first husband. She keeps a stock of dry goods, notions, queensware, boots, shoes, etc. Mrs. Volter owns the store and three acres of land. The family are all members of the Catholic Church.

EDWARD M. WALSH, farmer, P. O. St. Martin's, son of James and Ann Walsh, was born in Cincinnati in 1834. When about eight years of age, his parents moved to Piqua, where his mother died, and he afterward went to New Orleans. In 1845, he came to this township with the Ryan family. He boated on the Mississippi and other rivers till 1858, when he returned to this township and farmed till August 28, 1862, when he enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was in a number of battles among others, siege of Knoxville, Atlanta and Duck River. At close of the war he came to Cincinnati, where he worked two years, and then came to St. Martin's and opened a general country store, which he kept five years. He then bought sixty-eight acres of his present homestead; he has since added to it, now having 120 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation; he still owns the store building and two lots in St. Martin's. He was married in Cincinnati, in 1868, to Mary C., daughter of James and Hannah Campbell. They have three children—Margaret, James and Richard. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

ROSS WISE, farmer, P. O. Fayetteville, was born near the city of Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., November 13, 1820. His father, Solomon Wise, was born in Virginia in 1795, and when quite young, probably in 1808 or 1810, came West with his parents, who settled in Hamilton County, after a few years residence in Cincinnati. They passed the greater part of the rest of their lives in that county, where they both died. While in that neighborhood, Solomon married Elizabeth Bray, of Hamilton County, by whom he had eight children, four boys and four girls, our subject being the third child. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died on the home farm in 1841; his mother died in 1846. The subject of this sketch remained on the home farm until of age, when he engaged in butchering, which he followed nine years, and then engaged in stock trading. In 1857, he purchased his present farm in this county, and has since made it his home. In 1842, he married Mary Grogan, daughter of Edward Grogan, of Mt. Airy, Hamilton County, and by her had ten children, of whom three, William, Sylvester and Cecilia Kate, are the only survivors. Mrs. Wise died in 1862, and in 1864, Mr. Wise married Mary McGlinchey, daughter of William McGlinchey, of Highland County, and by her he had eight children, seven living—John, Thomas, Joseph, Mary, Elizabeth, Robert and Bernard. Mr. Wise is a Democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. He has served his township as Trustee, and in the fall of 1881, was elected one of the Board of County Commissioners, in which position he is now serving. He is a social gentleman, a practical farmer and a good citizen; and is widely known and universally respected.

ISAAC WOOLLARD, farmer, P. O. Westboro, Clinton Co., Ohio, son of William and Elizabeth Woollard, was born in Clinton County in 1827, where he was reared on a farm, and was married in 1851 to Catherine, daughter of Edward and Eliza Canter, born in Clinton County. They have two sons—Edward and William. Mr.

Woollard came to this township in 1868, and bought a farm of 100¼ acres of land in the northeastern part. He also has forty acres in Jefferson Township, and eighty-one acres, part of which is in Clinton County. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN WOOD, sample room and grocery, St. Martin's, son of Charles and Ann (Morgan) Wood, was born in St. Martin's in 1857. When seventeen years of age, he went to Cincinnati, where he remained three years. In the spring of 1878, he opened a sample room and grocery, where he also keeps cigars, tobacco, etc. He was married January 16, 1882, to Louisa Noel, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Wood owns his place of business, also residence and lot. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN WYNNE (deceased) was born in County Louth, Ireland, in 1807. He was married in 1841, to Ellen, daughter of Daniel and Susan (McGuire) Daley, born in Ireland in 1824. They came to this country in 1841, and settled in Cincinnati, where Mr. Wynne and his brother Patrick took a contract digging on the White Water Canal. In 1845, they came to this township, where Patrick bought a farm of 200 acres of land near Fayetteville. In 1848, Mr. Wynne bought 100 acres of land three miles northwest of Fayetteville, eighty of which are now under cultivation. Mr. Wynne died in 1863, leaving a family of six children—Anne, James, Susan, Catherine, Elizabeth and John. James the eldest son is now at home and takes charge of the farm. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP.

MASSIE BEASLEY, Justice of the Peace, Aberdeen. Probably no man in Brown County enjoys a greater degree of notoriety than the above-named gentleman. He was born in this township Jan. 3, 1811, and is a son of Benjamin and Ann (Allentharp) Beasley. The former was born in Virginia, Dec. 13, 1773, and died in this township July 24, 1851; his wife was born December 25, 1777, and died December 7, 1841. Benjamin was a son of Charles and Elizabeth Beasley. Charles' father was born in England. In 1788, Charles Beasley with his family emigrated to Kentucky, and in 1793 and 1794, Benjamin acted as an Indian spy under Gen. Henry Lee, and did good service for the pioneers. In 1796, he was married to Ann Allentharp, and soon after joined a company gotten up by Gen. Nathaniel Massie, to found a settlement where the city of Manchester is now located. One year later, he came to this township and bought 200 acres of land in Survey No. 2,627. He was a man of good attainments and a skilled surveyor; he was successful, and accumulated a large property. Ten children were born to him—John T., Mary, Elizabeth, Jeptha, Lucinda, Benjamin, Mason, Massie, Harvey and Julia Ann—all deceased but Massie The early life of our subject was passed in a manner common with pioneer boys. His scientific training was received under his brother Jeptha and Adam Calderwood, surveyors of considerable note. At the age of sixteen years, he had completed his studies, and then took up civil engineering under the tutorage of Mr. Calderwood. His business has been extensive, and he has without doubt run more lines than any other surveyor the county ever had. In 1850, he was elected Justice of the Peace, of this township. In 1855, he came to Aberdeen, and has been Mayor of the place three terms. In 1870, he was again elected Justice of the Peace, and successor to the famous Thomas Shelton, Esq. For fifty four years this remarkable man wore the ermine of office, and during this time solemnized 4,000 marriages before he died; his mantle fell upon the shoulders of our worthy subject, who, since has with dignity and decorum linked together "for better or worse," the destinies of 3,000 couples. His popularity as the "Marriage Squire" extends everywhere, and those whose *fondest desires* cannot be realized because of parental authority, have only to call upon the Squire, who will in a few minutes, and in an impressive way, still their troubled hearts in defiance of parental restrictions. Mr. Beasley was married, March 4, 1832, to Jane T., the daughter of Henry and

Sophia Cropper, by whom he had nine children—James H., Thomas M., John F., Benjamin F., Eliza, and four that died in infancy. Mrs. Beasley died September 7, 1874, aged sixty-one years and twenty-three days. Massie Beasley, the subject of this sketch, is a well-preserved man, both physically and mentally; is buoyant and frolicism in disposition, and highly esteemed throughout the county.

HARVEY BEASLEY (deceased), was born in this township March 7, 1813, and was a son of Benjamin and Ann Beasley, old settlers in the county, of whom mention is made in this work. He (Harvey) was married to Eliza Killen, by whom he had eleven children—Eliza A., Mason, John H., Mary, Erastus, Caroline, Margaret, Louisa, Henry (deceased), William (deceased), and Alice (deceased). Eliza A. was married to William H. Grimes in 1853, by whom she had eight children—Elizabeth, Mary, Samuel, Jessimine, William H., Ola B., Sallie, and an infant. Mr. Grimes was born in Brown County July 4, 1827, and died February 8, 1873; was a son of Samuel and Sallie (Brookover) Grimes. Mrs G. was married to L. P. Cord April 27, 1876. He (Mr. Cord) was born in Fleming County, Ky., April 12, 1835, and is a son of Garrett and Martha Cord; the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Georgia. Early in life Mr. Cord began teaching, and was appointed Postmaster in Flemingsburg in 1855, he having previously studied law. He has since followed various pursuits in various places. July 23, 1862, he was married to Ruth A. Williams. In 1872, he began the practice of law at Mount Olivet, Ky., and shortly after was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Fleming County, a position he filled for several years; he was also Probate and Police Magistrate. His wife died July 21, 1870. Since his last marriage he has resided in this township. To Mr. and Mrs. C. has been born one child (deceased)—Gertrude. By his first wife he had one child—Theodore (deceased). Mrs. Cord owns 251 acres of excellent land well improved.

THOMAS BECK, farmer, P. O. Ripley, was born in England March 25, 1830, and is a son of John and Sarah (Bird) Beck. When of a proper age, our subject began laboring on public works, which he followed until 1856, when he came to this country and to this county. For four years, he worked for Thomas and John Buchanan in Huntington Township, and, in 1860, came to where he now lives, renting land for several years, after which he purchased 144 acres, which is one of the best kept farms in the county. He is a member of Ripley Lodge, F. & A. M., and he and his wife and children are members of the Christian Church. His first marriage was celebrated in England with Hannah Jeffries, who bore him ten children, nine living—Sarah, Esther, Eliza, Helen, Mary Thomas J., John, Albert and Fred. Mrs. Beck died in 1875, aged forty six years. His second marriage was celebrated with Eliza Rushforth, of this county, by whom he has had three children—Janette, Martha and Charles (deceased).

REV. T. J. BOWMAN, minister, Ripley, was born in this township in the year 1846, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary (McElwee) Bowman, old settlers in the county. The early life of our subject was spent upon the farm, and at the same time he obtained a good practical education in the district schools. In 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment, of which he was Drum Major; he served seven months and was honorably discharged in 1865. In 1878, he entered the ministry of the Christian Church, in which he labored as a minister until his ordination, which took place September 11, 1880, since when he has labored regularly in the Southern Ohio Conference of the Christian Church. June 2, 1876, he was married to Miss Abigail Bartley.

JOSEPH BRISBOIS, farmer, P. O. Ripley, was born in France in the year 1822. He was reared on a farm in his native land, where he followed farming until he came to this country. In 1855, he emigrated to America, landing in New Orleans, from which place he came to Kentucky, where he lived three years in Mason County. In 1858, he came to this county and rented land for two years on Brush Creek. He then purchased fifty acres near Carlisle, to which he added fifty more, on which he lived for six years, when he sold his property and came to where he now lives. He owns seventy-five acres in the home farm and eighty on Laferty Creek, near Eagle Creek.

His land is all under cultivation, and is well improved. He has been successful since he came to the county, and from nothing he has made a good and comfortable home. While in France he served six years in the French Army, five years of which time he was on the Island of Martinet. In 1851 (in France), he was married to Christena Kaufman, who has borne him eight children, five living—Benjamin, Magdalena, Catherine, Christena and John. The deceased are Mary, Joseph and Josephine. He and entire family belong to the Catholic Church. In politics, he votes with the Democrats.

REV. G. W. BRITTINGHAM, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in this county December 4, 1825. He is a son of Roland B. and Nancy Brittingham, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Kentucky. About 1808, they came to this county, and he purchased land in this township. He was successful in life and accumulated a good property. They were both members of the Bethlehem Church and much interested in religious matters. Eight children were born to them, three of whom are living, viz.: Margaret, Lucinda and G. W. The deceased are James, John, Mary J., Anna and William. Mr. Brittingham died in 1881, aged seventy-two years. Mrs. B. died in 1853, aged fifty-four years. Our subject was married September 4, 1846, to Abigail Shelton, of this county, by whom he had twelve children, eight living, viz.: Nancy, Evaline, Sarah, Margaret, Benjamin, David, George and Julia. The deceased are John W., Lucinda, Eliza and an infant. Mrs. Brittingham was born September 3, 1827, and died February 28, 1875. His second marriage was celebrated with Sarah C. Dryden. He owns a farm of seventy acres under good cultivation. In 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was Second Lieutenant, and saw active service till the war closed. His brother John was a member of the same company. After his return from the war, he entered the ministry, and in 1866 was ordained by a committee of the Southern Ohio Christian Conference.

JAMES BROOKOVER, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in this township in the year 1811; he is a son of Aceal and Margaret (Guffin) Brookover, natives of Virginia; the former was a son of Jacob Brookover and was born July 21, 1775. Jacob Brookover was of German descent and lived and died in Virginia. Aceal Brookover was reared in Virginia, where he was married, and, about the year 1800, he emigrated to this county, after a residence of one year in Mason County, Ky. Locating on this side of the river, he purchased fifty acres of land, which he afterward lost an account of defective title. He purchased other lands and was very prosperous, owning a large tract in the aggregate during his life. His land he cleared up and improved. He held the office of Trustee and Constable of this township for some years; while in the latter office his fees for one year amounted to about $2. He was a liberal-minded man and always gave liberally to the building of churches, or in assisting to maintain charitable institutions. Although a Universalist in religious belief, he was never radical. He prospered during his life, and accumulated a good property. To them were born ten children, of whom four are living, namely: Sarah Grimes, Adams County, Ohio; Matilda Lusely, Missouri; Mary G. Campbell, Aberdeen, Ohio; and our subject. The deceased are Richard, this county; John, Adams County; George W., Indiana; Andrew J., Brown County; Nancy Case, this county; and Polly, who died in infancy Mr. Brookover died October 25, 1850. Mrs. Brookover died in 1860, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mr. Brookover was an honored member of the Masonic order. George and Mary Guffin, parents of Mrs. Margaret Brookover, came from Virginia with the Brookovers, and lived one year in Mason County, Ky.; then settled in Brown County, Ohio, living with Mr. Brookover. He died shortly afterward, and she soon after the death of her husband. They were parents of several children, who came to this country with them. He a native of Ireland, and she of Germany. Their children were: Andy, Virginia, Elizabeth, Mary. He was reared on the farm, and in the district schools received a common education. He remained with his parents till of age. May 28, 1833, he was married to Margaret, the daughter of Wilson and Ruth (Ousler) Haymer, old settlers. After his marriage, he located on land he rented for a short time, when he purchased the old home farm on which he has since lived. He has no aspirations

politically. He and his wife are members of the Bethlehem Christian Church to which they have been connected for nearly half a century. To them have been born nine children, five of whom are living, namely: Exira, Ann W., Naomi, Mary and Lewis. Mr. Brookover owns 240 acres of well-improved and highly cultivated land.

JOHN BUCHANAN, farmer, P. O. Ripley, was born in Balfron, Scotland, in the year 1823. His early life was passed in his native village, where he received the rudiments of his education in the common schools of the town. After becoming of proper age, he was apprenticed to a shoe-maker and, after he had acquired the trade, he commenced business on his own responsibility. On June 6, 1849, he emigrated from Glasgow to New York, which latter place he reached after a voyage of forty-nine days. From New York he came by way of Buffalo and Erie to the Ohio River, then to Ripley, Ohio, on the old Mayflower. The latter place he reached August 6, following. He made his home in Brown County, Ohio, and for nearly three years followed his trade in Maysville, Ky.; after which he engaged in farming, having purchased an interest in 198 acres of land, where Thomas Buchanan now lives. Here he carried on farming for several years, when he purchased his present farm of 184 acres, which is the result of different purchases. On this land he located in 1860, and it has since been his home. He has been successful in his business operations, and has a well-improved and highly cultivated farm. He has been Trustee of the township three terms and held some of the minor offices, such as School Director, etc. He has been a member of the School Board since 1861, and Superintendent of the Colored School Fund since its organization. He is a member of the Union Lodge No. 71, F. & A. M., Ripley Chapter, and Cincinnati Commandery No. 3. He and wife are members of the Huntington Presbyterian Church, of which he is a Trustee. He was married December 13, 1860, to Isabella, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Hiett, old settlers. To them have been born nine children, namely—Sadie J., Thomas S., Mary E., Swinton J., Anna Y., Margaret M., George H., Elizabeth S. and Samuel H., deceased. Mr. Buchanan returned to Scotland in 1854, and again in 1858, making five times he has crossed the ocean. Mrs. Buchanan was born in this township August 7, 1837.

THOMAS BUCHANAN, farmer, P. O. Ripley, was born in Scotland in the year 1833, and is a son of Thomas Buchanan, Sr., a native of Scotland. Our subject resided in his native land until 1849, when he came to this country, and found work with one John Thomas in this township. His industry and economy enabled him, in 1851, to buy sixty-six acres, where he now resides; and at the present time (1882) he owns 324 acres of land. He is a Free and Accepted Mason, belonging to Union Lodge, No. 71, Commandery No. 3, and Cincinnati Consistory. April 13, 1853, he was married to Ellen, the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Gilbert) Hiett, by whom he has had ten children, viz., John, Thomas, Sarah A., Janet, George, Griffith, Elizabeth, Ruth, William, and Samuel (deceased). Mr. Buchanan has been very successful, and is one of the foremost in improvement and prosperity. Samuel Hiett, father of Mrs. Buchanan, was a son of William and Mary (Daniels) Hiett, of Virginia, who settled in this township in 1806, buying 300 acres of land in the Hite Survey. Seven children were born to them, three of whom are living. Mr. Hiett was born July 14, 1803, He died in 1868. Mrs. Hiett died in 1866.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL, retired, Aberdeen, was born in Aberdeen in 1805, and is a son of Evan and Margaret (Byers) Campbell. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and was a son of Matthew Campbell, a native of Scotland, who came to this country before the Revolution. In 1804, Evan Campbell settled in Aberdeen and bought a large tract of land; he was a ship-carpenter by trade, and a hard working man; he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. To them were born nine children, viz., John B., Shelby, Evaline, Jane, and Exhira (living); the following are deceased, viz., Amanda, Margaret, Power and William. Mr. Campbell was born April 2, 1780, and died December 20, 1859. His wife died May 13, 1849, aged sixty-one years eleven months and twenty days. Mr. Campbell was an old river man and followed boating extensively. When old enough, our subject went on the river, and has followed flatboating and steamboating for more than thirty years; he saw

the first steamboat that plowed the waters of the Ohio. He was married to Lydia, the daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth (Wentworth) Church. After marriage, he located in Aberdeen, where his family has since resided. Both parents are members of the Methodist Church, to which they have belonged for more than forty years. Eleven children have been born to them, eight living, viz., Theresa, Caroline, Jane, Mary, Fanny, Jessie, Benjamin, and Charles. The deceased are Louisiana, Isabella and John. Mr. Church came from New York about 1812; he was a stonemason, and he died March 12, 1852. She died June 11, 1859. They were parents of eleven children, of whom Mrs. Church alone survives. Matthew Campbell died June 18, 1819. Evan Campbell was married the second time to Nancy Johnson. Benjamin Campbell, son of John B. Campbell, was born in 1848, and enlisted September 15, 1864, in Company K, "Merrill's Horse," which belonged to the Second Missouri Regiment, Gen. Fremont's Body Guard. He saw active service; was in a number of engagements; was commissioned Corporal February 1, 1865, and discharged September 19, 1865. August 11, 1872, he was married to Anna, the daughter of John Parks, by whom he has had five children, viz., Nellie, Lewis, Irene, Eugene, and Edward.

JAMES M. CAMPBELL, deceased, was born in Bath County, Ky., in 1822, and was a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Davis) Campbell, of Tennessee, who were afterward citizens of this county. Our subject was married to Sarah L. Howe, January 29, 1844, and resided on the farm until his enlistment in 1862, in Company F, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. He saw active service until captured near Nashville, Tenn., February 25, 1864, when he was incarcerated in the Andersonville Prison, in which he died April 15, 1864. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were born six children, viz., William N., Mary A., Louisa, Thomas M., Joanna, and Amanda. William N. enlisted in 1864, in Company G, Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served his country until the close of the war.

JAMES CASE, retired farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in Maryland in 1797, and is a son of Thomas W. and Cassie (Coxson) Case, natives of the above State, which they left in 1802, and went to Kentucky, where they lived till 1813, then came to this township, living here till they died. Seven children were born to them, two of whom are living, viz., James and John. In 1819, our subject entered the employ of Jesse and Peter Grant, for whom he followed boating on the river. In 1822, he was married to Nancy, the daughter of A. Brookover; four years later he sold his farm and purchased (with others) 2,000 acres of land of President James Monroe, 100 acres of which was his share, on which he lived until 1870, when he came to Aberdeen. He has been Trustee of the Township two years, and Assessor for the same length of time. Eight children have been born to him—Richard, Eliza, Thomas W., Margaret E., John N., Amanda, Mary, and Horatio, deceased. Mrs. Case was born in Maysville, Ky., in 1799, and died August 14, 1838. He married, for his second wife, Nancy Cady, who died about one year after marriage. Mr. Case has thirty-two great-grand-children, and, taking his descendants altogether, they make a very formidable army. For nearly fifty years he has been a member of the Christian Church. His first vote was cast for a Whig candidate, but latterly he has voted with the Democratic party. He is a man well preserved for his age, and although the weight of years hang heavily upon him, his mind is yet intact, and he can recount the scenes of his boyhood with a distinctness not often met with.

GEN. JOHN COCHRAN (deceased), one of the most distinguished of the early citizens of Brown County, was born in Franklin County, Penn., September 19, 1781. His father, William Cochran, an early pioneer of Brown County, was a native of Ireland, and born in County Antrim in 1722. He was married in his native country to Elizabeth Boothe, and about the middle of the last century emigrated to America. He served in the Revolutionary war and resided for some time in Pennsylvania, afterward in Kentucky, and about 1795 or 1796 came to the Northwest Territory and settled on the East Fork of Eagle Creek, near the present eastern boundary of Brown County. He died in March, 1814, aged ninety-two years. His wife, Elizabeth, died October 21, 1823. John was about nine years old when his

father came to Kentucky. He lived for a few years in the vicinity of the old settlement at Washington. When a small boy he was at Fort Washington, on the site of Cincinnati, and saw corn growing on what is now Fourth street of the Queen City. He was with his father on his settlement north of the Ohio, as above stated, and when about eighteen years old became overseer of the Kanawha salt works, where he continued about seven years. Salt was one of the necessaries of life which it was most difficult for the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest Territory to obtain. John Cochran is said to have shipped the first boat load of salt down the Ohio to Louisville, Ky. He came to what is now Brown County about 1805 or 1806. He married Tamer Howard, daughter of Cyrus and Milly Howard, who was born in Montgomery County, Va. Her father for some years kept the ferry between Aberdeen and Limestone. John Cochran purchased a farm from Nathaniel Beasley, about six miles northeast of Aberdeen, on the East Fork of Eagle Creek, in what is now Huntington Township, on which he resided for the greater portion of the remaining years of his life. He served in the war of 1812 as Deputy Sergeant in the Commissary Department. He took much interest in the old militia musters and passed through all the grades from Captain to Brigadier General. He was known as Gen. Cochran. In the year 1824, he was first elected a Representative to the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1826, 1827 and 1828. In 1829, he was elected Senator from Brown and Adams counties, and was re-elected in 1830, thus serving six full terms in the General Assembly. Gen. Cochran had but little education from books in his early years, never attending school but three months in his life. He was, however, self educated. He was a man of strong mind and remarkable powers of memory. In his recollection of dates he was seldom found to be in error. He carefully cultivated his memory in his early business transactions by imprinting facts on his mind, and he became marked for the tenacity with which he could retain anything he heard or read. Gen. Cochran was the father of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters—Joseph, John, Milly, William, Mary, Elizabeth, James, Tamer, Ellen, Thomas J., Sarah J., Malinda and Lydia. Of them, ten are now living. Mrs. Cochran died in 1855. She was an esteemed member of the Christian Church. Gen. Cochran was a Mason, and assisted in organizing the first Masonic Lodge in Brown County. In his business pursuits he met with good success, and died in possession of considerable property. In his old age he resided for a time in Illinois, but he returned to Brown County and lived with his children. His death occurred at the residence of his son-in-law, William Shelton, in Adams County. He lived eighty-three years and died on his birthday, September 19, 1864. His remains, with those of his wife, repose in the cemetery at Ebenezer Church. Gen. Cochran left behind him a high reputation for ability, sound judgment and patriotism, and his name finds a place among the honored men of Brown County.

JACOB COOPER (deceased) was born in Monmouth County, N. J., November 30, 1805, and was a son of William and Elizabeth (Richmond) Cooper natives of the same State. The latter was a daughter of John Richmond, of German descent, while the Cooper family descended from the English. In 1812, William Cooper, with his wife and twelve children, emigrated to this county, with team and wagon, and purchased 103 acres of land in this township, upon which he lived and died. Their children were as follows: John, who died in Sandusky, Ohio, during the war of 1812; Joanna (deceased), Margaret, Sidney (killed by Indians), Thomas, Mary, Charles, Ellen, Zenas, Jacob, Eliza, Peter and David, who was born here. Our subject was but seven years old when his parents came to this township, so his younger days were spent in assisting in the labors of the farm. He was married to Margaret, the daughter of David and Ann (Dragoo) Flaugher, old settlers, in the year 1827. After his marriage he purchased seventy-five acres of land adjoining his father-in-law, to which he added by purchasing 130 acres. On this place he lived during his life and died December 30, 1880. He was a man of good judgment, quick discernment, and was honored with some of the offices of the township. To them were born thirteen children, six living, namely: Elizabeth, Catherine, Zenas, Philip, Ezekiel M., and

Harrison. They are all residents of the township. Belteshazer Dragoo was a son of Benjamin Dragoo, the first settler in the county. He, Benjamin, joined the Shakers. Ezekiel Cooper was born in this township June 6, 1841, and was a son of Jacob Cooper. His boyhood was passed on the farm and in the district schools; he received a good practical education. He was married December 29, 1864, to Ella, the daughter of Dr. D. S. Guthrie, Higginsport, this county, whose sketch appears in the Lewis Township biographies. After his marriage he resided on the farm Joseph Fulton now occupies, and which he, at that time, purchased; four years afterward he sold it and purchased 103 acres where he now resides, to which he has since added fourteen acres. The farm is well and tastily improved, and in an excellent state of cultivation. To Mr. and Mrs. Cooper four children have been born, three of whom are now living, namely: Mary E., Joseph L. and John R. Jacob D., the third child, departed this life December 15, 1879, aged five years, seven months and eight days. Mr. Cooper has held the offices of Trustee and Township Clerk. Mrs. Cooper was born in New Market, Highland County, Ohio, November 9, 1848. Mr. and Mrs Cooper are members of the Bethlehem Christian Church, with which they have been associated for more than twenty years. He is also a member of Aberdeen Lodge, No. 149, F. & A. M. Jacob, the father of E. M. Cooper, was a member of the same church and the same lodge.

PHILLIP W. COOPER, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in this township February 14, 1838, and is a son of Jacob Cooper, an old settler; he was married, March 1, 1866, to Tabitha, the daughter of Jacob and Abi (Neal) Marsh, after which he settled on Three-Mile Creek, where he lived ten years, then purchased 150 acres of land where he now lives; he and his estimable wife are members of the Church, to which they have been connected for twenty years. Seven children have been born to them, six of whom are living, viz., Margaret, Nannie T., William W., Abi A., Albert B., Jacob L. and Martha E. Margaret died November 10, 1879, aged twelve years. Jacob Marsh was the son of Abraham and Elizabeth Marsh. Abi (Neal) Marsh was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Warner) Neal *nee* Brichel; her father, Martin Brichel, was a son of William Brichel, a native of Ireland, who settled in Virginia. To Jacob Marsh and wife were born the following children: Tabitha, William A. and Walter C., twins, Calvin T., Milliard F., Martha C., Benjamin, N. B., Henry M. and Cora L.

H. L. P. COOPER, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born where he now lives, on the old home farm of Jacob Cooper, December 6, 1852, and is a son of Jacob Cooper, an old settler, whose sketch appears in this work; he was reared on the farm and in the district school received an ordinary education; he was married, December 9, 1879, to Jessie F., the daughter of I. H. Worstell (whose sketch appears in this book), and located upon the old home farm, where he now resides. He owns 100 acres of well improved and highly cultivated land. Mrs. Cooper is a member of the Christian Church at Bethehem.

HENRY DAULTON, farmer, P. O. Ripley, born on the old home farm June 4, 1845, and is a son of John and Martha (Kerr) Daulton. He was married to Kate, the daughter of James and Savina (Frazier) Harding, of Brown Co., Ohio, Feb. 7, 1865. To them have been born eight children, namely, Effie A., James W., Mattie, Mary, Sallie, George, Katie and Henry H. The old home farm consists of 230 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Daulton, Sr., were members of the Disciple Church. Mrs. Daulton is a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Cochran) Kerr, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in this county in an early day. They purchased land in Adams County where Robert Daily now lives, on which they lived until 1810, when they came to this township where they lived till they died. To them were born six children, namely, Martha, James, Ellen, John, Sarah and Tabitha, all of whom are living, except two. Martha and John live in this county. By Mrs. Daulton's first marriage with Enos Curry, she had two children—Mary and Thomas. She died in 1831; he died previously. Mrs. Daulton was born in Adams County in 1804. John Daulton, deceased, was born in Virginia, and when a child came to Maysville, Ky., with his parents, Moses and Mary

(Fristo) Daulton, in the year 1790. Maysville was then called Limestone; he came to this county in 1801, when his youngest son was but one year old. He was married in Ohio, first to Lucy Perry, of this county, who bore him eleven children, namely, Mary, Frances, James, Nancy, Susan, Kate, George, Margaret, Thomas, Lucy and John, all residents of the county for many years. She died in 1838. His second marriage was celebrated with Martha Kerr, by whom he had five children, two are living, namely, Sarah and Henry. The deceased are Ellen, Anna and Susan. In 1814, he purchased 300 acres of land, where his aged wife now lives, and on which he lived during his life. He served in the war of 1812; he departed this life in 1852, aged sixty-two years.

ELIJAH DAVIS, Postmaster, Aberdeen, was born in Franklin County, Ind., April 5, 1822, and is a son of P. Davis, a native of South Carolina, and one of the first settlers in Franklin County, Ind., where he died. The early life of our subject was passed in Brookville, Ind., where he received the rudiments of his education. When of proper age, he began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years, then went to Cincinnati and engaged in the work of a millwright, and for one man worked ten years. In 1865, he came to Aberdeen and engaged in the grocery business, and afterward the dry goods business, which he followed six years He was appointed Postmaster during Hayes' administration. In 1881, he built the grist-mill in Aberdeen, which is one of the best in Southern Ohio, and cost $13,000. Mr. D. has been Trustee of the township two years, and has also been a member of the School Board and Town Council; he was married, in 1856, to Miss J. Fulton, by whom he has had seven children, five of whom are living, viz., Lizzie, Joe, Hannah, Titus and Gertrude. The deceased—Grant and Sherman, twins.

D. W. EARLY, farmer, P. O. Hiett, was born in Kentucky in 1820; he is a son of D. W., Sr., and Elizabeth (Lynn) Early; he was born in Virginia, and at the age of fourteen came to Kentucky alone, with nothing but an ax. She (Elizabeth Lynn) was born in Pennsylvania, and was daughter of Andrew Lynn, who also located in Kentucky in an early day. In 1836, D. W. Early, with his family, came to this township and settled where our subject now resides, and where he died in 1862, aged eighty-nine years. He and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, and very exemplary Christian people. Four children came to this county with them, viz.: Elizabeth, Martha, Amanda and D. W. They had three other children—Sallie, Euphemia and Andrew. Mrs. Early died in 1860, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Early served in the war of 1812. Our subject was married in 1849, to Sarah J., daughter of John and Sarah Hook, and by her has had four children, viz.: John L., Walter D., Charles and George. Mr. and Mrs. Early are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which they have belonged since 1860. John Hook was born April 6, 1787; died July 4, 1867; Sarah, his wife died October 7, 1843, aged fifty-two years and two months.

HON. ANDREW EVANS (deceased). The deceased, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Huntington Township December 9, 1809; he was the son of John Evans, Jr., and Mary (Housh) Evans. John Evans, Jr., was a son of John Evans, Sr., who was born December 1, 1737, and died in Maryland, May 18, 1802, and Hannah (Griffith) Evans, his wife, who was born January 25, 1738, and died April 27, 1816. John Evans, Sr., was a son of Thomas Evans, who was born of Welsh parents. John Evans, Jr., who was born in November 17, 1770, came West in 1792, and located in the vicinity of the Blue Licks in Kentucky. In the fall of 1800, he came to this township, and purchased 535 acres, where he built a cabin into which he moved his family in the following spring. His family consisted of eleven children, viz.: Abraham, Benjamin, John, Andrew, Thomas, Amos, William, Hannah, Laban, Diana and Griffith, the latter being the only survivor. Benjamin became prominently identified with the politics of the county; he was one of the Associate Judges of the county, filled the office of County Auditor from 1829 to 1831, and represented the Fourth Senatorial District in the Senate of the State. His father, John Evans, Jr., was a vigorous, enterprising man, and served as one of the Commis-

sioners of the county from 1808 to 1826; he was also Township Trustee for many years; and filled other minor offices of the township. He enlisted as a private in the war of 1812, and participated in the "Lake expedition." Andrew Evans, the subject of this sketch, spent his boyhood days on the farm, receiving but a meager education, but being a boy of rare intelligence, he availed himself of every opportunity to learn, and succeeded in obtaining a better store of knowledge than could usually be obtained in the imperfect schools of his day. Upon arriving at a suitable age, he took his place at the forge with his father, who was a blacksmith, and under the latter's instructions soon became a skillful artisan. Possessing much natural ingenuity, he was enabled to produce with little effort any piece of mechanism his fertile brain devised. He was married, June 3, 1837, to Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Daniels) Hiett, and by her had the following children: Samuel, whose biography appears in this work; William H. and Abraham F., twins, whose biographies also appear in this work, Indiana; John B., deceased; Amos A., deceased; Mary; Isabella E.; Ann D., deceased; Joseph H. and Lee A., sketches of the latter two also appearing in this work. Mrs. Evans was born April 21, 1815. Mr. Evans filled several offices in the township, among which was that of Justice of the Peace; in the twelve consecutive years that he occupied this office, his decrees, judgments and other official acts met with the warmest approbation of the citizens of the township, and he only had to indicate his desire for the office to be re-elected. In the fall of 1364, he was elected to represent the county in the Legislature of the State, and in this capacity continued during the legislative years of 1864 and 1865. He was the first Republican incumbent of that office ever elected from Brown County. The duties of this office were discharged with great precision, and in a manner to reflect honor on the officer as well as credit to his constituents. His term of service was during the administration of Gov. Brough, and his untiring efforts in behalf of the soldiers and of those dependent on them, met with the warmest praise from the Governor, who spoke of Mr. Evans as a man who forgot self in his interest for others. Mr. Evans was reared in the old Jacksonian school of Democracy to which party he was a strong adherant until the questions of State Sovereignty and Slavery were agitated, when he renounced his allegiance to that party, and attached himself to the Republicans, who always found in him a ready and enthusiastic partisan. In his business affairs, he exercised rare good judgment, which with his natural sagacity and perseverance, enabled him to accumulate a comfortable competency. For nearly three-quarters of a century, he went in and out before the people of this township, and by his kindness, affability and great generosity, he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact. He was a man of strong conviction, and expressed his opinions without regard to public sentiment. With a determined and positive nature, he adhered strictly to the principles of right without regard to the feelings or interests of any. He was a man whose every act was tempered by kindness and Christian benevolence. In his death, society lost a kind and courteous gentleman, the community a good citizen, and his family a loving and indulgent parent. During the latter years of his life, he connected himself to the Huntington Presbyterian Church, in which he became a valued, energetic and consistent member. He was made a Ruling Elder, at the time he joined the church, and continued to serve the church in that capacity until his death. The following touching words were suggested to his son, Dr. W. H. Evans, by a night visit to his father's tomb:

"How softly now the night's shadows fall
All nature seems at rest;
Home of the dead, how silent all
Lie, with my father blest."

SAMUEL EVANS, farmer and Justice of the Peace, P. O. Hiett. The gentleman, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in this township April 18, 1834, and is a son of the late Hon. Andrew Evans. At the age of thirteen years, he began learning the blacksmith trade, and served an apprenticeship of seven years. He followed the trade and milling until February 18, 1862, at which time he volunteered in Company F, Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was soon

after in the front; he was Assistant Engineer in the construction of Fort Pickering; when completed, he was detailed armorer of the armory at Memphis, Tenn., until November 26, 1862. On May 11, 1863, at Moscow, Tenn., he was detailed to assist in recruiting a colored regiment, which was sworn into service June 6, 1863, our subject becoming Second Lieutenant of Company B, Fifty-ninth United States Colored Infantry. October 2, of the same year, he was promoted for meritorious service to a First Lieutenancy, and assigned to Company H. This regiment did good service, and its officers and men were always cool and courageous. In the winter of 1864 and 1865, he was detailed to command one hundred men to help suppress a guerrilla warfare, in which he had many hair breadth escapes. August 23, 1865, he was detailed Provost Marshal at Jackson, Tenn., and had command of the post, and had charge of the Freedmen's bureau, serving there until January 25, 1866, when he was mustered out of service, and was discharged January 31, 1866. His war record is one that reflects great credit on him for bravery and the dauntless courage he always exhibited in combat. He passed through a host of battles, but was never seriously injured. Upon his return to civil life, he resumed the labors he had left when he entered the service, and his labors have been crowned with success; he has been identified with many of the offices of the township; was elected Justice of the Peace in 1872; a position he has since held, with the exception of one year (1878). In settling up estates, he has had a large experience—probably more than any other man of his age in the county; he is a member of the George B. Bailey Post of the Grand Army of the Republic; also a worthy member in the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, which he joined in 1879. On October 24, 1867, he was married to Margaret E., the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Cochran) Shelton, who has borne him five children, viz., Ulysses S. G., Mary L., Andrew W., Joseph S. and Charles H.

WILLIAM H. EVANS, physician and surgeon, P. O. Hiett. Dr. W. H. and Abraham F. Evans were born Oct. 8, 1835, in Huntington Township and were twin sons of the late Hon. Andrew Evans, to whose sketch the reader is referred. The boyhood days of each were passed on their father's farm and together they attended the neighborhood school which afforded them the advantages of a common school education which was developed by a course of study in a local grammer school, which completed their literary education. They took a part in the performances of the labor on the farm, and during the winter season were engaged in a flouring mill then operated by their father. Thus their boyhood passed until they arrived at the age of maturity. At this period, they separated, W. H. remaining in the mill, where he continued his labor as before, and A. F. began the study of medicine. September 23, 1857, W. H. was united in marriage to Amanda, the daughter of Robert and Johanna (Cooper) Scott, of this county. The avocation of milling and farming he followed until 1860, at which time he removed to West Point, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., where he following farming one season. During this time (November 1, 1860), he lost by death his wife, aged twenty-two years five months and thirteen days. Two children had been born to them, namely, Samuel W., born July 12, 1858, and Andrew, born October 19, 1860. After the death of his wife, he disposed of his effects and with his two motherless babes, returned to his former home. The following year his two children died—Samuel, October 6, 1861, and Andrew A., September 19, 1861. Taking up the study of medicine with Dr. Guthrie, a physician of Aberdeen, he prosecuted his research in the science of medicine until his enlistment August 12, 1862, in Company E, of the Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In the organization of the regiment, he was appointed a duty Sergeant. Soon after, the regiment moved to the front, and he followed the fortunes of the same in all of the marching and countermarching, and was a participant in the numerous engagements of the regiment up to August 14, 1863, at which time he was commissioned Hospital Steward of his regiment. This dates prior a few days to the memorable and sanguine battle of Chickamauga, during which he was engaged in carrying from the field of carnage those of our wounded boys who fell in that frightful holocaust of death. His knowledge of surgery enabled him to be of inestimable value to many whose

wounds were of such a character that would admit of no delay in dressing and careful attention. For his heroism and strict attention to the performances of his dangerous and arduous labors upon this field and many other of a like character, he received from many of his superiors, valuable testimonials for meritorious conduct and unflinching bravery that carried him into the most dangerous places in the discharge of duty. At Chickamauga, his regiment was fearfully decimated, coming from out the conflict with its banners scarred and tattered by the leaden missiles of death which laid many of its rank and file in a soldier's grave in a field they so nobly fought to win. Many more only escaped the instant death of bullet and saber thrust, but to fall into the hands of merciless and ungenerous foes, and to suffer incarceration in the awful prison pens, whose torture was worse than the inflicted punishments of the old inquisition. Following in the wake of this battle came the hotly contested actions of Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Sherman's march to the sea, in all of which the regiment was engaged. December 24, 1864, he was detailed Hospital Steward of the Fourteenth Corps, and remained in Savannah until the following March, when the war closed. He joined the army at Goldsboro and was discharged near Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865. Upon his return to civil life, he read medicine with John W. Guthrie, of Aberdeen, until October following, when he went to Cleveland, Ohio, to Charity Hospital Medical College, and attended lectures there under the tutorship of Prof. R. N. Barr, then Surgeon General of Ohio. He received a unanimous vote for the degree of Doctor of Medic ne and was graduated February 21, 1866, and honored with a diploma. He returned to this township and began the practice. He married Maria, the daughter of Hon. John T. Gaines, December 5, 1867. He moved to Hiett September 30, 1868. To them five children have been born—W. T. Sherman and P. H. Sheridan, twins, born October 1, 1868; Esther Early, born August 22, 1874; Minnie Myrtle, born February 16, 1876, and Wylie Weber, born November 30, 1878. He has a house and a lot of six and one-half acres; he joined the Christian Church at Bethlehem, in 1856, and was the first of his family to join the church; he was a licentiate minister of the Ohio Christian Conference for twelve years, when he resigned; he was the Republican nominee for Sheriff in 1870, and was defeated, the county being largely Democratic; he was the Republican nominee of his (Fourth) district for State Senator in 1881, and was defeated by a reduced Democratic majority; he has practiced his profession successfully and was always temperate. Dr. A. F. Evans, deceased, twin brother to Dr. W. H. Evans, was a graduate of the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. March 7, 1860, he was married to Eliza, the daughter of Charles Kimble, of this county, after which he established himself in the practice of medicine at Pleasant Hill, Ind., till the spring of 1861, when he was taken sick and was greatly reduced physically. His brother, W. H. brought him to Aberdeen, Ohio, where he died May 14, 1862. Two children were born to them—Luna and Anna F. He was connected to the order of Masonry, and was an aceepted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEE A. EVANS, farmer, P. O. Hiett, was born on the old home farm Oct. 16, 1858, and is a son of the late Hon. Andrew Evans. His early life was passed on the farm and in the district schools, where he received the rudiments of an education which was developed by a course of study at the Lebanon Normal Institute. He has taught two terms in the schools of this and of Union Townships, and was successful as an educator. He is a young man of fine musical talent.

AMOS EVANS (deceased), son of John and Mary (Housh) Evans; was born in Huntington Township. He was married to Angeline, the daughter of Samuel and Tenie Wilson. They settled on land now owned by John S. Thompson, and made it a permanent home during his life. Amos was a member of the Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and enlisted in August, 1862. He was sent to the front, and saw active service until January, 1863. At Point Pleasant, W. Va., he shipped with the fleet on the boat B. C. Levi, lashed abreast Silver Side No. 2, and landed in Nashville, Tenn., February 9, 1863, at which place he was left aboard the boat unable to go

ashore. Upon the return of his companions he was missing, and no trace nor vestige was ever found concerning him. He enlisted as a musician. He was the father of six children, three of whom are living—Jane (Thompson), John W. and Jacob. The deceased are Laban, Griffith and Naomi. He was a farmer and miller by occupation, and an excellent mechanic. He was generally successful in business. The living children reside in this township.

HENRY FLAUGHER, dealer in produce, Aberdeen, was born in this township in the year 1825, and is a son of Henry, Sr., and Rachel (Wallace) Flaugher, natives of Pennsylvania. Henry Flaugher, Sr., was a son of Adam Flaugher, of whom mention is made elsewhere, and was married to Rachel, the daughter of Nathan Wallace, and lived during his life in this township an honored and respected citizen. He was a soldier in the war 1812. To him was born thirteen children, seven of whom are living, Adam, Katie, Louisa, Nancy, Henry, Mary and Jane. The deceased were Rachel, Susie, Lucy, Ann, Betsy and Jacob. Mr. Flaugher died in 1864 at the age of eighty-four years. She departed this life in 1866 at the age of eighty-four years and seven months. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received a common school education in the district schools. He remained with his parents until his marriage, which was celebrated in 1847, with Nancy, the daughter of Richard and Mary Brown, old settlers, of whom mention is made in this work. After his marriage he continued on the old Flaugher farm, which he operated until his coming to Aberdeen in 1872, since when he has been engaged in buying and shipping produce, and during three years of the time he has been Constable of this township. He is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge at Ripley, Ohio, to which he has been connected since 1849. To Mr. and Mrs. Flaugher have been born five children, of whom only two are living—John H. and Richard. The deceased are Mary A., David and Nancy B. Mrs. Flaugher departed this life July 14, 1881, at the age of fifty-two years. The male members of this family were all Democrats.

JESSE FLAUGHER, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in Byrd Township in the year 1825, and is a son of George and Sarah (Modleswarth) Flaugher. The former was born in Maryland, and came to this county, as will be found in the biographies of this township. He was married to the daughter of Jacob Modleswarth, an early settler in this county and a native of Pennsylvania. George Flaugher died December 24, 1858, aged upward of seventy years, his wife having died several years previously. They were parents of thirteen children, of whom eleven grew up—Mary, David, Catherine, James, Angeline, Jesse, Carrie, William, Sarah, George and Lavina. The others died in childhood. Mr. Flaugher, Sr., was a soldier in the war 1812, and a pensioner. He and wife were members of the Christian Church. He was a very successful farmer. Three of his children are living—Jesse, Lavina and Sarah. Our subject was reared on the farm, and was married to Margaret J., the daughter of William Smith, of Adams County, Ohio, in 1850. They were parents of four children—Samuel P., Campbell, Andrew (deceased) and John M. (deceased). At the above time, he was living in Byrd Township. Mrs. Flaugher departed this life November 5, 1852. His second marriage was celebrated in 1853, with Lydia, the daughter of Edward and Mary McDaniel, old settlers, of whom mention is made in this work. In 1871, Mr. Flaugher disposed of his property in Byrd Township, and came to his present place of residence. He owns forty acres of well-improved and highly cultivated land. He has assessed the land of this township once. He and family are members of the Christian Church at Bethlehem. Mrs. Flaugher was born in Kentucky in the year 1815.

WILLIAM R. FLAUGHER, farmer, P. O. Ripley, was born where he now lives, in 1823, and is a son of Adam and Allie (Riggs) Flaugher. Adam Flaugher was a son of Adam, Sr.; Allie Riggs was a daughter of John Riggs, one of the early settlers in Mason County, Ky., having planted the first apple tree in Mason County; he afterward located in this county, where he died in 1827, aged eighty-seven years. Adam, Jr., was one of the first settlers in this county. He served in the war of 1812, and had nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: Susan, Catherine, Rachel, Maria, Jacob and William R. The deceased are Henry, Martin and Zachariah. Mr.

Flaugher died in 1859, aged eighty-three years; his wife was born in 1779, and died in 1864. Our subject was married to Parthena, the daughter of Jacob Wilson, in 1849. To them have been born ten children, viz.: Ephriam, Rufus, Emily, Wadey, Allie, Matilda, Sylvanus K., William M., Jesse and Mary B. Mr. Flaugher owns 185 acres of land, well improved; he is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and also of the Christian Church.

TITUS B. FULTON, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in Mason County, Ky., July 20, 1813; he is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bennett) Fulton, natives of Maryland, who were reared in Kentucky, having come to the above county with friends in childhood. The former was born in August, 1781. His parents died when he was a youth. He was married in Mason County, Ky., where he lived and followed milling. In 1831, he settled and lived in Union Township for several years. There he purchased 100 acres of land, where Joseph, his son, now lives. On this land he made a home and erected a mill. He was successful in this business transactions, and accumulated a good property. To them were born eleven children, of whom eight are living, four in this county, namely: Our subject, William, Joseph, Jacoline, Davis; Rachel Humphrey, Bellefontain, Ohio; Jane Boswell, Ripley, Ohio; Elizabeth Stephenson, Union Township, this county; Eliza McDaniel, Champaign County, Ill. Mr. Fulton died March 22, 1866; Mrs. Fulton died at the age of seventy-one years. The boyhood of our subject was passed in the mill, and under the instructions of his father learned the business of milling. For thirty years he operated the mill near his residence, then sold, and in partnership with Mr. Davis erected a fine mill in Aberdeen in the year 1881, which they are now operating. In 1844, he settled where he now lives, renting the land for thirteen years, when he purchased and has since resided at the same place. His farm now consists of 139 acres of excellent land under cultivation. He has been Treasurer of this township for three terms. Mrs. Fulton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Aberdeen. Mr. Fulton belongs to Aberdeen Lodge, No. 149, F. & A. M., which he has been connected with a number of years. He was married, January 6, 1843, to Miss Eliza, the daughter of James and Ellenor Higgins, of Missouri. To them have been born eleven children, seven of whom are living, namely, Lizzie Johnson, Anna Mefford, Edwin, Jacoline, Belle, Augusta and William. The deceased are Joseph, Amanda, Hannah and Carrie. Mr. Fulton began life without means, and every effort put forth by him has been crowned with success.

WILLIAM FULTON, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, son of Joseph Fulton, an old settler in this county, was born in Mason County, Ky., in the year 1824. He was seven years old when his father settled in Union Township. His boyhood was passed on the farm and in the district schools, where he received his education. He was married, in 1849, to Mrs. Lucy (White) Rainey, daughter of Uriah White, an old pioneer, of whom mention is made in this work. After his marriage, he located where he now lives, owning 100 acres of improved land. He served as Trustee of Huntington Township for nine years, and as Commissioner of the county for six years, being elected in 1868. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal. To Mr. and Mrs. Fulton have been born ten children, namely, Titus P., Tyre M., Gwinn M., William M., Lucy E., Eliza D., Mary F., Lizzie R., Maud G. and La Fayette. Mrs. Fulton was born in this county in 1823. Mr. F. has been sucessful in life, and his accumulations have resulted in a good and comfortable home.

JOSEPH FULTON, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in Mason County, Ky., January 11, 1825, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bennett) Fulton. Our subject was married to Mrs. Catherine A. Riggs (*nee* Cooper) December 5, 1861. She is a daughter of the well-known Jacob Cooper, deceased. Mr. Fulton owns 134 acres of choice land, on which he settled after his marriage. Seven children have been born to him, viz.: Cory A., Cooper L., Titus B., Maggie C., Clara J., Charles D. and Joseph C. Mrs. Fulton's first husband, Mathias Riggs, to whom she was married in 1849, was a son of Nathan Riggs. Three children were born to them, viz.: Samuel, Emily C. and Wylie O. (deceased.) Mr. Riggs died July 27, 1857.

HON. JOHN F. GAMES, farmer, P. O. Hiett. Probably no man now living in Huntington Township is more favorably known than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of the township, in which he was born in the year 1810. His parents, J. W. and Sarah (Fryer) Games, were born in Jefferson County, Va., and in the year 1807 came overland with team and wagon to this township, in which they made permanent a home. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, having enlisted in the "general call," and did his country service in the famous Lake expedition. Six children were born to them, of whom only John F. survives. The deceased were William, Benjamin, Gideon, Mary and Ruth. Mrs. Games died in 1840, aged fifty years. Mr. Games was again married to Sarah Haines, by whom he had two children, viz., Josephine and William A.; the latter deceased. Mr. Games was a zealous Christian gentleman, and an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He departed this life in 1856, aged seventy years. Our subject received a good, practical education in the subscription schools which were in vogue in his boyhood. By applying his mind assiduously, he qualified himself to teach, a profession he followed irregularly for ten years, and worn the reputation of being an excellent instructor. In 1831, he was married to Mary A., the daughter of Absalom Gardner, of Highland County, Ohio, by whom he had three children, two of whom are living—Evaline and William B.; Absalom (deceased). Mrs. Games died in 1836, at the age of twenty-five years. He married for his second wife Amanda, the daughter of D. W. Early. To them eleven children were born, seven of whom are living—Sarah E., David W., John W., Euphemia A., Martha F., Maria P. and Andrew E.; the deceased were —Cornelia C., Mary E., Charles F. and Gideon G. Mr. Games owns an excellent farm of 225 acres, which is well improved, making a most desirable home in which to pass the remaining years of a busy and well spent life. His qualifications are such as denote the highest and purest principles of exalted manhood; and in recognition of his worth and sterling qualities, the citizens of his county chose him to represent the interest of the county in the Legislature, in which honorable body he served during the legislative years of 1856 and 1857. In local offices of the township, he has been fully identified, having served as Justice of the Peace nine years, and a Trustee one year. He has been religiously inclined from his boyhood, and night and morning at the family altar he leads in prayer and devotional exercises. In the Methodist Episcopal Church he has been a member a long series of years, during which he has reared a large family, conformably to the requirements of that church body. He is a man of quick and keen perceptions, with such strong natural forces that only give formation to an irreproachable character. As a father he is kind and indulgent, and as a husband affectionate, forbearing and considerate; generous to a fault, giving freely from his means at all times to promote the best interests of the community, whether in church, educational or civil affairs. Scrupulously just in all his dealings, untiring in his efforts to attain success himself and justice to his fellow-men, and yet, withal, he is modest and unassuming in his general deportment.

WILLIAM B. GAMES, farmer, P. O. Hiett, was born in the year 1834, and is a son of John F. Games. In 1856, he was married to Mary, the daughter of William Housh, who has borne him five children—Elizabeth E., John E., (deceased), Eva K., Henry L. and Hamer G. Mrs. Games died in 1866, aged twenty-six years. His second marriage was celebrated with Susan H., daughter of Thomas Simpson, in 1868. Five children have been born to them—Elizabeth R., Mary A., Katie B., Ethel H. and Arthur. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, and consistent Christian people. He owns ninety-one and three-fourths acres of well-improved land.

D. W. GAMES, farmer, P. O. Hiett, was born in 1841, and is a son of Hon. John F. Games. In October, 1861, he was enrolled in Company F, Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served till August, of the following year, when he was discharged; but re-enlisted and served till the close of the war. In 1865, he resumed farming, and now owns 159¾ acres of excellent land. In 1866, he was married to Sarah J. Case, of Adams County, Ohio, by whom he had eight children—

Wilson, John, Joseph C., Carey M., Julia, Ann, Olan and Watson E. Mr. G. and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ELIJAH GARRISON, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in Mason County, Ky., April 3, 1829, and is a son of James and Mary (Sullivan) Garrison, natives of Virginia, who settled in Kentucky in an early day, where they lived for a number of years, when they removed to this county, and afterward removed to Indiana, where they now reside. Three of their children, viz., William, Susan and our subject, reside in Brown County. Our subject was reared on the farm, in Kentucky, until twelve years old, when he came to this county, and, in 1853, went to Indiana, where he lived till 1865, at which time he returned to Brown County, and located where he now resides. He owns 120 acres of land, and is a member of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 137, I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. They were married in 1850. She was Margaret, the daughter of John Steele, of this county, formerly of Virginia. Seven children have been born to them, viz., William R., James A., Thomas E., Sophronia, John, Mary J. (deceased), and Sarah B. (deceased). Mr. Garrison has been successful in life, and his every effort has been blessed with success.

A. B. GILBERT, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born near where he now lives October 28, 1810, and is a son of William and Margaret (Fryer) Gilbert. His father was born in Pennsylvania March 1, 1776; Margaret, his wife, was born December 16, 1777. They were married in Virginia, and, in 1808, with a family of five children, came to Ohio, and settled where our subject now resides. He here purchased 202 acres of land, for which he paid $2 per acre. He moved into a cabin that had been built by a man named Gunsalus, who held a lease on the land he had purchased. The land he cleared up and improved, and lived on during his life. He was a Justice of the Peace and Trustee many years, and during military days was a Captain of militia. He and his wife were members of the M. E. Church. To them were born the following twelve children, five of whom were born in Virginia—Elizabeth, Ruth, Nathan, John, Sarah, William, Alex. B., Rachel G., Walter G., Peggy, Robert D. and Benjamin E. Mrs. Gilbert died in 1822. Mr. Gilbert was married to Betsey Anderson, who bore him two children, namely Howey A. and an infant. His second marriage was celebrated with Betsey Ramy. He died October 28, 1830. A remarkable coincidence exists in the fact that his father and mother lay a corpse upon his birthday, and that his brother Nathan was married to his second wife upon the same day. William, Sr., was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject was brought up, as are all pioneer boys, with plenty of hard work, privation and exposure. He was fond of hunting and fishing, and his spare time was spent in these sports in preference to attending school. He was married, in January, 1830, to Catherine, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Cruzen) Housh, who settled in this township in 1804. After his marriage, he settled on the place where he now lives, and where fifty-two years of his life have been spent. He has been fortunate and unfortunate during life, and yet has a competency for his remaining years. He has operated a saw-mill since he was thirteen years of age. To him have been born two children—Dyas and John. He has twelve grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. The father of Mrs. Gilbert was born in Pennsylvania, and her mother in Maryland. They settled in this township on the East Fork of Eagle Creek, where they purchased 200 acres of land, where he died about 1850. She died about 1864. They were parents of twelve children, of whom five are living, namely—Mary A., Catherine, Rachel, Lucy and Harrison. The deceased are—Anna, Betsey, Nancy, India, William, Gilbert and Jackson. He held some of the minor offices of the township. He served in the war of 1812—in the Lake expedition. Mrs. Gilbert was born in this township September 3, 1802.

DYAS GILBERT, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, son of A. B. Gilbert, was born October 9, 1830. In 1852, he was married to Harriet, the daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth (Moore) Pence, after which he located where he now resides. He has held the office of Trustee six years, and been identified with other minor offices; he is a member of Aberdeen Lodge, No. 137, I. O. O. F., and Magnolia Encampment, No. 186, having passed the chairs of each. He is also a member of Ripley Lodge, Knights

of Pythias; was first Chancellor Commander of Gretna Green Lodge, No. 99, K. P., and in the winter of 1881 was elected a Representative to the Grand Lodge at Columbus, Ohio. He owns 115 acres of good land, well improved. To Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have been born nine children, viz.: Albertine, Sarah K., Hillis R., Nathan A., Mary L., Homer G., Minnie J., Effie B. and Cassius C.—deceased. Aaron Pence was a son of Peter and Susan (Roush) Pence, of Virginia, who settled in Adams County, Ohio, in 1797. Aaron Pence died April 21, 1861. He was the father of ten children, six living, viz.: Alfred, Daniel, Harriet, Jacob, Frank and Peter. Peter Pence died in 1832, aged sixty-three years. His wife died in August, 1851. Elizabeth Moore, wife of Aaron Pence, is the daughter of Daniel and Lizzie (Davidson) Moore, of Virginia, who settled in Adams County, Ohio, in 1797. He died in 1815; he was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. M. died in 1851. Thirteen children were born to them, viz.: William, Thomas, Daniel, Wesley, Nancy, Mary A., Hannah, Harriet, Elizabeth, Sarah, Rebecca and two that died in infancy.

JOHN R. GLASSCOCK, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in Kentucky in 1817, and is a son of Gregory and Elizabeth (White) Glasscock, natives of Virginia, who settled in this township in 1817, and followed farming ten years, after which the father bought cattle and drove them to Eastern markets for six years; he then settled in Highland County, Ohio, where he died in 1851. By his first wife he had five children, viz.: Mary A., Samuel H., James W., John R. and Valentine. By his second wife (Susan Fristo) he had two children, viz.: Israel and Alanda. Mr. Glasscock, Sr. was a soldier in the war of 1812. His first wife died in 1827. Our subject was married in 1840 to Mary J., the daughter of Caleb and Matilda (Ross) Atherton. To them have been born eleven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth F., Caleb A., Milton B. and Thomas H. Caleb enlisted, in 1861, in the Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was veteranized in 1864, and discharged in 1865. Mr. Glasscock owns sixty acres of land; he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, to which they have belonged many years.

JOSEPH GRAY, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in this township in 1799, and is a son of John and Polly Gray, of whom mention is made in the sketch of James S. Gray. Our subject was reared on the farm and married Jane, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Kilgore, in 1818, since when he has lived in this township. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, to which they have belonged for forty years; to them have been born sixteen children, eight of whom are living—William, Nancy, Lovina, Eliza, Mary A., Isabelle, Susan and Joseph; the deceased are John, Oliver, Malinda, Abba, Mary, Jane, James and an infant. Mr. Gray owns at present 200 acres of good land; Oliver Gray was a member of Company F, Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died in Tennessee in 1862.

JAMES S. GRAY, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in Kentucky in the year 1807, and is a son of John and Polly (Stewart) Gray. John Gray was a son of Matthew and Nancy Gray, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Mason County, Ky., in 1790. In 1821, the family located in Brown County and purchased 160 acres of land just south of California. Matthew Gray died in Kentucky. On the above land John Gray lived and died; he was a soldier in the war of 1812. To him was born fourteen children, of whom the following are living—Joseph, James, Rebecca, Susan and Abba. Mr. Gray was born in 1777, died in 1860; his wife who was born in 1775 and died in 1866. Our subject was married in 1829 to Mary Beverly, since when he has lived in this township; to him and his first wife were born seven children—John, Thomas, Arthur, Mary J., Nancy, Rebecca and Amanda. Mrs. Gray died in 1857, aged fifty years. He was again married to Mary J. Paul, in 1862, who died in 1866, aged fifty-seven years; his third and last marriage was celebrated in 1875, with Mary J. Prouty. His son Thomas was a member of a Missouri regiment; was taken prisoner and paroled.

ALEXANDER GRIERSON, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in Yorkshire, England, April 30, 1825; he is a son of John and Ann (Greenhow) Grierson; the former was born in Scotland in 1801, and at the age of eighteen years went to En-

gland; the latter was born in England in 1804. Mr. Grierson followed store-keeping in England till 1836, at which time he emigrated to America with his family and landed at Lexington, Ky., in July, of that year. He brought a herd of blooded stock with him for Walter Dun & Co., Kentucky Central Importing Company. In 1841, he came with his family to Adams County, Ohio, and some years later removed to Brown County, Ohio, where he died January 8, 1869; his wife died March 5, 1873. Mr. Grierson followed teaching in Kentucky as private instructor for three years; he was a man for fine attainments and was held in respect and esteem by all who knew him and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. To him was born the following children—Alexander, Elizabeth (deceased), Margaret, John W, Richard (deceased), James, William F., Walter D., Robert G.; Alfred G., Anna (deceased), Mary (deceased), and David (deceased). Alexander was married in 1849 to Elvira, the daughter of John Scott. In 1861, he was elected Justice of the Peace, re-elected in 1869, and served two terms in all. He has been Trustee for the township two years, and is a member of Aberdeen Lodge, No. 149, F. & A. M. He owns fifty acres of land and is a well-to-do and intelligent citizen. Seven children have been born to him—John M., Amanda S., David A., Margaret, William F., Ross A. and Ann E. John W. Grierson, merchant, California, was born in England in 1830; he followed farming until 1861, at which time he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all the battles of the regiment, up to and including Chickamauga, in which he was wounded twice and seriously disabled. He carries one of the balls now in his right hip. After lying in the hospital for three months, he was put on post duty, where he served the balance of his time. He was a Corporal, and was discharged in September, 1864; upon his return to civil life, he came to California and embarked in the store business, in which he is now engaged. In 1867, he was married to Mahulda Williams, of Scioto County, Ohio, who has borne him two children—James A. and Anna G.

W. D. GRIERSON, merchant, P. O. Hiett, was born in Lexington, Ky., in the year 1839, and is a son of John and Ann Grierson, of whom mention is made in the sketch of Alexander Grierson. Our subject was only two years old when he came with his parents to Brown County, Ohio, where he was reared on the farm and received a common school education. He enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1864, and was immediately put on duty and saw active service until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged and returned to his home. On his return to civil life he followed farming for a year or so when he opened a store of general merchandise at Hiett, where he has since transacted business. In 1873, he was appointed Postmaster (Grant's administration), a position he has since occupied. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He was married in 1874 to Miss Mary, daughter of Andrew Evans, an old settler. They were parents of three children—Margaret, Sarah and Alphonso.

HARRISON GRIFFITH, farmer, P. O. Ripley, was born where he now lives, October 12, 1812, and is a son of Mason Griffith, who came from Virginia and located where our subject lives in 1812, and where he bought eighty acres of wild land; he died in 1855, aged upward of sixty years; his wife died in 1870, aged eighty-seven years. Our subject was married in 1844 to Miranda Thompson, by whom he has had ten children, viz., Mason, Frances, Mary E., Andrew T., Amanda J., Alexander W., Jesse, Lou, Emma, William T. S., and Susan B., deceased. Mr. Griffith owns seventy-three acres of land. He and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Hezekiah and Eliza (Bennett) Thompson, parents of Mrs. Griffith, were natives of Maryland, and settled in Kentucky in 1821. In 1824, Mr. Thompson died, when his wife, with her four children, settled in this township for one year, then went to Ripley. She died in 1871, aged seventy-one years. Mrs. Griffith is the only one of her children living.

JESSE GRIFFITH, farmer, P. O. Ripley, was born in this township in the year 1817, and is a son of Mason and Winnie (Willoughby) Griffith. They were born in Virginia, and came to Kentucky when single. They were married

in Kentucky, where they lived for several years, and about the year 1810 or 1812 he purchased land in this township, on which he resided many years. He then removed to Logan's Gap, where he purchased land of Gen. Cochran, on which he died in 1854, at the age of about sixty-eight or sixty-nine years. To them were born nine children, of whom only two are living, namely, Harrison and Jesse. The deceased are Willoughby, Harriet, Lucinda, Jane, and Catherine, and two names unknown. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, for which service he received two land warrants. He was a successful man in his business and accumulated a good property. Mrs. Griffith was a member of the Campbellite Church. Our subject was reared on the farm, and was married to Miss Melinda, the daughter of Richard and Mary (Housh) Brown, old settlers in this county. Our subject has lived in this township all his life, and in 1841 came to where he now lives. He owns twenty-four and one-fourth acres of land on the Ohio River. To Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have been born eight children, namely, Henry, Mary E., Richard, Oliver B., Nancy, Harrison, Reny and Wylie. Mrs. Griffith was born in this township in the year 1822.

OWEN GRIFFITH, farmer, P. O. Ripley, was born in Union Township, and is a son of Alfred and Phœba (Parker) Griffith. Alfred Griffith was born in Virginia, and was a son of John Griffith, a native of Virginia, who settled in Union Township in 1804. In 1808, they came to this township, and in 1812 settled on land that is now owned by Charles and Owen Griffith, where a permanent home was made. John Griffith died in 1840; his wife having died previously. Their sons all became residents of the county, and are all deceased. Alfred was married to Phœba, the daughter of Solomon and Nancy Parker, of Kentucky. After his marriage, he located on his father's farm, where he lived during his life; he died in 1875, aged seventy-nine years. His wife died in 1880, aged fifty-one years. He had been twice married, and by his second wife had seven children, viz., Owen, Adeline, Charles, Ellen, Frances, Elijah, and an infant. By his first wife, Ann Lacy, he had two children, viz., Leander and Ann. Our subject was born in 1852, and has always resided in the township. In 1876, he was married to Mary, the daughter of James and Mary Cochran, by whom he had three children, viz., Ezra, Owen and an infant. He owns 116 acres of well-improved land. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

J. W. GUTHRIE, physician and surgeon, Aberdeen, was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1841, and is a son of Andrew Guthrie, a native of Ohio. William, the father of Andrew, was from Pennsylvania, and located in Warren County, Ohio, in 1812. The boyhood of our subject was passed mostly in Martinsville, Ohio. His elementary education was developed in the Ohio Wesleyan University. He studied medicine under his father, who was a physician; he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1858, and graduated in 1859. The same year, he located in Aberdeen, where he has since given exclusive attention to the demands of his practice. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was detailed to hospital duty; owing to ill health, he was discharged in December of the same year. In 1863, he was married to Mary, the daughter of Capt. J. C. Power. He was elected Mayor of Aberdeen in 1875, and is the present incumbent of that office. In 1882, he was elected Treasurer of the township.

WILLIAM HAROVER, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, is another of the old and native-born citizens of Brown County; he is a son of Alexander and Mary (Hite) Harover, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. In 1800, he, a single man, came to Kentucky, where he lived a short time, and then crossed the river and followed farming. He was married to Mary Hite, and afterward settled where John Brookover now lives. He was successful during his life, and accumulated a good property. He died in 1853, aged seventy-nine years. She departed this life in 1855, aged seventy years. To them were born thirteen children, eleven of whom grew up to maturity, namely, John, Milburne, Clinton, William, Alexander, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, Lucinda, Fatina, Cassandra and Marmon. Thomas died in childhood. After becoming of age, the children scattered, and, at present, our subject is the only son living in the county. Mrs. Harover was a member of the Christian Church. Sarah, the

mother of Mary Harover, came from Pennsylvania with John Grethredge, who purchased about 300 acres of land. She married a man by the name of Stephenson, and removed to Champaign County, Ohio, and afterward to Indiana, where she died. Our subject was born in the year 1812, and was reared on the farm. He was married to Sarah Haman, now known as Haymen, June 16, 1840; he soon after located where he now resides; he owns 227 acres of well-improved land in the southeast corner of the county; he is a member of the Christian Church, with which he has been connected a number of years. To him was born eight children, five now living—Francis M., Martin, Thomas, Marshall and Eliza (Pollard). The deceased are Clinton, John and Parkinson. Francis M. enlisted first in the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry; afterward in the One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was a Captain of one of the companies; he was taken prisoner while in the One Hundred and Seventy-third, and incarcerated in the Andersonville Prison, where he was kept until the close of the war.

JOHN B. HAWK (deceased), was born in Union Township, Brown County, Ohio, April 9, 1820, and was a son of Philip and Mary (Valentine) Hawk. Philip was also born in Union Township, and was a son of John and Susan Hawk, natives of Virginia, who settled in Huntington Township in an early day, and were among the first settlers. John and Susan Hawk were parents of twelve children, namely, Abe, Jacob, John, Philip, William, Nathan, Henry, Sallie, Betsey, Tenie, Katie and Rebecca. Nathan resides in Illinois, and Tenie (Wilson) in Aberdeen. Philip and Mary Hawk were parents of seven children, namely, Betsey, Susan, James, John, Nathan, Lewis and Jacob. Philip Hawk died in Bentonville, Adams Co., Ohio, in 1868. Mary, his wife, died June 14, 1840. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived the greater part of his life in Union Township; he served in the war of 1812, and was credited to this county. John B. Hawk was married to Penelope, daughter of Daniel and Susan Ann (Bean) Dragoo, August 15, 1839; they were the first couple the Hon. John F. Games united in marriage. After marriage, they settled in Union Township, and afterward lived in different localities in this county, and finally settled where his wife and son, John F., now reside; here he died July 13, 1872. To them were born eight children, all of whom are living, namely, Mary, Samuel, Philip, Anderson, John F., Bianca, Jane, Nianna and Samuel. Philip enlisted in the Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F, in 1861, and saw active service throughout the war, participating in many of the hard-fought battles; he was veteranized in 1864, and was on the march to the sea; he was slightly wounded in the foot at Atlanta, and was discharged in 1865. Samuel enlisted in the latter part of 1863, in the same company and regiment, and served until the close of the war. Daniel and Susan (Bean) Dragoo, parents of Mrs. Hawk, were born in Brown County. Daniel was a son of Belteshazzar and Hettie (Butler) Dragoo, who settled here in 1794. Daniel lived in Union Township during his life; he was the father of seven children, namely, Amanda, Milton, Franklin, Sophia, Samuel, Susan and Penelope, all of whom are now living. She was a member of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Hawk was born in the year 1820; John F. was born in this township in 1850. He was married to Isabella, the daughter of Andrew and Mary (Hiett) Evans, old settlers, March 28, 1872. After his marriage, he located where he now resides. To them have been born four children, namely, India E., Mary P., Bessie R. and Olan B. He was reared on the farm, and received only a common school education. They are members of the Huntington Presbyterian Church, and are exemplary Christian people. Mrs. J. F. Hawk was born in this township March 25, 1849.

T. HEATON, physician and surgeon, Aberdeen, was born in Eagle Township in the year 1837, and is a son of Joseph and Mary A. Heaton, who settled in the above township, the former born in Loudoun County, Va., and the latter in Ohio. He was a farmer by occupation and made a permanent home in the above township. He was a member of the Universalist Church and one of the oldest Masons of the county. They were parents of eleven children, four of whom are living in the county, namely, John, Joseph E., Indiana and our subject. The deceased are, Ivens, Susan, Esther

J., and Amanda F. Thomas, Mary C. and Elizabeth are living in Illinois. He died in 1867 at the age of seventy-two years. She departed this life in 1869 at the age of seventy years. Our subject was reared on the farm, and in the district schools received the rudiments of his education, which was developed and completed in the Ohio Valley Academy, the Lebanon Normal School and the University of Michigan. Before completing his literary education, he began the study of medicine under a preceptor, and continued his study during college days. He afterward began the study of medicine at Ann Arbor, Mich., and graduated in 1861. The following October, he enlisted in Company B, Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed Hospital Steward by the Colonel, and in this capacity served till February, 1863, when he was commisioned First Lieutenant and was mustered into different companies, acting as Adjutant. He served till 1864, when he was mustered out on account of sickness. He was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon his return home, he began practicing with Dr. Cooper, of Eagle Township, with whom he remained until 1872, when he came to Aberdeen, and has since paid attention to the demands of his practice. He has been a member of the Board of Education and Town Council. He is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge of Aberdeen, No. 149, and is now the W. M., Chapter No. 9, Maysville, and Council. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Mary Winters, of Brown County, Ohio, who has borne him five children, three of whom are living, namely, Jinkie B., Mary E. and Esther; the deceased are Hettie B. and Joseph G. The Doctor received a wound in the side before Atlanta, at New Hope Church which seriously disabled him at the time, and from which he has never fully recovered.

JAMES HELM, dealer in coal and lumber, Aberdeen, was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1810, and is a son of Samuel H. and Phœbe Helm, natives of Kentucky, who removed to Huntington Township, Brown County, Ohio, in 1820. They settled on land previously near Decatur, where they lived for three years, then came to this township as above stated. He died at the age of sixty-three years, in the year 1837 or 1838. She departed this life previously. They were parents of seven children, of whom James alone survives. The deceased are Phœbe, Anderson, Caroline, Mary, James, Rebecca and Charlotta. Mr. Helm, Sr., was a member of the New-Light Church, and was much interested in religious matters. He belonged to the F. & A. M. Lodge, was a farmer by occupation and was very successful. He served in the war of 1812, and also in one of the previous Indian wars. His children all lived and died in this township, except Caroline, who died in Illinois. Our subject was reared on the farm, and in the subscription schools received a very limited education. He was ten years old when his parents came into this township, and lived with his parents until April 23, 1833, when he came to Aberdeen, and in six months went into the grocery business, which he followed till 1838. He then abandoned the grocery business and started a ferry (horse boat), which he ran till 1860, and during the same time ran the old brick hotel. He disposed of his ferry and hotel, and the latter came back on his hands. He farmed one year and then returned to Aberdeen, and has been in the coal, lumber and grain trade since 1859. He has always been an Overseer of the Poor. He is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge of Aberdeen, No. 149, and is a charter member, being the first member initiated. He was married November 18, 1832 to Miss Susanna Banner, who has borne him three children (one of whom is living), namely, Ann E. Cheseman, wife of Joseph Cheseman. The deceased are Mary and Phœbe. Mrs. Helm departed this life in May, 1872. Mr. Helm was married the second time, June 4, 1874, to Ann Gates.

T. F. HILL, grocer, Aberdeen, was born in South Bloomfield, Pickaway Co., Ohio, May 5, 1837, and is a son of Martin and Lucinda (Osburn) Hill. His father was born in Connecticut, and his mother in Virginia. He spent several years in this county, temporarily, teaching. Both are living, and at the present time reside in Charleston, W. Va. The boyhood of our subject was spent in his birthplace, and in the village schools he received the rudiments of his education, which was developed by a term of study at the Lebanon, Ohio, Normal School, previous to which he had been engaged in teaching—a profession he had followed successfully for twelve

or fifteen years. He enlisted, June 19, 1861, in Company H, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was soon after sent to West Virginia, and saw active service throughout the war. He was on detached duty at headquarters for ten months, and afterward on detached duty in the Quartermaster's Department. He was commisioned a Second Lieutenant of his old company in 1862, and afterward promoted to First Lieutenant, and was assigned to duty in Company E, and afterward in Company H. He passed through a number of engagements, but received no wounds. He was discharged July 11, 1864. Upon his return to civil life, he located in Greenville, Ill., where he was engaged in merchandising six months. His health failing, he returned to Aberdeen and followed teaching in the village school, as Principal, for three years. In 1874, he engaged in his present business, and has since devoted his entire attention to it. He was married, October 10, 1864, to Caroline, the daughter of John B. Campbell, an old settler, whose biography appears in this work. To them have been born six children, namely, John M., Charles W., Thomas L., Edith, Carrie C. and an infant, deceased. Mr. Hill is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge of Aberdeen, No. 142, and to the Grand Army of the Republic—George B. Bailey, Post, No. 215, of Aberdeen. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the village, to which they have belonged for a number of years. Mrs. Hill was born in Aberdeen, in March, 1838.

JOHN HIETT, farmer, P. O. Ripley, was born on the old home farm in the year 1840, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Gilbert) Hiett, both pioneer families, whose sketches appear in this work. The boyhood of our subject was passed on the farm, and in the district schools he received a common education. In 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was soon after transferred to the front, and participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was in the army of the Tennessee. He saw active service throughout the war, and was in the great Atlanta campaign, during which time his term of service expired (in 1864). He also participated in the battles of Shiloh, Haines' Bluff, Jackson, Mission Ridge, Knoxville, Rocky Face, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, and the battles in and around Atlanta, Jonesboro, and some lesser engagements. After his return to civil life, he began farming, and has since been a contractor on public works. He has been Assessor of the township twice, and was Deputy Tax Collector two years. He was married, in 1876, to Janet, daughter of William and Margaret McKenly, of Lawrence County, Ohio, who has borne him two children—Gertie V. and Maggie.

W. G. HOUSH, farmer, P. O. Hiett, was born in Huntington Township in the year 1832, and is a son of William and Eleanor (Hiett) Housh. He was born in 1804 in Huntington Township, and she in 1800 in Virginia. Our subject was reared on a farm, and before of age he began teaching, having been in attendance at the Wesleyan University. He followed teaching for eight years, a portion of the time at irregular intervals. He is also proficient in music, and has been an instructor to some considerable extent. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Sarah E., the daughter of John Games, an old settler, whose sketch appears in this work. After marriage, he taught school for awhile. He has lived in this township all his life, with the exception of four years, which he spent in Adams County, Ohio, two of which he spent in Manchester, where he was engaged in the plow and wagon factory. To Mr. and Mrs. Housh have been born eight children, seven of whom are living—Samuel D. and John H. (twins), Esther T., Mary E., E. H., William K. and Early F.; the deceased, Amanda E. He and his wife are members of the Huntington Presbyterian Church, in which he is an Elder, a position he has held for a number of years. He enlisted three times, but was refused on account of disability. He then went in as a clerk in the Quartermaster Department, and served the greater part of two years. He owns sixty-seven and three-fourths acres of improved land in this township, and 130 acres of improved land in Adams County, Ohio.

ARMSTRONG HOWLAND, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in Byrd Township, this county, in the year 1830, and is the son of Ichabod and Mary (Bean) Howland. The former came from one of the New England States, and was a son of John

Howland, who settled in Mason County, Ky., in an early day, and removing to this side of the river, became one of the oldest settlers of Brown County. He had a large family, of whom a number became residents of the county, and all are deceased. Ichabod remained in the northern part of the county during his life. He served in the war of 1812. To him were born eleven children—Bean, Jonathan, Ralston, James, Shepherd, Nancy, Smith, Armstrong, Ichabod and Ichabod, and one who died unnamed. Mr. Howland died about 1853 or 1854, aged upward of seventy years. His wife died two or three years previously. Our subject was married to Cinderella, daughter of Jesse Ellis, an old settler, in 1852, after which he settled in the township, where he has since resided. He is a member of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 137, I. O. O. F., of Aberdeen, Ohio, to which he has been connected a number of years. They were parents of twelve children, eight of who are living—Lafayette, Jesse L., Dora, Viva, William W., Dyas, Nina and Effie. The deceased are Amanda, James M., Mary, Alice and Nancy.

WILLIAM A. HUTCHISON, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen. William Hutchison, the grandfather of our subject, was born in the Blue Mountains, in Loudoun County, Va., about seventy-five miles from Richmond, in 1757, and died in Brown County January 7, 1841, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, participated in the decisive battle in which Cornwallis was defeated, and stood near that General when he surrendered his sword to Washington. When about twenty-six years of age, he married Rebecca Cooper, a lady of about his own age, who was raised in his neighborhood. In 1795, he embarked in a flat-boat at Pittsburgh, and, coming down the Ohio River, did not land for fear of the Indians and Tories along the river until he arrived at Maysville, then but a station of a few log cabins. After eight years' residence at a fort four miles from Maysville, and where Washington, Ky., now stands, he bought sixty acres of land in Huntington Township, Brown County, Ohio, on which he lived until his death, as above given. His wife died in this township January 15, 1853, in the eighty-seventh year of her age. They were the parents of eleven children, all of whom lived to reach their majority; they were all Baptists, and the men were Democrats. Their youngest son Samuel, father of our subject, was born in Brown County in 1810, and, on March 4, 1841, married Tamar Lock, who was born in Brown County in 1820, and died August 9, 1878; she united with the Christian Church when quite young, and lived as a consistent member of that church until her death. By her Mr. Hutchison had eleven children, four sons and seven daughters. The father lived on the farm, originally purchased by his father, for sixty-nine years, and three years ago moved to Adams County. His son, William A., the subject of this sketch, was born in this township in 1845, and remained on the farm with his parents until twenty-seven years of age, when he commenced life for himself. He was married, December 19, 1872, to Fanny, daughter of Benjamin Payne, and a native of this county, where she was born November 23, 1851; by her he had three children—Micajah M., Clara B. and Nellie L. After his marriage, he rented his father's farm until 1881, when he purchased 101 acres of land where he now resides. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, to which they connected themselves eight years ago.

C. C. LAWWILL, teacher and School Examiner, Aberdeen, was born in Huntington Township in the year 1855, and is a son of William H. and Louisa (McGhehay) Lawwill, early settlers. The early life of our subject was passed on the farm, and in the district schools, he received the rudiments of his education. By hard work and close application to his books, he fitted himself to teach, and held a first-class certificate at about the age of twenty years. He began teaching at the age of seventeen years and since has been regularly engaged in the work. He was appointed one of the School Examiners of the county in October, 1881, which position he still fills with credit to himself. He is a student at law, and engaged to some extent in pleading cases. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Emma, the daughter of Simon Covert, of Brown County, Ohio. He is a member of the Charter Oak Lodge, No. 137, I. O. O. F., and Gretna Green Lodge, No. 99, K. of P., Aberdeen, also of the New-Light Church.

T. W. MADDOX, farmer, P. O. Hiett, was born in this township in the year 1834, and is a son of Thompson and Sarah (White) Maddox, old settlers in this coun-

ty. Our subject was reared on the farm and in the district schools received the rudiments of his education; he was married to Dorcas, the daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Shelton) Weeper, of Brown County, Ohio, in 1856. After his marriage, he located in Sprig Township in Adams County, Ohio, where he lived for some years, when he returned to the neighborhood of his birth. He owns 135 acres of well improved and highly cultivated land. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and he and wife are members of Methodist Episcopal Church, to which they have been connected for a number of years. He began exhorting in the Methodist Church, and in 1870 was licensed as a local minister in the same church. Since then he has labored whenever his health would permit, filling local appointments made by himself. They are both exemplary and consistent members of the church. To Mr. and Mrs. Maddox nine children have been born, of whom eight are living, viz., Samuel E., Lizzie, Thompson W., Lucy, David D., Sarah A., Robert, Katie and an infant. He has been successful in his business enterprises and his accumulations have resulted in a good home. Mrs. Maddox was born in this township in 1844.

EDMUND MARTIN, dealer in fine horses, Ripley. Among the shrewd, enterprising and successful business men of Brown County, Edmund Martin stands prominently to the front. He is a native of the county, was born in 1837, and is a son of Edmund Martin, Sr., who was a horseman of considerable note, and who at the age of about twenty-eight years, began dealing in horses, which he shipped to the New Orleans market. He was successful in his dealings, and was a man noted for promptness in meeting and discharging his obligations. He accumulated a good property, which consisted of 470 acres of excellent land, now owned by his children, who are well-to-do and respected citizens; courteous in his deportment and of pleasing, affable manners, he made many friends. The boyhood of Edmund, Jr., was passed upon the farm, and having a love for horses, he early in life began dealing in the equine species, and has sent a number of cargoes to the New Orleans market, and thousands of head to the Boston and New York markets. His superior judgment of horses is recognized by dealers and others in want of good animals and his recommendations are always accepted. In 1857, he received the indorsement of a number of the officials of the State, from the Governor down, recommeding him to the British Government as an infallible judge of horses, and a man in every way honorable and responsible. In support of this document, he, in 1857, shipped a cargo of horses to England, and accompanied the same in person. This movement was influenced by the "Empire Horse Association" to encourage Mr. Martin to put American horses on the English market, to supply the armies of Russia and Turkey then at war. To Boston he has shipped on an average 350 horses per year, and has sent many lots to Baltimore, Albany and Buffalo. He is a gentleman of commanding personal appearance, and his extensive intercourse with the world has given a quiet dignity and ease of manners that is singularly marked in him, his urbanity and high social qualities make him a most pleasing companion, whose presence is always sought by his innumerable friends. In 1862, he was married to Miss Catherine, the accomplished daughter of Robert Stephenson, by whom he has had seven children living, viz., Minnie, Fannie, Katie, Edmund, Berna, one unnamed and Eva, deceased. Mr. Martin owns 200 acres of finely improved land on which he resides.

EZEKIEL MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in this township in 1840, and is a son of Edmund and Mary (Greene) Martin. Edmund Martin was a son of Elijah Martin, of whom mention is made elsewhere. After his marriage, Edmund settled where his son Quincy now lives. He was a successful business man, and accumulated a good property. To him was born nine children, six of whom are living and reside in this county—Adaline, Samuel, Edwin, Ezekiel, Reuben and Quincy; the deceased are Rufus, Johnson and Alexander. Mr. Martin was born November 5, 1795, and died August 25, 1855. Our subject was reared on the farm and received only a common school education. He owns eighty-eight acres of excellent land, and is one of the enterprising young men of Brown County

REUBEN MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in this township in 1849, and is a son of Edmund and Mary Martin, of whom mention is made in this work. Our

subject was reared on the farm, and, on February 24, 1881, married Miss Maria A., daughter of John L. Brown, of Indiana, by whom he has had one child, viz., John L. B. Mr. Martin is one of Brown County's young and progressive farmers; he owns 135 acres of excellent land, which is one of the best improved farms in the township.

QUINCY MARTIN, dealer in horses, Aberdeen, was born on the old home farm of Edmund Martin, in this township, September 10, 1850, and is a son of Edmund Martin, the son of Elijah Martin, whose sketch appears in this work. The boyhood of our subject was passed on the farm, and, in the district schools, he received a practical education. He remained with his parents until he attained his majority, after which he continued on the farm, and engaged in buying and selling horses and cattle in the local market. For nearly one year, he conducted a general store in Manchester, Ohio, which he sold, and returned to his farm; he owns 156¼ acres of well improved and highly cultivated land. He was married, May 30, 1877, to Miss Irene, daughter of Capt. I. H. Worstell, of Aberdeen, an old settler whose biography appears in this work; he is now paying exclusive attention to the pursuits of the farm, and has been successful in his undertaking.

JAMES H. MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, born at the old home of his father, in the year 1832, and is a son of Ephraim and Mary Ann (Helm) Martin, of whom mention is made in this work. Ephraim was a son of Elijah Martin. Our subject was reared on the farm, and in the district schools received a common education. Has been married twice: first, in 1854, to Margaret, the daughter of Jesse Ellis, an old settler, who bore him four children, one of whom is living namely, Mary, wife of Ivan Shelton. The deceased are Ephraim, Charlie and one unnamed. Mrs. Martin died in 1860, at the age of twenty-six years; his second marriage was celebrated with Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Neeper, of this county, in 1864. Six children are the result of this last marriage, namely, Lucy, Carrie, Belle, Myra, Reuben and Anna; he is a member of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 149, F. & A. M., of Aberdeen; he owns 270 acres of improved land, which is all under good cultivation; he and his wife are members of the Christian Church at Bethlehem.

THOMAS M. MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in this township November 23, 1842, and is a son of Ephraim and Mary Ann (Helm) Martin. Ephraim was a son of Elijah Martin; was married to Mary A., the daughter of Samuel Helm, Feb. 16, 1826. After his marriage, he bought 265 acres of land, where he now resides. He was successful during his life, and accumulated a good property. To him were born ten children, five of whom are living, viz., Samuel H., James H., Edmund B., Thomas M. and Henry V. Mr. Martin was a member of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 149, F. & A. M.; he was born March 2, 1800, and died December 27, 1867; she was born September 4, 1806, and died March 11, 1864. Our subject was married, May 1, 1866, to Eliza J., the daughter of Massie Beasley. He owns 175 acres of excellent land, which is well improved. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin have been born four children, viz., Mary J., Chambers B., Clara W. (deceased), and Albert R. (deceased). Mr. Martin is a member of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 149, F. & A. M., to which he has been connected for a number of years, and has held the office of Senior Warden for three years. His wife was born in this township in 1844.

HENRY V. MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in this township November 25, 1844, and is a son of Ephriam and Mary Ann (Helm) Martin, of whom mention is made in this work. Our subject was reared on the farm and had only the advantage of a common school education. He has been twice married; first, January 15, 1867, to Miss Eva J., the daughter of William Galbreath, of Aberdeen, Ohio, by whom he had seven children, four living, viz.: Maud, Frank, Mary and Charley. Mrs. Martin was born February 9, 1845, and died February 8, 1879, aged thirty-four years. His second marriage was celebrated with Sallie V., the sister of his first wife, May 26, 1881. Mr. Martin owns 200 acres of well-improved land; he is a member of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 149, A., F. & A. M. of Aberdeen, and also a member of Maysville, Ky., Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M. He and his estimable wife are members of the church, and live consistent with the requirements of the same. Mr. Martin is one of Brown County's enterprising and successful farmers.

JOSEPH H. MARVIN, grocer, Aberdeen, was born in West Union, Adams Co., Ohio., in the year 1819; is a son of Oliver H. Marvin, a native of Utica, N. Y., who settled in West Union about 1815, and followed farming there until 1822; he then moved to this county, and in 1824 removed to Maysville, Ky, where he operated a bakery till 1832, when he returned to Aberdeen, and engaged in the same business; he afterward moved to Lewis County, Ky., where he died in 1857, at the age of seventy-five years. He had six children, of whom only our subject lives in this county. A. sister, Malinda McDowell, lives in Oregon. The deceased are Leonard, William T., infants He was a soldier in the war of 1812, stationed at Sackett's Harbor. Mrs. Marvin died in 1846, at the age of seventy-three years. The boyhood of our subject after his third year was passed in this county, and after becoming of proper age he learned the baker's trade, which, on account of failing health, he abandoned and sought employment on the river, and followed it in different capacities for about seven years, after which he commanded the ferry-boat at the crossing for about a period of nine years. Then he went on a steamboat in 1845, and the following year opened a grocery in Aberdeen, where he has since been engaged with the exception of three years he passed in Adams County, Ohio, on the farm. He served as Constable from 1869 to 1871 continously; Mayor two years, and was Councilman a number of terms. He is a member of the Christian Church at Bethlehem, which he joined in 1843. Mr. Marvin has been successful as a business man, and has accumulated a sufficient competency. He was twice married; first in 1841, to Miss Gray, daughter of Isaac Gray, an old settler; she bore him five children, namely—Josephine and Thomas L. Hamer, living, and Melissa Oliver and William J., deceased. Mrs. Marvin died in 1876, at the age of fifty-two years. His second marriage was celebrated with Margaret (Boyle) Bidle, daughter of Daniel Boyle, of West Union, in 1877. He owns town property in Aberdeen consisting of seven lots, five with buildings.

REV. RUFUS H. McDANIEL, P. O. Decatur, was born in this township in the year 1850, and is a son of Hiram and Caroline (Lawwill) McDaniel, early settlers, whose sketches appear in this book. The boyhood of our subject was passed on the farm, and in the district schools; he received the rudiments of his education, after which he attended a select school at Bentonville, Ohio, and still later the academy at New Richmond, Clermont Co., Ohio, which completed his literary education. He paid some attention to theology, and began laboring in the ministry in the summer of 1869, since when he has labored in the Christian Church. He was a licentiate minister until the fall of 1874, when he was ordained during the Conference at the Bethlehem Christian Church. Since then he has labored regularly until the present year; owing to a serious eye difficulty, he is incapacitated for labor. He was married in 1874 to Miss Maggie, the daughter of F. W. and Susan (Hawk) Dragoo, of Brown County. Ohio, who has borne him three children, namely—Clarence, Minnie M. and Eben. F. W. Dragoo is a son of Belteshazzar Dragoo, the first settler in Brown County. Hiram McDaniel, father of Rufus, was born in Mason County, Ky., in the year 1822, and is a son of Edward and Mary (Waldron) McDaniel, who settled in this county about 1822. Edward was a son of Watson and Nancy McDaniel, natives of Maryland. Hiram was but an infant when his parents came to this county. He was reared on the farm, and was married to Caroline, the daughter of John and Mary (Reed) Lawwill, early settlers in Brown County, and natives of New York. Hiram was married in 1844, and afterward located in this township, where he has resided to the present time. To them have been born nine children, of whom six are living, namely—Mary, Sarah, Rufus H., Eliza J., Charles and Thomas. The deceased are Susan A., John L. and an infant. They are both members of the Christian Church, and are exemplary and consistent Christians. He owns thirty acres of improved land.

N. W. NEEL, farmer and ex-commissioner, P. O. Decatur, born in Huntington Tp., near the place where he now resides, in the year 1827; he is a son of Samuel and Mary Jane (Ousler) Neel, early settlers. The early life of our subject was passed on the farm, and when of proper age, he took up blacksmithing, which he followed in conjunction with farming for about twenty years. He received only a limited education

in the district schools, which has been developed by observation in later life. He was married, April 4, 1850, to Miss Jemima, the daughter of William and Massie Bryant, of Adams County, Ohio. After his marriage, he settled in Byrd Township, just opposite to his present place of residence, where he resided for six years, after which he removed to and settled on his present place of residence. He owns eighty-eight and one-fourth acres of land on Eagle Creek, in the Northern extremity of the township. He has been officially connected with his township, in which he has served in the capacity of Trustee two terms. In 1879, he was elected a Commissioner of the county, in which capacity he has satisfactorily discharged the requirments of the office. He is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 149, of Aberdeen. To Mr. and Mrs. Neel have been born nine children, six of whom are living, namely, Caroline, Mary E., Massie J., Amanda, William S. and Eliza. The deceased are Thomas, Serena and an infant. Politically he is a Democrat, and has voted with that party upon all questions at issue.

JAMES PAUL, minister, P. O. Hiett, born in Huntington Township, this county, in the year 1828; he is a son of James and Fanny (Woods) Paul, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were reared and resided till after their marriage; they then moved to Kentucky and settled in Mason County, where they resided four years, after which they removed to Brown County and settled on Eagle Creek. John and Polly Woods, parents of Fanny, were natives of Pennsylvania, and settled on Eagle Creek in the year 1800. He (John) was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war, and was killed by the Indians in Byrd Township, while on an investigating tour. The Pauls made permanent homes in Brown County. Grandfather Paul's family consisted of eight children, namely, Gabriel, Isaac, Andrew, James, William, Michael, Nancy and Malinda. Michael, father of James, Sr., was of American birth; his wife was one-fourth Indian of the Shawnee tribe, her father being a half-blood. The well-known Indian character Captain John was half-brother to the grandfather of our subject. To James, Sr., was born five children, namely, Andy, Margaret, Isaac, James and Fanny Ann. In 1830, he removed to Maryland, and four years later went to Illinois, where he died in June, 1879, aged eighty years. His wife died in 1837. Our subject was reared on the farm, and from the age of nine years, in the family of John Hiett, with whom he lived until twenty-three years of age. He was married in 1850, to Sallie Ann, daughter of Eve White, of whom mention is made in this work. Since his marriage, he has followed farming in connection with ministerial work. He was ordained in the Christian Church, in the Southern Ohio Christian Conference, at Higginsport in 1878. Previous to this, he was a licentiate minister for fifteen years. To Mr. and Mrs. Paul have been born thirteen children, all of whom are living, namely, Eliza J., Zoa A., Margaret, Henry L., Jacob B., William D., George M., John W., Delila E., James E., Maria E., Wesley W. and Charles T. Mrs. Paul was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1834. James Paul enlisted in 1865, in Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, where he did duty for several months, till sickness incapacitated him for duty.

BENJAMIN P. PAYNE, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in this township in 1822, and is a son of B. C. and Harriet (Hutchison) Payne, natives of Virginia. B. C. Payne came, when a young man, to Ohio, and settled in this township in the year 1801. He worked at the cabinet-making trade till after his marriage, then went to farming. He was married to Harriet, the daughter of William Hutchison, of Virginia, who settled in this township in 1790, and is the oldest settler of whom we have any record. The father of our subject followed farming after his marriage, and resided in the township till his death. He was constable about ten years, and served in the war of 1812. To them were born seventeen children, namely, Charlotta, William, George, Sandy, Rebecca, Mary A., Louisa, Martha, James, Benjamin P., Susan, John, Elizabeth, Sophronia, Samuel, Fanny J. and Harriet. Mr. Payne died in September, 1867, aged eighty-three years; his wife died in 1863, at the age of seventy-three years. Both were members of the Baptist Church of Aberdeen, and took much interest in religious work. Our subject was reared on the farm, and in the township has lived all

his life, with the exception of one year. He was married, February 10, 1851, to Mary J., the daughter of John and Margaret Minten, of Adams County, Ohio. To them have been born five children, namely, Frances J. Hutchison, Belle, J. R., W. H. and Harriet (deceased at the age of four years). Mrs. Payne belongs to the Baptist Church of Aberdeen, to which she has been connected since the age of fifteen years; she was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1831. Her parents settled in Brown County about 1804, and soon after removed to Adams County, where they lived till his death, in 1859, at the age of eighty years. She died when Mrs. Payne was a small child. They were parents of one child—Mrs. Payne. By his first wife he had nine children, namely, Jane, Samuel, Margaret, Sarah, William, Eliza, Catherine, Anna and Polly. The mother was a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Payne has been fairly successful during his life.

DANIEL PENCE, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in Sprig Township, Adams County, Ohio, in the year 1830, and is a son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Moore) Pence, who were probably born in Adams County, Ohio. Peter Pence was a native of Pennsylvania and settled in Adams County in a very early day, and among the first settlers of the County, where the family lived a number of years. Aaron Pence made it his home, where he died in 1862. His wife is still living. They were parents of ten children, of whom only our subject lives in Brown County. He was reared on the farm, and only received a limited education. At the age of eighteen years, he came to this county and became engaged in farming. He was married to Naomi, the daughter of Jacob Flaugher, whose sketch appears in this work. After his marriage, he settled in Adams County, where he remained for two years, and afterwards lived in Brown County and Kentucky, and in 1859 he came to where he now resides. He owns 135 acres of well improved and highly cultivated land. He has been Trustee of his township for two terms, is a member of Aberdeen Lodge, No. 137, I. O. O. F., a charter member of the Encampment, and a member of Gretna Green Lodge, No. 99, K. P. To Mr. and Mrs. Pence have been born six children, namely, Elizabeth A., Medaline, Mary C., David G., Susan, and Parthenia, deceased. Mrs. Pence was born where she now lives, in the year 1824. Mr. Pence has affiliated with the Democratic party upon all questions at issue.

R. W. PURDY, physician, Aberdeen, was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1831, and is a son of Thomas E. Purdy. At the age of seventeen, he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. W. Washburn of New Market, Ohio, with whom he studied five years, and during the time took lectures at the Starling Medical Institute in Columbus, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1858. After graduating he practiced with his preceptor one year, and in 1860 went to Bradysville, Ohio; later enlisted in Company E, Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served till detailed to the hospital as steward. He was discharged in 1863, and returned to his home and practice. In 1864, he enlisted in Company H One Hundred Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the war closed, in hospital No. 8, in Nashville, Tenn. After his return, he practiced in Bradysville until 1880, when he came to his present location. In 1858, he was married to Ellen Santel, by whom he has had nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: Margaret, Mary E., Thomas, Oleatha, Edgar and Clifton.

CAPT. R. C. RANKIN, P. O. Ripley, was born in Nicholas County, Ky., in 1821, and is a son of Rev. John and Jane (Lowery) Rankin, natives of East Tennessee. John Rankin was a graduate of Washington College, Tennessee, in which he studied theology. In 1816, he came to Kentucky and preached until 1822, at which time he came to Ripley, Ohio, to take charge of the Presbyterian Church, in which he labored till 1866; he then went to New Richmond, Ohio, for two years; thence to Illinois and spent one year, thence to Kansas, from which he returned in the winter of 1881 and 1882. He is now located in Trenton, Ohio, and in the ninetieth year of his age. The family was originally from Scotland, where they were obliged to leave in 1689, on account of religious persecutions, and flee to Ireland. John Rankin founded the family in this country in 1727. To Rev. John Rankin and wife were born thirteen children, all of whom grew up to maturity—Rev. Adam L., Isabella J., David (deceased), Richard C., Rev. Samuel G. W., Julia D. (deceased), John T., Dr. Andrew C., Mary E.,

William A., Rev. Arthur T., Thomas L. and Lowery. R. C. enlisted in 1861, in the Twelfth Ohio Regiment, and was mustered out after three months as a First Lieutenant. In July following, he enlisted in the Fourth Independent Cavalry; served one year and was mustered out an Orderly Sergeant. In August, 1862, was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and was made First Lieutenant, and later, January 1, Captain, from which date he commanded a battalion of troops, till July, 1865. The Captain justly bears the reputation of a brave and efficient commander, a distinction and credit he won on many a bloody field of battle. Since his return to civil life, he has been actively engaged, and prosecutes his labors as a civilian with as much force and energy as he did in the days of his warfare. He was married, April 26, 1847, to Isabella (Porter) Wisner, by whom he has had ten children, seven of whom are living—Isabella J., William A., Almira, Alice, Laura, Jessie and Richard C., Jr.; the deceased were Esther, Harriet and U. S. Grant, twin brother to R. C., Jr. The Captain is an honored member of Union Lodge, No. 71, Ripley Chapter, No. 82, and a member of the Wirt Liggett Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

L. C. A. RIEDLE, proprietor of the Aberdeen tannery, Aberdeen. This gentleman, whose portrait appears in this volume, was born in Germany April 29, 1827. At the age of thirteen and a half years, he entered a tannery in his native land, in which he labored until March 4, 1851, when he shipped for New York; and after working at his trade in Philadelphia, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky and Cincinnati, he located in Aberdeen in 1861. In the tannery he has been engaged over forty years, and is thoroughly skilled in every branch of his business. He has been a member of the School Board seventeen years, and of the Town Council sixteen years. He is a Free and Accepted Mason, belonging to the lodge in Aberdeen, No. 149; he also belongs to the Chapter, Ripley, Ohio, Commandery, Maysville, Ky., and to the Cincinnati Consistory. On June 21, 1856, he was married to Miss C. Furch, of Germany, by whom he had eight children—Carrie, Maggie, Sophia, Anna Louise, Mena, Mary, Blanche, and George H., deceased.

JOHN C. SCOTT, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in this township April 26, 1813, and is a son of Robert and Joanna (Cooper) Scott. His father was born in Kentucky, and was a son of John, Sr., a native of Virginia, who settled in Kentucky about 1795, and in this township in either 1801 or 1802, in which he lived till his death. Robert was married to the daughter of William Cooper, and lived in this township till his death, which occurred at the age of fifty-six years. He was a Trustee of the township, and held other minor offices. During the old muster days, he was Major of a military company. To him were born thirteen children—John, William, Jane, Nancy, Elizabeth, Martha, Exhira; Amanda (deceased), wife of Dr. W. H. Evans; Isabelle, and four died in childhood. February 9, 1837, our subject was married to Millie A. Howard, and in 1838 settled where he now lives. He owns 415 acres of land, which is in excellent farming condition. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, to which they have belonged for forty years. Ten children have been born to them, seven living—James R., John W., Ellen, Martha, Mary, Millie and Franklin; the deceased are William, Tamar and Reny. John W. was a member of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and saw active service throughout the war.

ROBERT SCOTT, JR., (deceased), was born in this township in the year 1835, and was a son of Robert Scott, Sr., of whose family mention is made. Our subject was reared to farm pursuits, and was married to Margaret Brookover June 18, 1865, after which he settled on the farm where his widow and her second husband now live, and where he died March 29, 1872. He was a member of Charter Oak Lodge, F. and A. M. To them three children were born—Edward C., Ira I. (deceased) and Ezekiel. Mrs. S. was married, the second time, to John Carrigan July 1, 1879, and by him has had one child—Andrew R. Mr. C. was born December 16, 1839, and is a son of James and Mary (Gray) Carrigan. Mrs. C. and her husband are members of the Christian Church.

O. B. SPEARS, tobacconist, Aberdeen. In the year 1879, Mr. Spears located in Aberdeen and engaged in the tobacco trade, and has since dealt largely in the article. During the three years he has been engaged, he has purchased on an average about 125,000 pounds per annum. For five years previous to his coming to Aberdeen, he was engaged in the same business, handling in the meantime large quantities. He was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1849, and is a son of Spencer Spears, whose sketch appears in the history of Union Township. The boyhood of our subject was spent on the farm till he attained his majority, at which time he began handling tobacco. He is a member of the Gretna Green Lodge, No. 99, K. P., to which he has been connected some years, and is an honored and worthy member.

F. M. STEPHENSON, farmer, P. O. Ripley, was born in Union Township in the year 1843, and is a son of Mills and Eleanor (Flaugher) Stephenson, old settlers, whose sketches appear in this book. She was a daughter of David Flaugher, of whom mention is made in this work. The early life of our subject was passed in this and Union Townships, and he received a common school education. He was married, December 16, 1875, to Sarah E., the daughter of Hon. E. M. Fitch, an old settler, of whom mention is made in this work. After his marriage, he lived two years at Logan's Gap, where he was engaged in handling and pressing tobacco, after which he removed to his farm, but still continued to handle tobacco. He owns 165 acres of well improved land, which has been accumulated by him since living on the farm. He still continues in the tobacco business, began in 1873. He has been Trustee of this Township two terms, and is a member of Ripley Lodge. No. 71, F. and A. M., and Chapter No. 82. He has the following children: Portia, Clay, Black, Marian, Oliver, and Eleanor West.

JOHN STEWART, deceased, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1789, and was a son of John and Agnes (Wilson) Stewart, natives of Scotland. After completing his education, he became a weaver, and in due time became a superintendent of men in a factory. In 1842, he emigrated to America, landing in New York in October; he came to this township, and, in 1843, purchased 130 acres of land where his son Robert now resides. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an esteemed and honored citizen. July 3, 1812, he was married to Janet Thomas, who bore him ten children, viz., Janet, Mary, Agnes, Margaret, John, Jane, David, and Robert; two died in infancy. Mr. Stewart died January 24, 1875; his wife died July 30, 1880. She was born in 1792. Robert was born in 1836, and was but five years old when his parents came to Ohio. He was married, March 12, 1868, to Evaline, the daughter of David and Mary A. (Terhune) Bradford, of Adams County, Ohio. To them have been born three children, viz., John B., Mary, and Janet. He and his estimable wife are exemplary members of the Presbyterian Church. After his marriage he located on the home farm (130 acres), and the helpless and declining years of his aged parents were passed under his tender care and watchfulness.

JOHN W. SWISHER, P. O. Hiett, was born in this township in 1834, and is a son of J. and Mary (Haines) Swisher, old settlers. Jacob Swisher, father of Jeremiah, also settled in this county in an early day. Our subject was reared on the farm, on which he worked till 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he saw active service throughout the war, and participated in a number of the hard-fought battles. He accompanied Sherman's army to the sea, and received two slight wounds. He was discharged at Washington, D. C., in 1865. Upon his return to civil life, he settled in the township where he has since resided, and been engaged in the agency business.

JOHN S. THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Hiett, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in the year 1845, and is a son of John and Agnes (Stewart) Thompson, natives of Scotland. Mr. Thompson died in 1857, aged thirty-six years; and in 1858, Mrs. Thompson and her son, John S., came to this place, where he has since made a permanent home, while she resides in Kentucky. She had two children, viz., Ludwig and our subject. John S. was married in 1865 to Jane, the daughter of Amos Evans, by whom he has had four children, viz., Agnes, Amos, Ludwig, and Robert. Mr,

Thompson owns a good farm, which is the place the Evans family settled on in 1800. He is a neat and tidy kind of farmer, and a progressive man in every respect.

HON. J. C. WALDRON, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen. This gentleman, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1817, and is a son of John and Rebecca M. (Cartwright) Waldron. John Waldron was a son of David and Martha Waldron; he was a native of Scotland and she of Wales. They located in Adams County, Ohio, in 1806, where they lived and died. John Waldron was married to Rebecca, daughter of Peter Cartwright, and a relative of Peter Cartwright, of itinerant preacher fame. In 1829, he removed to near where our subject lives, and purchased fifty acres of land, on which he died in 1838, aged forty-five years. Eleven children were born to them, seven of whom are living, viz., John C., Francis P., Peter W., Mary, Margaret J., Eliza and Etheldra. The deceased are Andrew J., Elizabeth and two that died in infancy. Mr. Waldron served in the war of 1812. Our subject was reared on the farm, and had only twenty-nine days of schooling; his father dying when he was young, the care of the family devolved upon him. On November 18, 1841, he was married to Eleanor, the daughter of James and Alice Howard, after which he purchased the interest of the other heirs to his father's estate, on which he lived until 1858, when he purchased other land, living thereon till 1869, when he came to his present place of residence. In 1869, he was the Democratic nominee for Representative of Brown County, was elected, and served in the Legislature two years; he was re-elected and served two years longer. During the first time, he was Commit ee-man in "privileges and elections," and on "railroads." The second term, in "claims and privileges" and "elections." During the time he was in the Legislature, it is said by one who knows, that Mr. Waldron was never called to a point of order, and that he never raised a question on a point of order without carrying his objection. He has served as Justice of the Peace fifteen years; Assessor, four years; Constable, seven years; Clerk, one term, and Deputy Tax Collector, four years. He has been a delegate to the State Democratic Convention many times, and always attends the Democratic Congressional and Senatorial Conventions. In politics, he has been active for over forty years; was reared in the school of Democracy, and has been a zealous and warm supporter of that party's principles; he is a worthy member of the order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the subordinate lodge and Encampment; he is also an acceptable member of the Christian Church, to which he has belonged for more than forty years. Mr. Waldron has made life a fair success; he began with no means; he has been liberal in his donations to worthy enterprises, and has always advocated public improvement. By his first wife he had six children, all deceased, viz., Susanna, Millie J., Robert B., James D., Lewis E. and an infant. Mrs. Waldron died October 22, 1868, aged forty-six years; his second marriage was celebrated with Katie, the daughter of Edward and Orpha (Gray) McGee, March 2, 1872, and by her has had two children, viz., Caleb A. and Joshua.

P. W. WALDRON, teacher and farmer, Aberdeen, was born November 13, 1834, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Cartwright) Waldron. His early education was received in district schools, and afterward he enjoyed the privilege of a twenty-two months' term of study in the union school at Aberdeen, Ohio. He has followed teaching very successfully for a period of twenty-seven years in the schools of his township; he has been Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the township for twenty years, and Mayor of Aberdeen one year; he is a member of Aberdeen Lodge, No. 137, I. O. O. F., and to Maysville (Ky.) Encampment No. 133. May 13, 1858, he was married to Mary E., the daughter of Colvin Shaw, by whom he has had the following children: Elizabeth, Nellie, Jennie, Mary, Arbelia, William, Fred, Arthur, Lillie (deceased), and Frank (deceased). Mr. Waldron is a Democrat in politics; his family and self are connected with the Christian Church. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was rejected after serving one month; he commanded the Third Independent Battery Ohio National Guards for two years.

ADAM WHITE (deceased) was born in one of the New England States July 13, 1765, and was a son of Peter and Eve (Fox) White, natives of Germany. In

1795, our subject came to this country, and for five years lived near the mouth of Eagle Creek, then settled where his descendents now reside, purchasing at the time 180 acres of land. He was married to Susanna Osborne, by whom he had eight children. He was a prominent man, and held many local offices which he filled with credit and satisfaction. The following are the names of their children, viz.: Daniel, Solomon and Eve, living; Catherine, Nancy, Adam, Christopher and Anna, deceased. Mr. White died March 28, 1854. She died April 6, 1852. He served in the Revolutionary war, substituting himself in his father's stead. Eve White, the daughter of Adam White, was born December 23, 1809. She was married to John White in 1831, by whom she had eight children, viz.: Sallie A., Henry, George H., Elizabeth and Abner, living, and Nancy, Susan and Adam, deceased. George H. was a member of Company F, Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; enlisted April 7, 1861, served till May, 1862, when, on account of disability, he came home on furlough. In January, 1863, he returned, and September 4, of the same year, was discharged. Abner was a member of the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Enlisted October 12, 1864, and served till the war closed.

CORNELIUS WILSON, farmer, P. O. Hiett, is a son of Stephen and Mary (Laney) Wilson, natives of Virginia, where they were born, and resided till after their marriage, when they emigrated to Ohio and settled on land on Brush Fork of Eagle Creek, where he purchased 130 acres of wild land. He erected a small cabin and immediately began cleaning up and improving. On this land he made a permanent home and prospered. He was a Trustee of his township, but in general was a gentleman with little or no aspiration for political honors. To him were born eight children, six of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, namely, Solomon, John, Cornelius, Mary, Sarah and Lucinda. Stephen Wilson died September 2, 1871, aged seventy-five years. His wife died October 20, 1870, aged seventy-five years six months and three days. Our subject was born on the old home farm in the year 1829. His early life was passed on the farm and he received only a common education in the district schools. He remained with his parents until his marriage, December 25, 1858, to Josephine, the daughter of John W. and Sarah (Haines) Games, old settlers, whose sketch appears in this book. After his marriage he settled where he now resides, and at present owns 225 acres of well-improved and highly cultivated land. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson seven children have been born, six of whom are living, namely, Lillie L., John M., William K., Anna L., Homer G. and Sallie. Mary deceased, aged eleven months. He and his wife are members of the Fellowship Christian Church, with which they have been connected for twenty years. Sarah (Haines) Games, mother of Mrs. Josephine Wilson, was a daughter of William and Harriet (McKendy) Haines, who were among the early settlers. They were from Virginia, and settled here in an early day. They settled on land now owned by Jeremiah Swisher, which they purchased. Here they made a permanent home till their decease.

CAPT. ISAAC H. WORSTELL, farmer, P. O. Aberdeen, was born in West Virginia December 24, 1813; he is a son of William and Elizabeth (Evans) Worstell, the former born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Maryland. They were married in West Virginia where they lived until 1818, when he went to New Orleans, and from there walked to Aberdeen. There his family joined him. He owned land in Kentucky, and lived in Adams County, Ohio. Seven years before his death, he moved to Pendleton County, near Falmouth, where he died about 1842; she departed this life about 1839. They were parents of nine children, namely, Mahala, Isaac H., Jefferson, William H., Jane, Nancy, Eliza, Thomas and an infant daughter. The first three are the only ones living in this county. The boyhood of our subject was passed on the farm, and he received only a limited education in the subscription schools. After attaining his majority, 1834, he commenced running on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, to and from New Orleans, and made twenty-two trips to New Orleans, all but one being made in flat-boats. For eight years he was running boats for himself and buying and handling freight. In June, 1844, he abandoned the river and went into mercantile business in connection with milling, the store being in Aberdeen. He was engaged in the above

business until 1868, when he discontinued much of his business. From 1864 to 1868, he operated a still house, and also kept a grocery in Aberdeen several years since 1868. Now he is engaged solely on his farm. He owns 148 acres of well-improved and highly cultivated land. The Captain has been unsuccessful in some respects, but has made life a fair success. He was married in October, 1844, to Miss Cynthia Carroll, of Adams County, who has borne him nine children, four of whom are living, namely: Simon, Irene (wife of Quincy Martin), Jessie (wife of H. L. P. Cooper), and Charlie. The deceased are Naomi, John, Martha, Mary and Thomas. He is a member of Aberdeen Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he is a charter member, and one of the institutors. Previously he was connected with the Maysville, Ky., Chapter, R. A. M. The father of Capt. Worstell served thirteen months under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812. Simon, the son of our subject, enlisted in the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, in 1862, for one year, and saw active service for fourteen months. He was disabled by an explosion and is now broken down in health.

CLARK TOWNSHIP.

HENRY ANDREWS, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Devonshire, Eng., May 27, 1841, and emigrated to America with his brother George in 1859. He was a son of John and Mary Ann (Dyre) Andrews. Upon his arrival in this country he commenced working by the month on a farm. He has since acquired considerable land of his own, and is now considered one of the most enterprising and successful farmers of his township. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Ann Applegate, who died in 1873, leaving two children—Thomas J. and Grace, and, in 1874, he married Mary Ellis, by whom he has had three children—Mary, John and Eva. In politics, Mr. Andrews is a Democrat.

GEORGE ANDREWS, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Devonshire, Eng., in 1844. He was reared in his native country, and, when fourteen years of age, came to America. Upon his arrival at Columbus, Ohio, he was stricken down with the small-pox, probably contracted while coming across the ocean. Upon his recovery, he went to Maysville, Mason Co., Ky., where he went to work at $6.50 per month, remaining there over four years. He was then employed in a saw-mill, and soon rose to be engineer. After twelve years at this business, he had saved enough to go to farming. He now owns forty-two acres of land, and by industrious habits is likely to become a large farmer at no very distant day. He was married, in 1877, to Sally, daughter of Samuel Smith, and a native of Cincinnati. They have two children—Henry S. and Samuel B. Mrs. Andrews is a faithful member of the Catholic Church. Mr. A. is Democratic in politics.

ROBERT A. BARNES, P. O. Hamersville, a prominent land-holder of Clark Township, was born in this township December 5, 1837. He is a son of Joseph and Asenath (Peddicord) Barnes, the former a native of Kentucky, of Irish descent, and the latter of Ohio, of German parentage. Joseph Barnes came to Brown County when twenty-two years of age, and lived there many years. He now resides in Smith County, Kan., in his seventieth year. Our subject was reared on a farm, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits and the raising of stock. He is well known throughout the township, and well respected by all. Mr. Barnes' political principles are purely Democratic. In 1862, he was married to Asenath Applegate, a daughter of Adam and Naomi (Wall) Applegate, natives of Pennsylvania, who located in this county over one-half century ago. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are the parents of three children—George C., Charles A. and Clarilla. Mrs. Barnes is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Feesburg. Mr. Barnes is a member of the Democratic party, and is the owner of 250 acres of good land, the old homestead on which his wife was born.

S. W. BLAIR, agent C. G. & P. R. R., Hamersville, is the son of Samuel Blair and a native of Clark Township, where he was born October 24, 1847. He received a common school education in his native township, and at the age of twenty years commenced teaching school, at which he continued nearly five years, a part of the time in Woodford County, Ill. He subsequently returned to Hamersville, where he engaged in mercantile business with his brother under the firm name of C. C. Blair & Bro. They met with good success in their enterprise, and, on the retirement of his brother, our subject continued the business until 1876, when his store was destroyed by fire. His loss was considerable, but by industry and economy he has succeeded in recovering his financial standing. He received the appointment of railroad agent at Hamersville, and in that capacity is giving universal satisfaction. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Isabelle Price, by whom he has had two children—Daisy Irene and Elmer Hamer. Mr. and Mrs. Blair are members of the Disciple Church. He is a Democrat, has acted as School Director, and is an earnest supporter of the public schools of his village, in which he takes the greatest interest.

JOSEPH BOWERS, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Dauphin County Penn., September 19, 1819. His parents, John and Margaret (Weaver) Bowers, were of German descent. Mr. Bowers left the parental roof and started to make his own living at the early age of sixteen years. He embarked at Pittsburgh on the steamer Oswego as cabin boy; the boat froze up on the first return trip from Louisville at Hanging Rock, and he had to walk to Pittsburgh. On the opening of navigation he shipped on the Dolphin as bar-keeper, and continued three years, then went to school a short time in Pittsburgh, then worked awhile in a blacksmith shop, and then worked at steamboat building for a couple of years, the most of the time in the finishing shop. All this time he was preparing himself for an engineer. He shipped for his first trip on the steamer Lilly as assistant engineer, and continued in the Wabash trade about three years on different boats. He then went on the Lower Mississippi trade, and was on the Mattamora when she sank in Cyprus Bend. He was in the Government service during the Mexican war on the steamer William R. McKee, on the Rio Grande, for nearly a year. He then went back to the Mississippi trade, where he continued on the different rivers of the South up to within a short time of the rebellion. During the civil war, he was enrolled as an engineer in the United States service, but was not called into active service. During his long and eventful career as a steamboat engineer, not a single life was lost by the carelessness or incapacity of the officers. Mr. Bowers was married in 1850 to Rahab Higgins, daughter of Wesley Higgins, a native of Brown County, and soon after, in 1854, settled in Clark Township, where he has since resided. He was in the huckster and grocery business for several years, and then bought his farm and went to farming. He raised three children, all girls—Emma B. (wife of Charlie De Vore), Sarah Ada (wife of George W. Moore), and Dora M.

A. E. BROOKS, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Clark Township March 6, 1834. His parents were John and Nancy (Curliss) Brooks, the former born four miles south of Lexington, Ky., and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. They were among the early settlers to Brown County. Our subject received a good common school education, and spent six years of his early life in teaching. He now owns the farm upon which he resides, and is devoting his time to farming, making tobacco raising a specialty. He was married, in 1858, to Miss L. Neal, a daughter of John and Betsey Neal, who were early settlers in this vicinity. Seven children are the surviving issue of this union—Nancy V., John, Sherman, Ida, Thomas, Ora and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are members of the M. E. Church, in which he has been a class-leader and Steward. He is an Odd Fellow, a Democrat and for six years was a Justice of the Peace.

JAMES C. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Franklin Township, Brown Co., Ohio, February 3, 1837. He was the son of D. D. and Elizabeth (Abbott) Brown, early settlers of Brown County, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio. The father came to Ohio in 1800, and located in Franklin Township. He died in 1879, leaving a widow who still survives him. Our subject

received his education in the common schools, and early commenced the occupation of farming, at which he continues. He owns land in Illinois and in Clark Township. He is a Democrat and has been a school director. He is an energetic and enterprising young man, capable of filling almost any office in the county.

D. R. CASE, P. O. Hamersville, a teacher by profession and a farmer by occupation, is a life resident of Brown Co., Ohio. He was born January 18, 1850, and is a son of Henry Case and Mary J. (Lake) Case, natives of Ohio and of English ancestry. Mr. Case was reared on a farm, and his early literary education was received in the district schools of Highland and Brown Counties. He subsequently attended the graded schools at Georgetown, and for two years was a student at the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio. When twenty years of age, he commenced teaching school, and has taught each year since, spending the summer months in the cultivation of the soil—Hamersville and Feesburg, have been the principal points in his educational operations. Mr. Case is a Republican. In 1875, he was joined in the bonds of holy wedlock, to Frances McBeth, daughter of Squire McBeth, this township. They have two children.

WILLIAM T. COOK, farmer, P. O. Bethel, was born in Maryland March 14, 1813; his parents were Amos and Anna (Matthews) Cook, natives of Pennsylvania, of English, Scotch and Irish descent. They emigrated from Maryland to Ohio in 1828, and settled in Clermont County, where the father died in 1841. The mother died in Brown County, in 1870, aged eighty-four years. The father was a wagon-maker and farmer by occupation. They had a family of eleven children, of whom eight reached their majority; their names were as follows: Charles (deceased), James (died in 1838), William T., Samuel N. (a farmer of this township), Jessie B. (died aged ten years), Amos B. (died in youth), Jacob M. (proprietor of saw-mill and chair factory), Anna E. (wife of Dr. Benjamin Catterton, of Indiana), Sarah (died in 1872), Jane and Hannah; the two latter are living with our subject who has never married and who is wonderfully attached to his brothers and sisters. He came to this county in 1852, and helped to build the Thornton Mill in which he had an interest until just before it burned. He subsequently purchased a farm and has since devoted his attention to farming. He is a well-read and thoroughly posted gentlemen, a Republican in politics but not radical in his veiws, and withal a very popular citizen.

S. M. COOK, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Bethel, was born in the State of Maryland March 1, 1815, and was educated in the common schools of that State. He followed his early occupation of wagon-maker until 1842, since which time he has devoted his time and attention to farming, now owning the farm on which he resides. He was married in 1842 to Adeline D. Thompson, daughter of Elisha Thompson, a native of the State of Maine. To this union, seven children were born—Perry T. (now residing in Kentucky), Cyrus T. (a resident of Brown County), Amos B., Jennie, Mollie, Bessie and C. W. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are both members of the Christian Church in which he has been Deacon and Elder. He is a Republican in politics and has been a Trustee and Treasurer of the township.

ANDREW COFFMAN, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Maryland November 13, 1818. His parents were John Coffman and Susan Coffman, but no relation to each other before their marriage. They came to Brown County in 1820, where they resided till death. The former died at the age of ninety-four years four months and twenty days. Mr. Coffman was reared on the old homestead farm, and has been engaged in farming during his life. He commenced life for himself by working on a farm for $14 per month. He worked this way for four years and nine months, and had then saved about $500. He bought some woodland, and upon reaching his twenty-first year, had cleared about twenty-five acres. He has been quite successful in his farming operations, now owning a good farm of 190 acres. His political views are Republican, and he has served several years as Director of his school district. He was married, October 14, 1843, to Mary A., daughter of Christian Gray. They have five children—Susan, Nelson B. (a teacher of a graded school in California), James W. (a farmer), Emma (wife of Charles Thompson, a farmer of Clark Township), and Sherman. Mrs. Coffman is a member of the M. E. Church.

JAMES C. DAVIS, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Clark Township Brown County, Ohio, October 29, 1854. His grandfather, Hugh Davis, was born in Ireland, but of German-Irish decent. His maternal grandfather, Robert Alden, was a pioneer of this county. His parents were James F. and Elizabeth (Allen) Davis, natives of Pleasant Township, in this county ; the former was Commissioner of Brown County for six years. The subject of this notice grew to manhood on a farm, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life. In 1872, he enlisted in the Fourth U. S. Infantry, of the regular army, and while in Wyoming Territory was wounded by the Indians, and was subsequently discharged. He was married, in 1878, to Mary, daughter of H. B. and Aseath (Sharp) Sidwell, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Virginia. They have one child, Inie Leah. Mrs. Davis' grandfather was John Sidwell. Mr. Davis and wife are well respected in the community where they reside. The latter is a member of the M. E. Church.

W. H. DAY, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in this township, October 31, 1841. His parents were Jesse and Martha (Lambert) Day, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Ohio. The former located 127½ acres of land in Clark Township, where he resided till death. The subject of this notice was reared and educated in Clark Township, receiving the benefits of a good English education. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits during life, and has been fairly successful. He was united in marriage, in 1867, to Emma, daughter of Adam and Naomi Applegate, who were early settlers of Brown County. One child was sent to bless this union, a son, Jesse E. Mrs. Day departed this life in 1879. She was a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

HARMON DEMARIS, farmer, P. O. Maple, son of John and Abigail (Shaw) Demaris, and was born in Clermont County, Ohio, May 19, 1820. His parents were natives of New Jersey, and came to Ohio about 1816. Mr. Demaris was raised on a farm and was married in January, 1845, to Mary, daughter of William and Martha Turner. They had born them seven children, viz.: William, born October 5, 1845, married Mary Jane Murry, and died at the age of twenty-eight years. John Elijah, born October 30, 1847, married Edna Leach ; Martha Jane, born December 19, 1849, wife of Isaac Abbott ; Sophia, born March 19, 1852 ; James Thornton, born January 20, 1854, married to Elizabeth Jane Crawford; Charles W., born June 2, 1856, married to Matilda, daughter, of Richard Ride ; Henry, twin of Charles, died at eighteen days. His wife Mary died September 15, 1864, and he married Elizabeth, daughter of Owen and Ruth Forkner, January 29, 1866, who was born in Grant County, Ky., June 11, 1841 ; she bore him three children—Tena, born May 13, 1868; Ephraim, born March 12, 1870, and Jesse, July 8, 1873. Mr. Demaris is a member of De Soto Lodge, 374, I. O. O. F., since 1870. An honest, industrious, quiet citizen.

FRANK DE VORE, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Pleasant Township, Brown County, Ohio, March 20, 1847, he was the son of Abner and Louise Maria (Gardner) DeVore, natives of Ohio, to which State his grandfather was a pioneer. Our subject received a good common school education and attended the National Normal University at Lebanan, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1865. He was raised on a farm and has been a farmer all his life, with the exception of ten years after leaving school, when he was engaged in selling sewing machines. He was married in 1867 to Sarah L. Richards, a daughter of Charles Richards, a native of Clark Township. This union was blessed with seven children, viz.: Louise M., Henry A., Joseph L. (deceased.,) Lillie F., Bertha, Edward and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. De Vore are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Republican and a member of the Grange.

JOHN B. DUTTON (deceased), son of Solomon Dutton, was born in Brown County, Ohio, January 24, 1832. He was raised on a farm and received a common school education, and was married to Nancy A. Hendrixson March 2, 1852 ; Nancy A. was youngest daughter of George and Alice (Courts) Hendrixson, of Scott Township, Brown County, Ohio. Mr. Hendrixson was a member of the M. E. Church, and Justice of the Peace for many years, and perhaps more universally loved and respected than any man in his township. Mr. Dutton was an industrious

and thrifty farmer, and he and his wife were members of the M. P. Church. He died March 4, 1878. He left eight children—Allie E., wife of Cyrus Redmon; John R., married Anna E., daughter of Joseph McChesney; Charles A., married Florence B., daughter of Elmore Dean; Louie E., wife of Eugene Ogden; Emily, single and at home; Carrie A., and Jesse Lee.

JOHN EARLY, Hamersville, station agent of the Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth Railroad, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, November 9, 1818. His parents were Thomas Early and Mary Stevens, natives of Maryland, and of English descent. The former, in 1814, carried the first wagon load of produce from Brown County to Cincinnati. He subsequently removed to Texas, where he was afterward killed by a man named Isaac B. Desha. The latter expiated his crime on the gallows, being probably the first man ever hung in Texas. This was in 1829. There were nine children in the family at the time of his father's sudden death, of which our subject was the fifth. His father was a school teacher and himself and brother attended school, although it was only a log schoolhouse of those primitive times. He was reared on a farm, and in 1838 was married to Rebecca, daughter of Hugh Wisley, and a native of Brown County. After marriage, he rented a piece of land, on which he farmed for four years. He then commenced blacksmithing at $75 per month and boarding himself, and followed that for two years. He then rented a farm near Georgetown, and borrowed money to buy his farming tools. He remained there three years, working hard and exercising great economy. In 1847, he removed to Hamersville, and followed his trade of blacksmithing till 1868. He was farming the last four or five years of this time. He took a contract for carrying the mail from Hamersville to Higginsport, remaining in this business many years. He has been agent of the C., G. & P. R. R. at Hamersville since the completion of the road to that point. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Early has been thrice married. Four children were born to his first union, two living, Melissa, wife of Thomas Molen, of this township, and Nancy, wife of Thomas Statman, of Hamersville. Mrs. Early died in 1848. He was again married in 1850, to Catherine, daughter of Robert Ellis, and a native of Brown County. Five children were given them—Mary E., wife of John Moore, a blacksmith of Hamersville; Martin; Hanson Lee; Melitia, wife of J. Hannah; and Olive, widow of Columbus Poe (deceased). This wife died August 18, 1866. Mr. Early's third marriage were in May, 1873, to Rebecca, daughter of John Gallaher, a native of Kentucky, as was also her parents. Mr. Early is the owner of 130 acres of land and property in New Hope. He is Republican in politics and was Township Assessor many years.

JEROME W. ELLIOTT, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, a son of William and Eliza (Simons) Elliott was born in Adams County, Ohio, September 10, 1833, and removed with his father to Brown County the same year. William Elliott, a son of James Elliott, a soldier of the war of 1812, was of German descent and a native of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and received only a common school education. He was married, September 28, 1854, to Hannah, daughter of Absalom and Nancy (Owen) Halfhill, natives of New Jersey. They had born to them five children—Margaret, died at fifteen months old; Granville O., born May 20, 1860, married Lydia, daughter of John B. and Margaret Young; Clement, born April 22, 1863, and married Martha, daughter of William and Jane Pride; Charles William; John, died at ten months old. Mr. Elliott is a Democrat, and one of the present Board of Township Trustees, to which place he has been several times elected, also a member of the Board of School Directors, in which he has long served. He has been a member of De Soto Lodge, No. 374, I. O. O. F., since 1870, and has discharged the duties of all the different offices of the lodge. He is also a member of Georgetown Encampment, having received his degrees in Felicity Camp in 1874. Mr. Elliott's modesty and sterling integrity make him universally esteemed and he contentedly cultivates his nice little farm. His wife is a member of the Christian Union Church.

DIMMIT C. ELLIOTT, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, son of William and Eliza (Simons) Elliott, was born September 4, 1842. His father was born in Pennsylvania, of Welsh descent, his mother a native of same State of German descent. Mr. Elliott en-

listed October 1, 1861, in Company I, First Light Artillery, and perhaps saw as much hard service as any man in the county—participating in eleven hotly contested battles, besides many, and some pretty sharp, skirmishes, viz., Cross Keys, second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, Resaca, Ga., Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and the capture of Atlanta, the march from the Cumberland to Atlanta being almost a continual battle, in which the light artillery played a conspicuous part. Mr. Elliott's health was considerably shattered during the service, and he is now receiving a pension. He was married at the close of the war, in 1865, to Izora, daughter of Oliver Crawford. They have had seven children, six of whom are still living. The oldest boy, George, was killed at the age of seven years, by a saw log rolling over him. The living are Missouri C., Eliza B., Olive, Mattie May, Albert and Luella. Mr. Elliott and wife are members of the M. E. Church, of which he is Steward and Trustee. He is also a Superintendent and teacher in the Sunday school. He is a Republican in politics, a warm friend to education and School Director.

O. P. FITE, Hamersville, of Kellum & Fite, saw-mill owners, was born in Nicholas Co., Ky., August 15, 1823. He is a son of John W. and Millie (Cotterill) Fite, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, and the latter of Kentucky, of Irish parentage. Mr. Fite was reared on a farm, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits a portion of his life. He is now engaged in running a saw-mill in Hamersville, and is engineer in charge. He has been a member of the firm of Kellum & Fite since 1860. He was married, in 1850, to Eunice, daughter of Benjamin Gardner. They have two children—Cyrus L. and W. C. Mr. Fite and wife are members of the Disciple Church, and he is Democratic politically.

D. W. FITE, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Clark Township on the farm he now occupies He is the son of John W. and Millie (Cotterill) Fite, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. The former was in the American Army, and participated in its ignominious surrender at Detroit under Gen. Hull. In 1820, they left Kentucky and came to Brown County, Ohio, locating in Clark Township, where he resided till his death. Mrs. Fite still survives in her eighty-sixth year, and strong enough to do her own housework. They were the parents of ten children, five daughters and five sons, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. One son, B. F., enlisted in the Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Mission Ridge. The subject of this notice was reared on the home farm, receiving a good common school education. In early life, he engaged in teaching, and has followed that profession twenty-four years, in the meantime carrying on a farm of 110 acres, where he resides. He has been successful in both his professional and farming operations. Politically, he is Democratic. He served as School Examiner six years, and once officiated as Trustee of the township. Mr. Fite was united in marriage, in 1857, to Johanna Daugherty, born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1841, and of Irish descent. Eleven children have been given them, ten living, six daughters and four sons—F. W., G. P., Eva J., Clara, Alice, Millie, Martha, Elizabeth and Edward and Ella (twins).

ENOCH R. GARRISON, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born on the farm where he now resides, in this township, March 12, 1839. He is the son of Ephraim and Charlotte (Rammel) Garrison, natives of New Jersey, of English descent. He received a common school education, and early began the work of a farmer, in which he has since continued. He owns seventy-eight and a half acres, upon which his whole life has been spent with the exception of three years spent in Pike Township. He was the youngest of six children, and is the only one of them now living, and he and Mahlon F. were the only ones that reached their majority. Mr. Garrison was married in 1850 to Elizabeth Brooks, by whom he had four children, viz.: Charlotte F. (wife of Merritt Turner), Abigail M., Mary A. and Arrilla. The parents are both members of the Christian Church. Mr. Garrison is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the society of Grangers.

WILLIAM GOULD, deceased, son of William and Miriam (Rounds) Gould, was born in Clark Township February 20, 1820, of English descent. His mother was a daughter of Lemuel Rounds, a Revolutionary soldier; our subject was married to Mary Wilson, daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Anderson) Wilson, natives of Vermont, who was born May 4, 1825. He enlisted in Foster's Independent Cavalry in February, 1862, and fell a victim to typhoid or malarial fever at Corinth, Tenn., June 6, 1862, in the service of his country. He left four children, viz: Levi (married to Sarepta, daughter of J. W. Robbins), Sarepta (wife of Randolph Brooks), George D. (married to Sarah A., daughter of Peter Kellum), Rosella (at home with her mother). Mr. Gould only lived to participate in the battle of Corinth, and thus passed away one of our county's noble defenders.

REV. PETER A. HONAKER, carpenter and preacher, Hamersville, was born in Virginia November 11, 1829. He is the son of Samuel and Amelia (Wright) Honaker, natives of Virginia, of German and Scotch descent. Our subject commenced learning the carpenter trade at the age of eighteen years, and has followed it most of the time since then. He was married, in 1844, to Martha Jane Lovill, a native of North Carolina, by whom he has had eight children, of whom five, four boys and a girl, survive. Mr. Honaker, in politics, is not bound by party affiliations, but votes for the man he thinks would make the best public servant. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, in which he is a preacher.

JOEL J. JONES, wagon-maker, Hamersville, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, July 25, 1844. He is the son of Joseph and Ruth Ellen (Nicewarner) Jones, natives respectively of Ohio and Maryland. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and at the age of eighteen years commenced working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed eight years. He then took up the wakon-maker's trade, at which he has continued. He is a natural mechanic, and having learned blacksmithing, he is now able to do all the work about a wagon. In 1865, he married Margaret Davis, daughter of John Davis, a farmer of this township. To them were born four children, viz.: Mary Ellen, Joseph John, Cyrus L. and Virginia Elzina. Mr. Jones is a Democrat, and with his wife, a member of the Christian Church.

REV. JAMES B. LAWWILL, minister, Hamersville, is the son of B. B. and Dorcas (Jordan) Lawwill, natives of Ohio, the former of English, and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born at Georgetown, but received his education in the public schools of Aberdeen. He commenced his ministerial labors at the early age of eighteen years, and has since devoted his time, energy and talents to the cause he has espoused. In 1874, he was regularly ordained a pastor of the Christian Church. His first pastoral charge was Olive Chapel, Champaign Co., Ill. In 1876, he took charge of the congregation at New Hope, and in 1877 he moved to this township, where he now has charge of Antioch Church and the church at Russellville. On October 3, 1873, he married Ellen Garrison, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Garrison. She died in 1877, leaving one child—Leoma Bell. In 1878, he married a younger sister of his first wife, and after two years of married life, he was again made a widower. In 1882, he married Jennie Jester, a daughter of Nathan and Eliza (Armstrong) Jester, of this county. Mr. Lawwill owns a neat and substantial residence in this township, where he resides. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, a very industrious minister, and a man highly esteemed by his acquaintances.

ABSALOM LEONARD, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Brown County, Ohio, March 1, 1852. He is the son of Marcus and Nancy J. (Curless) Leonard, natives of Ohio; he of German and English, and she of German and Irish descent. She died February 17, 1873. Our subject received a common school education in Clark Township, and in 1872 married Sarah Lowell, daughter of B. B. Lowell. She died September 25, 1881, leaving three children—Leander, Marcus B. and Goldy. Mr. Leonard owns a farm in Illinois, on which he resided until the death of his wife, since which time he has lived with his father, who owns 205 acres of land in this township. Our subject was the second of a family of six children. He is a Democrat in politics.

ABRAM LIMING, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, son of Abram and Mary Liming, was born in Clark Township, Brown Co., Ohio, May 28, 1833. Abram Liming, Sr., was a son of Joseph Liming, one of the first settlers in Clark Township. (See Township history.) The subject of this sketch was married in 1859, to Nancy Jane, daughter of James Montgomery, by whom he had five children—Emma Belle, Anna Eliza, Edward, Eugene and Wesley. Mrs. Liming died in 1868, and Mr. Liming was married in 1871 to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Martin and Matilda (Creager) Reddick, of Sterling Township. They have three children—Luella, Mary Elizabeth and Martin Reddick. Mr. Liming was drafted in 1865, and paid $1,000 for a substitute. He is one of our quiet, hard-working farmers—one of the kind of men that makes a community prosperous.

J. W. LIMING, teacher, Hamersville. Jasper W. Liming, son of Abram and Mary Liming, was born in Clark Township, Brown Co., Ohio, October 18, 1854. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, until about of age, since which time he has been engaged in teaching. He is taking a thorough course at Lebanon Normal School, teaching during the winter. Mr. Liming is a member of De Soto Lodge, No. 374, I. O. O. F. Also a member of the Christian Church, and has represented Excelsior Class twice in Conference, nothwithstanding his youth. Mr. Liming is a young man of more than ordinary ability, and a noble ambition.

J. O. LIMING, farmer, P. O. Hamersville. James Orange Liming, oldest son of Jasper and Margaret (Redmon) Liming, was born in Clark Township, Brown Co., Ohio, July 16, 1855, and was raised on a farm; and at an early age was inducted in the stock trade. He graduated at the Lebanon Normal School, in the mathematical and engineering class. He also commenced the study of law but did not complete his regular course, and decided to continue farming and stock-raising, as the business was not so crowded as the bar, and gave better promise. Mr. Liming was married, June 18, 1881, to Sabrah J., only daughter of Charles Oursler, who was born in Georgetown November 25, 1862. Mr. Liming was elected Justice of the Peace for Clark Township April, 1882; the youngest man ever elected in the township.

R. W. LIVINGSTON, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Adams County, Penn., January 17, 1817. His parents were John and Anna (King) Livingston, of Scotch-Irish descent, and born within four miles of Gettysburg. In 1826, they came to Ohio, locating a short distance west of the Pennsylvania line. In 1853, he came to Brown County, and in 1854, settled here permanently. R. W. Livingston was reared a "farmer's boy," and after coming to Ohio, taught school on the Hamersville and Higginsport Pike, two and a half miles south of Hamersville. Since that time he has been engaged in tilling the soil. He has been very successful in his farming operations, now possessing 230 acres of good land. His political views are Republican, and he has served as Judge of Election on several occasions. He was united in marriage in 1854, to Mary McLain, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Johnson McLain. They have five children—John M., married and a farmer of this township; Ann M., wife of W. C. Martin, a farmer and teacher; Maria J., at home; Rufus K. and Adam M. Mrs. Livingstone departed this life October 27, 1874. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which body Mr. L. has been a Deacon for many years.

J. B. LIVINGSTON, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, September 1, 1834, and is a son of John Livingston. He obtained a fair education in his boyhood days, and has been engaged in farming operations probably all of his life. He is the owner of 208 acres of good land. He was united in marriage in 1854, to Anna E., daughter of David Trout, and a native of Lewis Township, Brown Co., Ohio. They have two children—Anna Belle and William A. Mr. Livingston and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Feesburg. He is an ardent Republican, and has served as School Director. Mr. Livingston is a hard-working and industrious farmer, and one of the most enterprising farmers of Clark Township. His residence and farm show neatness and precision, and are conclusive evidence of successful farming.

THOMAS G. LUCAS, clerk, Hamersville, was born in the village of Hamersville, where he now resides, January 18, 1856. He is the son of J. W. and Louisa J.

(Moore) Lucas; he a native of Pennsylvania, she of Virginia, and both of English descent. The former came to Brown County in 1847, and the latter in 1840. Our subject obtained a common school education, and since leaving school has devoted his attention to clerking, being now engaged in that capacity. He has full control of the store, and employs no help, being assisted in his duties by his wife Emma, a daughter of Rev. S. B. Smith, whom he married, in 1881. They have one child, Eunice E. Stella. Mr. Lucas is in politics a Democrat. He is a young man of good address, polite and affable, and with more than ordinary business ability.

JAMES McBETH, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Brown County, Ohio, November 29, 1821. His parents were Samuel and Frances (Pitzer) McBeth, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Scotch and the latter of German parentage; his early education was obtained in the neighborhood district school; he has been a farmer and trader all of his life, and is now the owner of 280 acres of well-cultivated land. Mr McBeth is an earnest supporter of the principles adopted and set forth by the Democratic party, and has officiated as Justice of the Peace, and was Township Trustee twenty years. He was married to Elizabeth Spiers, a native of Brown County, and a daughter of John Spiers. Eight children are living—Emily, Frankie, Pierce, Samuel O., Ella, Charles C., Warren F., Miza M. and Lee P. Mr. McBeth, wife and daughters, are members of the Disciple Church.

DRS. McCASKEY & LOVE, Hamersville, are prominent physicians of this village. The former, Hugh McCaskey, was born in Beaver County, Penn., in 1813; his parents were Robert and Jane (Curry) McCaskey, natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch and Irish descent; he received his early literary education at Augusta College, Kentucky, and subsequently attended medical lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. He first commenced the practice of his profession at Newark, Ohio, where he remained four years; he then removed to Ripley, this county, and three years later to Virginia. In 1849, he located at Felicity, Clermont Co., Ohio, where he resided fifteen years; he then removed to Batavia, the county seat of Clermont, where he practiced eight years, and also served as United States Pension Agent; he then went back to his native place, but in 1877, located at Hamersville, where he has met with good success. The Doctor is a prominent Freemason, and has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge; he has been a close student through life, and is well posted on general subjects. He was united in marriage, in 1841, to Rebecca A. Tucker, daughter of Richard Tucker, and a native of Clermont County. They have two children—Eleanora and Adda (wife of Dr. Love). Doctor and Mrs. McCaskey are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the former has officiated as Steward. He is Republican in politics.

DR. JOHN H. LOVE, the junior partner of this firm, was born in Lewis Township, Brown County, Ohio, November 23, 1847; he is the son of Charles and Elizabeth A. (Hover) Love, the former a native of Brown and the latter of Clermont County, Ohio; his grandfather, Alexander, first settled in Brown County about 1800. Mrs. Love departed this life in 1877; Mr. Love is still living, and resides in Clark Township. The subject of this sketch received a good English education, and graduated from the Ohio College of Medicine and Surgery, at Cincinnati, in 1870. The same year, he came to Hamersville, and commenced the practice of his profession. The firm are doing a good business, and also are the proprietors of a drug store in the village. Dr. Love is Democratic in politics, and has officiated as Township Treasurer. He was married, in 1875, to Adda McCaskey, a daughter of the senior member of the firm. They have one child, Hugh M., born September 26, 1878. Mrs. Love is a member of the M. E. Church.

T. B. McCHESNY, blacksmith, Hamersville, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, June 4, 1837. He is a son of Abner and Eliza (Early) McChesny, the former a native of New Jersey, of Irish descent, and the latter of Maryland, of English parentage. He received his education in Clermont County, and when eighteen years of age, learned the blacksmith trade with John Early, of Hamersville. He has been engaged at his trade ever since, and has met with good success; he owns his shop, home prop-

erty and eight acres of land adjoining the village. In 1876, he invented a patent road scraper and cultivator, which has had a very good sale, and is in general use in this and adjoining counties. Mr. McChesny was married, in 1859, to Martha Burton, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Henry Burton. They have four children—Anna Eliza, wife of L. A. Rees, a farmer of Lewis Township; Charles V., a student at the National Normal University, of Lebanon, Ohio; Maggie and May.

DAVID METZGER, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Lewis Township, Brown County, Ohio, December 28, 1851. He is the son of Joseph and Nancy (Watson) Metzger, the former a native of Brown County, of German descent, and the latter a native of Clermont County, of Irish descent. Our subject received a limited education in the common schools, and from his youth to the present, has been engaged in farming. In his farm operations, he has met with good success, and now he owns a good farm near Hamersville, upon which he resides. Mr. Metzger was married to May E. Shinkle, a daughter of Walter Shinkle, an early settler of Brown County, where she was born. Mr. Metzger's grandfather, Conrad Metzger, emigrated to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1802, and, in the same year, located in Lewis Township. Our subject and his wife are members of the Christian Church; he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM NEAL, merchant and farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Clark Township, Brown County, Ohio, December 26, 1829. His father, William Neal, was a native of Virginia, of English descent, and a son of parents that emigrated to Brown County in 1810; his mother, Jane (Brooks) Neal, was a native of Kentucky, and also of English descent; her parents emigrated to Brown County in 1805. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a common school education; he opened a store on his farm, in which he keeps a general stock, and in which he has carried on business very successfully since 1848. He was married, in 1855, to Susan Dean, a native of Brown County, by whom he has had eleven children, viz., R. B., Rebecca J., Augustus, Clement, William, Sanford, Lee, Mary, Ellis, Pearl and Iva L. Mr. Neal owns a good farm, and is now one of the Justices of the Peace for his township. His reputation for honesty and fair dealing promise him a liberal patronage as long as he continues in business.

SANFORD NEAL, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Clark Township, this county, December 10, 1834. He is the son of William and Jane (Brooks) Neal, who are spoken of in the sketch of William Neal. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Clark Township, and is now one of its most enterprising and successful farmers. He has made farming the business of his life, and now owns a farm of 240 acres. In 1857, he married Margaret Reed, a native of Clermont County, by whom he has had eight children, viz.: Emily J., now the wife of F. P. Liming; John R., Sarah L., William A., Benjamin Wade, Van Butler, Edmond and Ora. Mr. Neal makes a study of his life occupation, and has met with success in most of his undertakings. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

CHARLES OURSLER, farmer, was born on Eagle Creek, in Brown County, Ohio, March 21, 1809, and was raised on a farm. He followed the river for thirty years, mostly as a pilot, part of the time on flat-boats and part of the time on steamers, his first trip being in 1827, when but eighteen years old. He was married, August 25, 1835, to Mahala Howland, by whom he had one child, James, who was killed at Georgetown July 11, 1860, by the premature discharge of a cannon, which he and others were loading. Our subject was married the second time on June 11, 1842, to Margaret Jones, by whom three children were born, viz.: John F., Sabrah Jane and Henry. Mr. Oursler was elected Sheriff to fill the vacancy caused by the death of D. W. Applegate, in 1857; re-elected in 1858, and at the expiration of his term, settled in the northern part of Clark Township, where he still resides. He has filled several offices in the township, is a consistent member of the Christian Church, a Mason and an Odd Fellow; honest and upright, kind to all, he only needs to be known to be loved and respected.

WESLEY S. PENNY, farmer, P. O. Locust Ridge, was born in Clark Township, Brown Co., Ohio, September 18, 1829. He was a son of Peter and Jane (Hannah)

Penny, the former a native of Kentucky, of Welsh descent, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent. Our subject received but a limited education in the schools of his township, and early commenced the work of a farmer, in which occupation he has since continued. He was married in 1848, to Martha A. Fiscus, a native of Brown County. They have six children, viz.: Florence, Commodore, Iselina, John, Clayton and Robert Lee. Mr. Penny is a practical and hard-working farmer, owning 138 acres of good land, which he has accumulated by his personal efforts. He has never speculated, or traded, but has made his substance by hard work and honest economy.

ALLEN PENNY, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, Ohio, was born in Brown County October 15, 1822. He is the son of Lewis and Hannah Penny, the farmer a native of Kentucky, of French descent, the latter a native of Virginia, of Welsh descent. Our subject received a limited education in the log schoolhouses of his day, and early commenced working on the farm, having chosen that occupation for his life work and having since followed it. In that honorable calling, he has met with good success, and is now the owner of a good farm of 140 acres. He was married in 1848, to Mary A. Hester, a native of Kentucky, by whom he has had six children, viz.: Lewis, Mary J., Caroline, Emma, Laurinda and Lydia Ann. Mr. Penny is in politics a Democrat; he has never aspired to official honors, but has served as a School Director from a sense of duty. He is an industrious and energetic farmer, and is considered by his fellows one of the best citizens of his township.

W. O. PERKINS, carpenter, Hamersville, born in Clermont Co., Ohio, May 28, 1830. He is a son of Aaron and Mary (Ricey) Perkins, the former a native of Kentucky, of German ancestry, and the latter of Ohio, of German-Irish parentage. Mr. Perkins received his education in Clermont County, and has been a carpenter by occupation through life. One year, he was the proprietor of a hotel in Hamersville, and for nine years was Postmaster of the village. Mr. Perkins was united in marriage, in 1854, to to Paulina Flick. They have an adopted daughter, Cora. Mr. Perkins and wife are members of the M. E. Church. His grandfather, Matthew Perkins, settled in this county in 1805, when this county was almost a wilderness.

ADAM POWELL, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Bracken County, Ky., December 23, 1808. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Dillman) Powell, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. His early education was obtained in the old log schoolhouses of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and was rather limited. In 1816, he accompanied his parents to Brown County, Ohio, where he has since resided. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all of his life, and now owns 200 acres of excellent land. Politically, Mr. Powell has always been an ardent Democrat. He was united in marriage, in 1831, to Fannie Tatman, a daughter of Joshua Tatman, an honored pioneer of this place, and at the time of his death (April, 1882) was aged one hundred and two years—probably the oldest man in Brown County. Twelve children were born to this union, all of whom lived to the maturer years of manhood and womanhood, and were married. Mrs. Powell departed this life in the fall of 1839. Mr. Powell was again married, to Nancy Tatman, who has borne him six children, four daughters and two sons. The greater portion of this family are members of the Christian Church.

O. P. RALSTON, farmer, P. O. Hamersville. Oliver Perry Ralston, youngest son of Joseph and Eleanor (Smith) Ralston, was born in Brown County, Ohio, March 11, 1824. As was common in those days, he received only a common school education, but such was his love and talent for mathematics, that at one time he was considered the best mathematician in the county. He was raised on a farm and has followed that occupation without interruption up to the present time. On April 27, 1844, he was married to Martha Ann, youngest daughter of John and Catharine Pitzer, also a native of this county. There were born to them six boys and two girls, viz.: James Polk, who married Permele Jacobs, and is now a citizen of Colorado Springs, Colo. He served three years as Principal of the Deaf Mute Institute of Colorado, and is now prospecting and mining among the Rocky Mountains Sarepta Jane,

wife of Dr. R. B. McCall, of New Hope; Thomas Hamer, who was born April 27, 1849, and went to Kansas in the fall of 1868, and died of typhoid fever October 8, 1871, in Livingston County Mo.; Lewis Warren, born January 7, 1851, read law with Marshal & Thomas, was admitted to the bar in 1872, married Lutitia Case, and now resides in Hamersville; Almira Evaline, born October 28, 1852, still single; Eugene Archimedas, born July 12, 1856, and after spending two years in the South, is now farming the old homestead; Edgar Lee, born July 7, 1860, and now in Crystal Basin, Colo., silver mines; Orlando Frank, born August 4, 1862, also in the prospecting and mining business. Mr. Ralston's public career is as follows: Was appointed School Examiner in 1854, elected County Surveyor in 1857, and re-elected in 1860, elected Justice of the Peace in 1864, served as Township Clerk during the latter part of the war, and was treasurer of the fund raised by Clark Township to fill her quota of men. He was elected, in 1880, to represent Clermont and Brown Counties in the State Board of Equalization. Martha A., first wife of O. P. Ralston, died of consumption February 9, 1866, aged thirty-nine years and eight days. Mr. Ralston was married, April 17, 1867, to Ann J. (Brownfield) Stratton, daughter of James and Mary Brownfield, and widow of William B. Stratton, also a native of Brown County. She had one child—George W. Stratton, who was a member of the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was a prisoner at Andersonville. Mr. Ralston still surveys and is often called to settle disputes, and his honesty and known ability make his decisions nearly always final. He has been a Notary Public for the last twelve years. He is one of the most prominent Odd Fellows of the county, was D. D. G. M. in 1871–72, when the district included Adams, Brown and a part of Clermont Counties, represented this district in the Grand Lodge of Ohio in 1877–78–79–80, and was Grand Guardian in 1881. He is noted as one of the strong friends of education in the county, although not a regular teacher, having only taught three or four quarters, but has always been found giving the cause aid and support when most needed. He was a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, represented Brown County four years in the State Grange, and was the first Master of Clark Grange. He was the first Odd Fellow in Clark Township, and his kind heart prompts him to be first always in the relief of distress. (For parentage, see Clark Township History.)

ROBERT D. RICE, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, son of Michael and Lutitia (Ham) Rice, was born in Bracken County, Ky., February 27, 1837, of Welsh descent. He was raised on a farm and in the low state of schools in that part he only attended school six weeks in his life. He was married, December 8, 1859, to Hannah M., daughter of Joseph Metzger, of Lewis Township. They have had three children, viz., Joseph H., Elijah F. (died when eight years old) and Susanna. He came to Ohio in 1862, and to Clark Township in 1879. He owns a beautiful farm of 100 acres near Hamersville. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, in which he has been Superintendent of Sabbath schools for the last ten years. He is a model man for piety, morality and sobriety—never in his life having sworn an oath, tasted intoxicating liquor, kept lewd company or gambled in any shape or form.

JOSEPH PERRY RICHARDS, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born on the farm which he now owns and where he resides. His father, Charles Richards, was born in Virginia January 7, 1804, and died in Ohio in 1871. His mother, Elizabeth (Connell) Richards, was born in Ohio December 6, 1809, and is still living. His grandfather, Richards, came to Ohio in 1829, and settled in Brown County. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his native county, and having chosen farming for an occupation, has since followed it with marked success. He is a Democrat in politics, and for four years was Township Trustee. He is President of the County Agricultural Society, and has occupied that position for five years. He has been twice married, first to Rebecca C. Norris, of this township, who died in 1863, leaving three children—William, Charles C. and Marion Lee. His second wife, whom he married in 1867, was Amanda Berry, daughter of Samuel Berry, of Pleasant Township. By her he has one child—Samuel F. Mr. and Mrs R. are both members of the M E. Church.

WILLIAM LEE RICHEY, farmer, P. O. Feesburg, was born in Lewis Township, Brown Co., Ohio, September 7, 1848. He is a son of John L. and Elizabeth (Trout) Richey. John L. Richey was a son of William and Sophia Richey, of Franklin Township, Clermont County. Elizabeth Trout was a daughter of William and Sarah Trout, of Lewis Township, Brown County. The subject of this sketch was married January 1, 1871, to Emma, daughter of James and Matilda (Coffman) Swope, of Clermont County. To them were born two children—George and Alpha. Emma Richey died February 27, 1874, and Mr. Richey married Jenney, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Day, of Lewis Township, and to them were born three children—Thomas, Robert and Hattie. Mr. Richey, is of German descent, was raised on a farm, and only received a common school education. He and wife are members of the Christian Union Church. Mr. Richey is a Democrat, and serving his second term as Township Trustee.

A. J. ROBINSON, farmer, P. O. Locust Ridge, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, November 28, 1856. His father, Dr. Thomas Robinson, is a prominent physician of Clark Township, widely and well known as a successful practitioner and a graduate of the Cincinnati Medical College. He has practiced his profession in Brown County for thirty years, and has also been an extensive farmer, now owning 700 acres of land. He has been twice married, his first wife being Mary Ann Wall, a native of Ohio, by whom he had three children, all sons—our subject, a young man of good address, of a mechanical turn of mind and of industrious habits, and who attended the Lebanon Normal School one term; Charles and George. The Doctor's second wife was Minerva Blair, and by her had two children—Frank and Oscar Lee. In politics, Dr. Robinson is a Democrat.

JAMES S. SALISBURY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, October 28, 1832. His parents were Thomas Salisbury, a native of Pennsylvania, and Martha (Martin) Salisbury, a native of Ohio and a sister of Judge Martin. He was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. He commenced life by farming; rented land, after which he purchased fifty acres, concluding to settle in this county after an examination of three or four States. He resides on the Ohio pike, where he owns 180¼ acres of land, most of which is under a perfect state of cultivation. He was married, in 1858, to Theresa Gray, daughter of Rev. Samuel Gray, a minister of the Christian Church. This union was blest with seven children—Albert G., Martha Etta, Mary Louella, Thomas L. (deceased), James W., an infant (deceased), and Sarah M. The three eldest, with the parents, are members of the M. E. Church, in which Mr. S. was Trustee and a class-leader for ten years. His relatives on both sides were Presbyterians and Republicans. He has made all he has by his own efforts, and is a much respected citizen.

GEORGE W. SHINKLE, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, son of John L. and Malinda (Jones) Shinkle, was born in Clark Township, this county, March 23, 1848. His grandfather, Christian Shinkle, was among the early settlers of what is now Lewis Township, emigrating from the State of Pennsylvania and settling on what was known as Shinkle's Ridge, in this county, prior to 1810. John L. Shinkle, son of Christian and father of George W., was born in Lewis Township September 25, 1810, and his wife, Malinda (Jones) Shinkle, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, September 17, 1819, her father having emigrated from the State of Kentucky. John L. is by trade a cabinet-maker, having learned that trade at Higginsport, and there followed it for a number of years. The children born to John L. and Malinda Shinkle are Louisa J., Lewis M., Letha E., Thomas J., George W. and John C. In 1847, the father of our subject removed to Clark Township, and, in connection with farming, carried on a nursery for a number of years. Himself and wife are now residents of Clark Township. In politics, he is a Republican. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received the usual district school education known to farmers' sons, and having arrived at manhood he was united in marriage with Martha, daughter of Oliver and Barbara Crawford, April 14, 1870, and to them were born Maggie and Minerva G. The wife died October 17, 1877. On the 28th of November, 1878, Mr. Shinkle was married to

Elizabeth, daughter of William and Caroline (Wood) Leach, the former a native of Kentucky, who was born in 1807, and the latter a native of Ohio. The wife of our subject was born in Lewis Township January 1, 1847. Their children are Willard E. and Silva E. Mr. Shinkle has been engaged in farming all his life, and for a number of years carried on the nursery began by his father. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, and, in politics, he is a Republican.

S. B. SMITH, minister, Hamersville. Samuel Bernard Smith, a son of William and Elizabeth (Hoover) Smith, was born in Bath County, Va., March 24, 1820, both natives of Virginia. Grandfather Hoover was a native of Germany; served six years and nine months in the Revolutionary war, and died in 1844 at the advanced age of 107 years. The subject of this sketch, while young, had the advantage of only a meager common school education, and came to Ohio in 1841 and engaged in the ministry two years later, in which he was engaged for thirty-six years, serving two years as Presiding Elder of the M. P. Conference. Mr. Smith was one of the mild, quiet, persuasive preachers, and never inclined to be stormy, but the high estimation in which he was held is attested by the honor conferred by being twice Presiding Elder. He was retired to the superannuated list in 1879. Mr. Smith was married, in 1846, to Ellen Jane, widow of Samuel Davis, and daughter of Robert and Margaret (White) Kennedy (see Clark Township history). They have five children—Samuel K. (married and living at Piketon, Ohio, and Principal of Schools), Ella Bell (widow of Elsberry Young, killed by the falling of the C., G. & P. R. R. bridge across the Little Miami July 24, 1877), Emma (wife of Thomas M. Lucas), Charles Garwood, Jessie Estella. Grandfather William Smith, of English descent, was a soldier in Gen. Marion's army, and lived to be one hundred and four years old. Mr. Smith is an honored member of Fayette Lodge, No. 107, F. & A. M. Was initiated in West Union Lodge, No. 43, I. O. O. F., and is now a P. G. of De Soto Lodge, No. 374, and officiating Chaplain. Mr. Smith is an honest, quiet citizen, who only needs to be known to be esteemed

LAFAYETTE SPIRES, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, youngest son of John and Rebecca (Hill) Spires, was born in Clark Township November 24, 1844. His father, John Spires, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., March 27, 1803. He was a son of Richard and Rebecca (Gentle) Spires. Richard Spires, a native of Maryland, was of English descent and a soldier under Gen. Washington for three years, during which time he was severely wounded. He came to Ohio in 1810, and lived to be over ninety years old. Mrs. Spires' mother, Rebecca, was a daughter of John Hill, a native of Ireland. Her mother, Pitzer, a native of Kentucky, came to Ohio among the first settlers on Eagle Creek. The subject of this sketch was married, September 11, 1866, to Anna Mary, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Laycock) Liming. Isaac Liming, a son of Abram and Phœbe (Still) Liming, was a native of Clermont County, Ohio, of Irish and Scotch descent. Elizabeth Laycock, a daughter of Levi and Mary (Washburn) Laycock, was a native of Brown County, Ohio. Levi Laycock was a soldier during the war of 1812. Abram and Phœbe Liming were married in Philadelphia, and a few years later, when they emigrated to Clermont County, Ohio, Mrs. Liming rode the entire distance on horseback and carried her babe in her lap. Mrs. Spires was born in Clermont County, Ohio, November 15, 1848. Their children are James Franklin Spires, born March 10, 1868, and Ada May Spires, born May 19, 1870. Mrs. Spires is a member of the Christian Church.

DR. JOSEPH C. STIERS, Postmaster, Hamersville, was formerly a well-known practicing physician of Hamersville and Brown County. He was born in Clermont County, Ohio, October 21, 1820. His parents were Ralph and Elizabeth (Aldrich) Stiers, natives of Pennsylvania, of German and English descent. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812. His grandfather Aldrich enlisted under Gen. Washington in the Revolutionary army, when but seventeen years of age. Dr. Stiers' paternal grandfather, Jacob Stiers, was an early settler in Pennsylvania and twice married. His first wife and children were captured by the Indians, and the mother and children all killed except two daughters. These were carried into captivity and one finally suffered the same fate as the preceding ones. The remaining daughter grew to woman-

hood among the savages, and was subsequently discovered by her relations. They endeavored to induce her to return to her old home, but it had been so many years since she had been abducted, that she did not recognize her father. She asked to see a step-brother, and when brought before her, she lifted his hat and discovered a knife wound on his head which she had inflicted in her childhood days. Thus she knew it was her brother, but still refused to go back to her friends. She believed she could never again accustom herself to the habits and customs of the white people, and remained with the Indians until her death. Dr. Stiers came to Brown County in 1848, and located at Hamersville. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and subsequently he attended the Ohio College of Medicine, at Cincinnati. He commenced the practice of his profession at Hamersville, the year of his location in this county. He is a member of the Allopathic School of Medicine. For fourteen years he practiced his profession, and administered to rich and poor alike, never holding back on account of a person's financial standing, but, full of sympathy and kindness, he treated all alike. During the last seven years of his practice, he rode night and day, only being at home one whole night in this period of time. In 1860, premonitory symptoms of that dreaded disease, *amanrosis* appeared in his eyes, and within two years his eyesight totally left him. This terrible affliction called forth the sympathy and kindness of his many friends and neighbors, and although the Doctor was forced to give up his practice, yet his subsequent life, with this one exception, has been peaceful and quiet. He and his wife are well known in Hamersville and the surrounding country and beloved for their kind hearts and cheerful dispositions. He owns the property where he now resides, also the small store on the premises. In 1880, he was appointed Postmaster, and the duties of that office are faithfully attended to by his son, Robert, a young man of good morals and industrious habits. The Doctor was united in marriage, in 1851, to Emily J. Moore, born at Hamersville March 16, 1832, and daughter of Eliakim and Jane (Francis) Moore, of German and Scotch descent. They have two children—Robert M., born March 2, 1864, and Anna M., born December 12, 1871. These children were born after the Doctor's eyesight disappeared, and he has never enjoyed the privilege of seeing their forms and features. Since this affliction, the Doctor has been a faithful and earnest expounder of the Gospel, and is a man of more than ordinary intelligence.

JESSE P. THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Pennsylvania February 19, 1806. He is the son of John and Margaret (Mitchell) Thompson, natives of Pennsylvania, he of Irish, and she of Welsh descent. Our subject received a limited education in the subscription schools of Adams County, Ohio, and remained on the farm until eighteen years of age, when he commenced learning the wagon-maker's trade, at which he worked twenty years. He carried on a shop in Clark Township this county, for several years, and throughout his business career was characterized by his honest dealings with his patrons. When he came to this township he settled on 100 acres of heavy timbered land that was willed to him by his father. He was married in 1829 to Matilda Lawrence, a daughter of Jacob Lawrence, of Adams County. She was a school-mate of our subject's, and he thought in his school days that he would marry her, but did not tell of it until after they were married, when she confessed to having thought the same thing. Their union was blest with these children—Christine, Barbara Ann (wife of S. H. Ellis), Thomas H. B. (a farmer of Kentucky), John L., Milton, Sarah E. (wife of Samuel Williams), James and Semantha (wife of Henry Snider). Mrs. Thompson died in 1878, in the full faith of the Methodist Church, in which her husband is a local preacher. He is a Republican, and has held most of the offices in the township. He is the owner of a farm of 140 acres upon which he lives.

WILLIAM G. THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Locust Ridge, was born November 28, 1836. He is the son of Lewis Thompson, a native of Virginia, of Scotch descent, and Nancy (Brooks) Thompson, a native of Brown County, of English descent. Our subject was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools of his county. He chose farming for a life occupation and has since followed that time-hon-

ored calling, with good success, now owning a good farm in this township. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Mintie Bartholomew, a native of Brown County. She is an intelligent and pleasant lady and, with her husband, a consistent member of the Disciples' Church. Mr. Thompson is a prominent Odd Fellow, a Democrat and a highly esteemed citizen. He served for a time as Trustee of his township.

J. THORNTON, farmer, chair manufacturer and proprietor of saw mill, P. O. Hamersville, Ohio, was born in Maryland April 26, 1826. He was the seventh son of John and Letitia (Matthews) Thornton, natives of Pennsylvania, he of English and she of Irish descent. They emigrated to Ohio in 1830, and settled in Clermont County, where they lived with their family of seven sons until 1843, when the father died. The mother survived him nine years, dying in 1852. After locating in Clermont County the father and sons engaged in the saw mill business in Bethel; they soon added to their business the manufacture of wagons, which they continued until the breaking-out of the rebellion, which seriously interfered with their business; they continued, however, and manufactured wagons for the Government until 1862, when they sold out their business in Bethel and moved into Clark Township, Brown County, where they built the Thornton Mill and Chair Factory, in which they still continue, having had their mill once consumed by fire. They own nearly a section of land and the handsomest residence in the township, the latter costing nearly $6,000 in its construction. The subject of this sketch is the only one of the boys that ever married, and he has married twice. His first wife, whom he married 1850, was Elizabeth Morris, daughter of J. P. Morris, and grand-daughter of Senator Thomas Morris. She died in 1857, leaving three children, and on February 13, 1872, our subject married Clara D. Cook, daughter of James Cook. Mr. Thornton and his brothers, in their manner of living, formed an example of successful communism; they worked together, owned their property in common, kept no book accounts with each other, and when one died he relinquished all his right in the property to the survivors. The two youngest, George and our subject, are the only ones now surviving. The eldest, James, died in 1868; Samuel, in 1840; Isaac, 1850; W. P., 1878; Charles, 1882. W. P. was a prominent man during his life, and at the time of his death was a member of the Board of County Commissioners. The brothers were all men of more than ordinary intelligence, and men who deserve more than a passing notice in a local work like this.

JOHN TRISLER (deceased), born near Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 31, 1789, and died Dec. 10, 1880, being ninety years eleven months and eleven days old. His father Michael, when John was about ten years old, moved to Lexington, Ky., and soon after died, leaving John and his brothers to support the family. John Trisler was married in 1811 to Fanny Reed, and came to Lewis Township, Brown County, Ohio, at that time almost an unbroken forest. He, with a few others, erected the little stone church on Shinkle Ridge. In 1825, he lost his first wife, and afterward married Catharine Gray and moved to Tate Township, Clermont County, where he became one of the Charter members of Antioch Church, and where he remained until 1870, when he disposed of his farm and afterward lived with his children. At his death he left thirteen children, ninety-two grandchildren, over one hundred great-grandchildren and six great-great-grandchildren. On the 11th of December, grandfather Trisler was interred at Mt. Zion Church.

HENRY W. TRISLER, farmer, P. O. Hamersville. The subject of this sketch was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 26, 1832. He was raised on a farm and only received a common school education. He was married to Drusilla, daughter of John Spires, a native of Brown County, and settled in the township the same year. He and wife have four children—Isadora, who, besides a good common school education, has taken a course at select school, including a regular course in music, and has given lessons in the latter; Cora Etta has been a fellow-student with her elder sister, Orlandus C., who, although only taught in the common school, has been a hard student and ranks high for his age—has taught six months' school and is engaged at the same place for another term; Ada M., a bright little Miss. Mr. Trisler has been one of

our most successful farmers, but thinks more of expending his money to educate his children to fit them for useful members of society, than to increase his broad acres. His wife and two eldest daughters are members of the Disciples' Church at Hamersville, of which church he is also one of the Elders, which position he has held for several years. In politics, he is a Jeffersonian Democrat, and as a friend of education has rendered considerable service as School Director and member of the Board of Education. To such men as Mr. Trisler we have to look for the prosperity and success of our country.

DANIEL VANDAMENT, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, son of Benjamin and Susan (Shick) Vandament (see pioneer sketches, Clark Township), was born September 1, 1813, in Brown County, Ohio. He was married, in 1853, to Mary Halfhill, daughter of Absalom and Nancy Halfhill. They have raised five children, three sons and two daughters, viz.: Benjamin P. (one of the ablest and most successful teachers of the county), Amanda R., Charlie A., Minnie S. and John J. Mr. Vandament is an old pattern of sobriety and honesty, a pillar of the Church and State, and a member of the Disciples' Church. As a life-long Democrat, he has been often chosen as Trustee of the township and School Director. He lives contentedly on his well-cultivated little farm.

ZECHARIAH WEST, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, May 10, 1813. He was a son of Thomas and Barbara (Grey) West, both natives of Pennsylvania. The former was born December 19, 1785, and died April 5, 1878; the latter was born May 12, 1790, and died March 15, 1866. They had ten children, of whom our subject was the oldest son and third child. The father was a farmer by occupation, and paid for the first fifty acres of land he ever owned by splitting rails and clearing ground. It is said of him that he could read without glasses at the age of ninety-two, and that he was never involved in litigation of any kind in all his long and eventful life. His father died when he was but a youth, and he was taken by his grandfather from Pennsylvania to Kentucky. He emigrated to Clermont County at an early day, and in 1814 settled in Lewis Township, Brown County. Our subject received a very limited education in the subscription schools of pioneer days. He was early trained to farm labor, and chose farming for an occupation. He commenced life by working for his father, receiving an interest in the crops for his compensation. After working four years in this manner and when twenty-four years old he purchased a small tract of land and began farming for himself. In 1838, he married Rebecca Jennings, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Parker) Jennings. She was born February 7, 1818, and died December 15, 1865. By her Mr. West had nine children, viz., Mary Ellen, Thomas Hamer (deceased), James Irwin (a minister now in charge of a congregation at Germantown, Ky.), William Worth, Alvin Miller, Laurin, Minnie, John Franklin (deceased), and Carr. The family are all members of the Christian Church. Mr. West is a Democrat; has been Township Trustee ten or twelve years, and a School Director most of the time since he was twenty-one years of age. He is a strong temperance man, but never took but one pledge, and that was his pledge to the church. He promised his mother in his youth never to drink, and has lived his long life true to that promise. His family are all grown up and doing well, and now as he looks back on his long and well-spent life, he can see but few changes that he could make for the better. He is a prominent farmer, and one of the most respected and highly honored citizens of this township.

THOMAS J. WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Clark Township April 8, 1844. His parents were Robert Williams, a native of Delaware, and Jane (Stricklin) Williams, a native of Ohio, both of English descent. Our subject received a common school education. In 1879, he engaged in mercantile business in Clermont County where he remained two years, after which he moved to New Hope, this county, where he continued the same business two years. In 1872, he took full charge of his father's farm of 280 acres, where he now resides. In 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Ross, in which he was appointed Corporal. In 1864, he re-enlisted in the same regiment, Capt. An-

drew Cochran, and served until the close of the war. At the battle of Red River he was taken prisoner, and for six months suffered all the horrors of rebel prison life. He participated in the following engagements: Battle of Shiloh, Chickasaw Mountain, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., and Fort Blakesly and battle of Mansfield. In 1869, he married Cynthia Ann Milner, a daughter of William Milner. By her he has had four children, all living, viz., Mattie G., Carl H., Phillip E., Robbie Ray.

ROBERT M. WILSON (deceased), was born in Adams County, Ohio, August 1, 1819. He was the son of Ralph and Martha Wilson, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. He was reared on the farm and received a common school education. His father dying when he was young, he had to support his widowed mother during his early life, and watched over her affairs until her death. He took a deep interest in religious matters, and was a consistent member of the Disciples' Church, in which he was a Deacon and Elder. He was a Democrat in politics, and for several years held the office of Justice of the Peace. He was twice married, his first wife being Margaret A. Plummer, by whom he had five children, viz.: S. B. S., a physician of Olathe, Kan.; George W., an attorney of Minnesota; Nathan; Mary, wife of John Mitchell, of this township; and Robert F., a citizen of Olathe, Kan. His second wife was a widow, who had three children, viz., John J., George P. and Mollie J. Her maiden name was Lucy M. Moyer, and by her Mr. Wilson had three children—Scott Miller, Harrison C. and Lauretta Bell. Mrs. Wilson since the decease of her husband has taken control of the farm, which she manages and has worked under her superintendance.

LEVI WILSON, farmer and dealer in agricultural implements, Hamersville, was born in Clark Township, Brown Co., Ohio, January 26, 1836. His parents were Levi and Elizabeth (Anderson) Wilson, natives of Vermont, and of English and Irish descent. Mr. Wilson was reared on the old homestead, and remained there until thirty years of age. He then engaged in the saw mill and subsequently in the machinery business. He is agent for the Aultman & Taylor machines, and the "Peerless Reaper." He handles all kinds of farming machinery, and enjoys a good trade. Politically, his views are Democratic, and he has served two terms as Township Trustee. He was married in 1861, to Louise Redman, a daughter of Lafayette Redman, who departed this life May 8, 1874. Three children were born to them—Lerastus, Lanella and Lafayette. Mr. Wilson's second marriage was in 1879, to Alice, daughter of Thomas Moore, and a native of this county. They have three children—Alice, Lena and Estella. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Christian Church.

GEORGE M. WOOD, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Byrd Township, Brown Co., Ohio, February 20, 1834. His father, Nicholas Wood, was born in Kentucky, and emigrated to Brown County in 1812. His mother, Margaret (Blair) Wood, was a native of Ohio, and both parents were of English extraction. His grandfather, Nicholas Wood, Sr., was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and George Wood, the uncle of our subject, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent in teaching, and for three years he was a member of the faculty of the Commercial College at Cincinnati. In 1862, he commenced his present occupation of farming, and since that time has successfully followed that peaceful calling. In 1862, he married Annetta Richards, a native of this county, of English descent, and a daughter of Charles Richards. They have had the following children: W. C., Charles E., Emmont W., Lewis E., Maggie E., James E., deceased, and John A., deceased. The parents are both members of the M. E. Church, in which Mr. Wood has been Steward, Class-Leader and Clerk. He is a Democrat in politics, Township Trustee and Township Clerk, and a prominent member of Georgetown Lodge, No. 72, F. & A. M.

S. S. WOOD, farmer, P. O. Hamersville, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 14, 1844. He is a son of Absalom and Phebe Wood, the former a native of Ohio, of English and German descent, and the latter a native of Kentucky, of Irish descent. Our subject received a common school education, and for his life work chose the occupation of his father, farming, at which he has since continued. He was mar-

ried in 1866, to Miss Mary J. Smith, a native of Clermont County, and a daughter of S. B. Smith, a prominent farmer of that county. Their union was blessed with three children, viz., Alva C., Minnie and Rosa. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Christian Church, in which he has been an Elder and Trustee. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served his district as School Director in the past. He is a practical farmer and raises, among other stock, some fine horses.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN WESLEY BARNS, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, a prominent farmer of Franklin Township, was born at Monongalia, Middleton (now Fairmont) County, Va., Monday, July 16, 1810. His father, William Barns, was a native of Maryland, and of Irish descent. He was a physician by profession, and came to Ohio at an early day. He was a resident of Adams County for about ten years, and made a speciality of curing cancers and consumption. In December, 1830, he located in Brown County, Ohio, where he ministered to the physical wants of his many patients till the "fell destroyer" ended his earthly labors. He died August 11, 1833, aged fifty-four years and five months. Mr. Barns' mother was Jane Graham, a native of Philadelphia, Penn. After her husband's death, Mrs. Barns removed to Georgetown, and subsequently to Cincinnati, where she resided with her daughter till her death, which was caused by the removal of a tumor, weighing eighty-seven pounds. She died July 22, 1842, aged fifty-four years and six months. The subject of this notice assisted his father in the latter's medical practice, and early learned the chair-maker and painter's trade. He located at Georgetown in 1840, and for ten years worked at both of his trades. During this time, he painted the cupolas of both the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Brown County Court House. At his wife's suggestion, he purchased 132 acres of land on Straight Creek, near the Ripley & Arnheim pike, and has since added thirty-three acres. Some time after buying this farm, he purchased a grist mill at Williamsburg, in Clermont County, which he ran two or three years. As his wife was then in failing health, he came back to the farm, where he has since resided. Mr. Barns was formerly a Whig, Know Nothing, Republican, and is now an earnest and outspoken advocate of Prohibition. During the war, Mr. Barns was also a member of the Union League. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married, January 27, 1835, to Sarah Roudabush, a native of Goshen, Clermont County, Ohio; departed this life September 26, 1881, aged seventy-two years one month and four days. She was the mother of five children—Eleanor J., born February 19, 1836, died July 27, 1838; Corydon Augustus, born April 1, 1840, at commencement of the war, joined Company C, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died of small pox at Danville Prison, Virginia, December 30, 1863; William McKendrie, born May 17, 1843, also in Company C, Eighty-ninth Regiment, and now running the grist mill formerly owned by his father, in Clermont County, Ohio; John Roudabush, born September 9, 1847, and now farming the old homestead. Mr. Barns takes a great interest in bees and bee culture, and is agent for many of the best beehives.

ABRAM BERRY, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Pleasant Township, Brown County, Ohio, February 27, 1824. His father, Samuel Berry, was a native of Pennsylvania, who came to this county when a young man. He located in Pleasant Township, where he resided till his death. He was an engineer by trade, and worked at that through life. He married Catharine Sowers, also a native of Pennsylvania, who bore him ten children, six of whom are living. Our subject was reared a "farmer's boy," and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits through life. His educational facilities were limited; and, when quite young, he left the parental roof and went to Ripley, obtaining employment on a farm near that place. Some time after, he purchased a farm of forty-nine acres near his present one, where he resided thirty years. He then bought his present farm of seventy-one acres, a portion of which is woodland.

Mr. Berry is a firm believer in the principles set forth by the Democratic party, and has served his township as Road Supervisor. He was married, in 1847, to Elizabeth Abbott, a native of this county. Of the eight children born to them, six are living—Mary Ann, wife of Ira Hendricks, a farmer of Lewis Township; George, a farmer of Pleasant Township, who married Sarah Morrow; Belle; Alice; Mary; and Charlie. Mr. Berry, wife and eldest daughter are members of the Christian Union Church.

S. P. BERRY, P. O. Ash Ridge, a well known and enterprising agriculturist of Franklin Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born April 19, 1833. His father, John Jacob Berry, was born in Germany, and emigrated to the United States about 1831. He first located in Pennsylvania, where he married Susan Rice, a native of that State, and a daughter of Andrew Rice. In 1837, he came to Brown County, Ohio, settling on a farm adjoining that now occupied by his son, where he lived till his death, October 26, 1881. Mr. Berry was the father of three children, two living—Elizabeth, wife of George Houck, of this township, and S. P. The subject of this notice was reared in Franklin Township, and what education he obtained in boyhood days was picked up during leisure hours. He lived with his father till attaining his majority, and then went to work on a farm by the month. Some time after, he learned the carpenter trade, which he followed as a business for many years. When about twenty-four years of age, he bought forty-six acres of his present farm, and has since added to it at different periods, until its present acreage numbers 233, mostly under cultivation. The buildings on the farm were erected by himself, and betoken the successful farmer. Mr. Berry's politics have always been strongly Democratic, and for four years he was annually elected to fill the office of Township Treasurer. He was married, September 16, 1855, to Mary A. Gwinner, a native of this county. Of the ten children given them, seven are living—Michael, Simon, Edward, Charlie, Lottie A., Louis F., Lafayette, Lizzie, Cora and Matilda F. Mr. Berry, wife and family, are members of the Protestant Evangelical Church of Arnheim.

FREDERICK W. BOEHM, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Saxony, Germany, January 19, 1838. He is a son of Frederick Joseph and Caroline (Suntay) Boehm, both natives of Saxony. The former came to America in 1851, locating near Arnheim, in Franklin Township, where he purchased fifty-three acres of land. He afterward removed to Lewis Township, where he died in the fall of 1881. Mrs. Boehm departed this life February 21, 1879 The subject of this notice was reared on the farm in Franklin Township, and when eighteen years of age learned the shoemaker's trade. He served a two years' apprenticeship, and subsequently worked at the trade two years. He then commenced farming for himself, on fifty-two acres of land, in Lewis Township, where he remained thirteen years. In February, 1882, Mr. Boehm purchased of John Markley 301½ acres of land, being a portion of the "old Devore farm," where he now resides; 200 acres of this farm is under cultivation, and about 100 acres is woodland. Mr. Boehm has been a hard worker through life, and deserves credit for the unusual business ability he has displayed in his farming operations. He is insured in the Equitable Life Insurance Company and has been confirmed in the Lutheran Church. He was married, in 1862, to Catherine Neu, a native of Adams County, Ohio. They are the parents of nine children, Emma L., Henry W., Albert H., Matilda, Freddie A., Charlie E., Oscar, Johnnie and Edward.

HENRY BOHL, blacksmith, Arnheim, was born in Franklin Township, January 7, 1850, and is a son of Adam Bohl, native of Germany, and when eight years of age accompanied his father Adam Bohl to America. He was a farmer during life, and died August 14, 1881. He married Dardie Henning, a native of Germany, who is still living, and resides with her children. Henry Bohl was reared in Franklin Township and received a good common school education; when twenty years of age, he learned his present trade with Frederick Biehn, working with him one and a half years. He was then employed by Jack Lyman, of Georgetown one year, and subsequently with P. J. Miller, and James Wilson one year each. In 1873, he opened a shop for himself, at Arnheim, where he has met with good success. Mr. Bohl is a member of the Reformed German Church, at Arnheim, and the Democratic party. He has always taken a deep

interest in educational matters, and at present is a School Director and Clerk of the School Board. He was married, in 1874, to Jane, daughter of William Hanselman, a prominent German farmer of Franklin Township. Five children have been given them, Joseph William and Jacob Charlie (twins), Edward H., Minnie A. and Emma L. Mrs. Bohl and family are also members of the Reformed Church.

PETER BOHRER, carpenter and builder, Arnheim, was born in Pennsylvania November 9, 1834, his father, John Jacob Bohrer, was a native of Germany, who came to America just before the birth of our subject; a year later, he came to Arnheim, in this township, where he resided a few years. He then removed Maysville, Ky., and after a twelve years' residence there, removed again to Arnheim. He is a tailor by trade, but is now seventy-five years of age, and of late years has been in feeble health. He married Catherine Wolf, a native of Germany, who bore him eight children—five of these are now living. Mrs. Bohrer is about seventy-four years of age, and like her husband suffers from ill health. The subject of this notice was reared mostly in Brown County, and received a good common school education in the schools of Franklin Township, and those of Maysville, Ky. When eighteen years of age, he learned the carpenter's trade, and subsequently that of a plasterer. He has worked at these two trades through life, having erected very many of the buildings in Arnheim and the adjoining country. Financially, his business has been good, and he is considered one the substantial citizens of Arnheim and Franklin Township. Mr. Bohrer is a firm advocate of Democratic principles, and served as Treasurer of Franklin Township, a period of five years. Mr. Bohrer was married, January 3, 1858, to Louise Hinchey, a native of Arnheim; there has been twelve children born to them, nine living—Mary Louise, William Stephen, Catherine, Ida Viola, Josephine, Ardinia, Minnie, John Peter; and Charles Willis; Indiana, Clara and an infant are deceased. Mr. Bohrer, wife and family are members of the Protestant Evangelical Lutheran Church of Arnheim.

JOHN E. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Russellville, was born on Straight Creek, in Franklin Township, April 26, 1828. His father, David D. Brown, was a native of Brown County, Ohio, and an agriculturist through life. He married Eliza Abbott, also a native of Franklin Township, who bore him eight children. Mr. Brown departed this life in 1879. Mrs. Brown still survives, and resides in Clark Township, four miles from Bethel. John E. Brown, attained his majority on his father's farm, obtaining the benefits of a good English education. He early learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it for about twenty years, erecting all the buildings on his own farm, and many of the substantial residences and barns in that portion of Brown County. He also worked at his trade in New Orleans for two winter seasons; but not liking the country, came back to Ohio. On February 9, 1857, he purchased 111 acres of land—his present farm—which is located on both sides of Straight Creek, and the Ripley & Arnheim pike. A short time since, Mr. Brown gave one-half acre of his land to the school district in which he resides; upon which was erected a handsome frame schoolhouse. Mr. Brown has been fairly successful in life; is Democratic on National questions, but locally votes for the man who will best serve the community; and has officiated as School Director. He was married, March 6, 1856, to Sarah E. Coombes, a native of Southern Indiana. They have eight children—Willliam M. (who married Annie Kendall), Levi E., Clement A., Annie May, Addie Ora, Lee Owen, Eddie E. and Lora Eliza.

JAMES L. CARBERY, P. O. Arnheim, farmer, and a life-long resident of Franklin Township, was born in this township October 21, 1830. His father was Josiah Carbery, also a native of Franklin Township, and a farmer within its borders through life. His death occurred in 1847. Mr. Carbery's mother was Mary, daughter of Hudson Dennis, and a native of Kentucky. She died about 1865. Of the five children born to this union, four are living—two sons and two daughters. The subject of this notice was raised on the old homestead farm, and when seventeen years of age, suffered the loss of his father. The duty of keeping his mother and the family, then fell upon his shoulders, and right manfully did he fulfill this obligation of love until her second marriage to R. Wardlow, five years later. Mr. Carbery com-

menced the active duties of life, for himself, in Washington Township, where he rented a piece of ground, and "farmed it" for five years. He then purchased his present farm of 45½ acres, where he has since resided. He has been a "tiller of the soil" all through life, and is a man respected by all. Mr. Carbery's politics are Democratic, and has served in the capacities of Road Supervisor and School Director. He was united in marriage, December 19, 1854, to Sarah, daughter of Adam Wells, a prominent farmer of Franklin Township. Of their three children, two are living—John J. and Mary Elizabeth. Mrs. Carbery and daughter are members of the Christian Union Church.

MARTIN A. COURTS, P. O. Georgetown, a prominent farmer of Franklin Township, was born in Scott Township, this county, May 13, 1830. His father, George Courts, was a native of Ohio, and a farmer by occupation. He located in Scott Township at an early day, and there resided till his death a few years later. His death occurred about fifty years ago. Mr. Courts' mother was Catherine Hiler, a native of Ohio, and mostly reared in Brown County. She departed this life about twenty years ago. The subject of this notice was reared on the home farm, receiving a good common school education. He was reared by his mother till eighteen years of age, and then commenced active life by working on neighboring farms by the month till twenty-two years of age. He then farmed for himself, in Scott Township, two years. He then removed to his present farm in Franklin Township, where he owns about 400 acres of land, mostly under cultivation. When twenty-seven years of age, Mr. Courts was united in marriage to Elizabeth Dunn, a native of Washington Township, and a daughter of James Dunn, a prominent farmer and land-holder of Brown County. They have six children—James H. (who married Lottie Miller), George E. (at home), Josephine (wife of Stephen A. Kendall, a farmer of Franklin Township), Ormund F., Arminda and Bertie Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Courts are members of the Christian Union Church, on the West Fork of Straight Creek. Mr. Courts is a well-known citizen of this township, and well respected.

DAVID G. DEVORE, retired lawyer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Union Township, Brown Co., Ohio, March 31, 1808. He is the seventh of ten children, born to David and Alice (Mann) Devore. His father, a native of Washington County, Penn., followed agricultural pursuits through life. He moved to Kentucky at an early date, and settled at Kenton's Station. In 1800, he removed to Union Township, Brown Co., Ohio, where he resided until his demise. Many of his ancestors were active participants in the Revolutionary struggle, notably, Nicholas Devore, his paternal grandfather, who was one of the famous Morgan rifleman, and an actor during Crawford's defeat. His mother was a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of Christopher Mann, a prominent pioneer of Kentucky, and Brown County, Ohio. Until his nineteenth year was attained, Mr. Devore worked on a farm at the old homestead, on Red Oak Creek, Union Township, Brown County. During those years, he received a liberal education in various select schools, and in 1827 entered the Ohio University at Athens. There he diligently pursued a course of classical studies; was graduated in 1831, with the first honors of his class. He then returned to Brown County and began the reading of law under the supervision of Archibald Leggett, a prominent attorney of Ripley, Ohio. After continuing his studies with this preceptor for about six months, he moved to Georgetown, where he resumed his reading under the guidance of Thomas L. Hamer, an able pioneer attorney of this county. In 1833, he passed the required examination and was admitted to the bar. Hon. Thomas Corwin was on that occasion one of the examiners. Entering at once on the active practice of his profession, in partnership with Thomas L. Hamer, at Georgetown, he, in conjunction with his associate, rapidly secured an extensive legal practice. In 1833, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Brown County, and in this position served faithfully for two years. Of late years, he has almost retired from general practice, and has interested himself in agricultural pursuits. He resides with his son, James M., on the farm northeast of Georgetown. Politically, Mr. Devore is a supporter of Greenback principles, but cast his first vote in favor of Gen. Andrew Jackson. Religiously, he

is a member of the Christian Union organization. He has always been a firm friend to the temperance cause, and has never connected himself with any secret societies. While in the practice of his chosen profession, Mr. Devore was always acknowledged to be one of the ablest members of the bar of Brown County. Mr. Devore was united in marriage, May 24, 1837, to Rebecca Murray, a native of Morgan County, Ohio, and a daughter of Thomas Murray (then deceased), an early pioneer of that county. Eight children were born to this union, five living—Lucy (wife of William Snedaker), David (clerk in a Cincinnati dry goods house), James M. (on the home farm), Rebecca J. (a teacher in the Georgetown public schools), and Sarah Phillips (at Glendale, Ohio). Mrs. Devore departed this life August 12, 1866. She was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and a faithful attendant on its services. Mr. Devore's grandfather died at the advanced age of ninety-seven years, and a year previous to his death, raised, by his own individual labor, over four hundred bushels of corn; his father lived to be eighty-seven, and his mother eighty-four years old, and as our subject is yet in very good health, he bids fair to follow in the foot-steps of his ancestors.

LEVI DUNN, P. O. Arnheim, an honored pioneer citizen of Franklin Township and Brown County, was born in this township Aug. 27, 1813. His father, Henry Dunn, was a native of Monongahela County, Va., coming to Ohio at an early date. He located near Arnheim, in this township, but in 1832 sold his farm and went West. Being dissatisfied with his new location he came back to Brown County, and located in Washington Township, where he resided till his death, probably about 1869. He was married in Virginia to Nancy Pindell, a native of the "Old Dominion." Twelve children were born to this union, six sons and six daughters, nine of whom are living, the youngest being fifty-two years of age. Mrs. Dunn departed this life about twenty years ago (1862). Levi Dunn was the fifth child and third son of this large family, and, as schoolhouses were scarce in the time of his youth, and money in proportion, his educational facilities were very limited. He assisted his father on the farm until of age, when he was united in marriage to Margaret Lucas, a native of this county. Soon after marriage, he purchased 112 acres of swamp land, located near Sardinia, in Washington Township, for which he paid 75 cents an acre. This was in 1834. Mr. Dunn resided at this place twenty years, improving and adding to his possessions, until when he left, he owned about 390 acres, 200 of which he had cleared. At the expiration of twenty years he sold his farm, and purchased his present farm of 287 acres, on the Ripley & Arnheim pike, most of which is under cultivation. "Uncle Levi," as he is familiarly known, began the active duties of life with nothing but a plentiful amount of brain, muscle and tireless energy. During his almost seventy years' sojourn on this earth, he has been a constant tiller of the soil, and his labors have not been unfruitful. Financially, he has been moderately blessed, having gained a competency sufficient for old age and its attendant wants; socially, no man in Franklin Township stands higher. He is honored and respected by all, and justly deserves this place in the history of Brown County. Mr. Dunn is a Democrat politically, and has officiated in several township positions. His marriage occurred January 30, 1834. Of the six children born to this union, only two are living—R. B. (residing at Carlisle, in Jackson Township), and Isaac (a farmer of this township, residing near his father). Mrs. Dunn departed this life February 5, 1840. Mr. Dunn was subsequently married to Rebecca Kratzer, also a native of Brown County. Four children are the result of this union—Elsie (wife of a farmer of Scott Township), Roanna (widowed wife of Nimrod Lindsay, keeping house for father and mother), Jane (wife of Peter Wall, of Wallsburg, Scott Township), and Philip (who married Nancy Hendrixson, and resides on the home farm).

CHARLES ELSCHLAGER, P. O. Wallsburg, a prominent German citizen of the western part of this township, born in Germany March 3, 1832. His parents, Caleb and Barbara (Masner) Elschlager, came to America in May, 1845, locating on Sycamore Run, in Franklin Township, two miles above Arnheim, where he bought thirty-three and a third acres of land. Eight or nine years later, they removed onto a farm of 160 acres, then in Franklin, now in Scott Township, and subsequently added thirty-two

acres to their first purchase. They there resided till their death. Charles Elschlager is the oldest of six children, four sons living. He obtained a fair education in his native land, and when thirteen years of age, accompanied his parents to America. When young, he labored upon a farm in Kentucky, and at twenty-two years of age, rented land in Scott Township, where he "farmed it" for eight or nine years. He then removed to Jay County, Ind., residing there six years, but, suffering from the ague, came back to Brown County, and lived one year with his father. He then purchased 112 acres of his present farm, to which he has since added thirty-one and a half acres. Mr. Elschlager is Democratic in politics, and was formerly a member of the German Reformed Church at Arnheim. He was married, December 6, 1865, to Rosa Schulien, a native of Germany. Seven children were sent to bless this union, six living—Louisa (wife of Francis M. Lindsey, a farmer of this township), Charlie, Annie (wife of James Shaver, a farmer of Franklin Township), Caleb, Joe and Lydia. Mrs. Elschlager died in June, 1878. Mr. Elschlager was again married in June, 1879, to Mary Troutman, a native of this township. Two children have been born to them, one living—Jessie, aged two years.

DR. SIDNEY C. GORDON, P. O. Georgetown, one of the more prominent farmers of this township, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1840. He is a son of Thomas W. Gordon, who has been an honored physician and surgeon of Georgetown and Brown County for many years. Dr. Gordon's mother was Minerva Elvira Scoville, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio. She departed this life December 20, 1869. Dr. Gordon lived in his native county until ten years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Georgetown. He was reared and educated in the latter place, and in early life studied medicine with his father. He remained with the latter the prescribed term of three years, during this time attending three courses of lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating in 1860. Soon after the commencement of the war, he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and while at Camp Kenton was detached, by order of Gen. Nelson, as Assistant Surgeon of the post. He remained in this position till the camp was broken up, and was subsequently, commissioned (in August, 1862) to the same position in the Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served as such till the regiment's term of enlistment had expired, when he was honorably discharged. He returned to Georgetown, and the following spring went out as Surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment, being finally mustered out in the fall of 1865. He returned to Georgetown once more, and in the spring of 1866 formed a partnership with his father in the practice of medicine. This relationship continued until the fall of 1868. Dr. Gordon then gave up his practice, the main cause being failing health, and located on a farm of 116 acres in Franklin Township, which he had purchased the year previous. This farm is located on Straight Creek, west of the Ripley & Arnheim pike, and is mostly under cultivation. Dr. Gordon finds farming more suited to his health, and has therefore almost entirely given up his medical practice. He is an earnest advocate of the principles adopted by the Republican party, and in 1869 was their candidate for Representative from Brown County. This was more of an honor than the expectation of electing him, for the almost solid Democratic vote in the county rarely fails to elect a Democratic candidate. Dr. Gordon is an active member of the Board of Directors of the Brown County Agricultural Society, and always takes a deep interest in those matters pertaining to the moral, social and educational advancement of the community in which he resides. He was married, February 15, 1872, to Olevia, daughter of William S. Marshall, an old and honored pioneer of Pleasant Township. They have five children—Nellie M., William Winslow (named after both grandfathers), Claribel, Sophie S., and an infant, Hugh B. Mrs. Gordon is a lady of culture and refinement, and highly respected by all with whom she has acquaintance. Dr. Gordon and wife are connected by membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Georgetown. Dr. Gordon is the author of the history of Franklin Township, in this volume.

BYRON W. GORDON, P. O. Georgetown, a young and enterprising farmer of this township, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 5, 1847. His parents are Thomas W. Gordon and Minerva E. (Scoville) Gordon, the former of whom removed to this county when our subject was but four years of age, and for many years has been a prominent physician and surgeon of Southern Ohio. Mr. Gordon was reared in Georgetown, and there received the benefits of a good English education; when still young, he entered the office of the *Southern Ohio Argus*, edited by John G. Doren, with whom he served a four years' apprenticeship. He subsequently followed his trade for some time, also attending school. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was soon after made Hospital Steward. While stationed at Camp Chase, he was taken sick, and June 23, of the same year, was discharged on account of disability; which to a certain extent still continues. In the spring of 1869, he moved onto his present farm of seventy-two acres, in this township. Mr. Gordon was formerly a member of the Grand Army Republic Post, at Georgetown, and Hamer Grange, both organizations now extinct; he is now connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Georgetown; Franklin Grange P. of H., of Franklin Township, and is Republican in politics. He was united in marriage, March 4, 1869, to Sallie J. Hicks, a native of this county, and a daughter of John Hicks, born in Pleasant Township. One daughter was born to their union, Annie L., aged ten years. Mrs. Gordon departed this life in November, 1875. Mrs. Gordon's parents reside with our subject on the farm.

ALLEN HENDRIXSON, P. O. Georgetown, an honored pioneer farmer of this township, was born in Fleming Co., Ky., May 14, 1817. His father, Enoch Hendrixson, was a native of Sweden, who emigrated to America about the commencement of the nineteenth century; he was a farmer by occupation, and located in Brown County, when our subject was but five years of age; he resided near New Hope, in Scott Township, till his death, which occurred about 1828. He married Nancy Fryman, a native of Kentucky. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom are living. After father's death, mother married Alvin Newton, and both are now deceased; the former dying in March, 1856. When about fourteen years of age, Mr. Hendrixson was put out to learn the cabinet trade, following that about fifteen years; he then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1866; he was a resident of Washington Township many years. In 1866, he bought his present farm, of 121¼ acres, on the Ripley & Arnheim pike, where he has since resided and engaged in farming. Mr. Hendrixson became a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination while a resident of Sardinia, and remained in that body about forty years. When he removed to his present farm, he still wished to continue his worship with that denomination, but there being no church near, he united with the Christian Union Church for the sake of convenience, and a realization that a membership with some religious denomination is better than none. He is a strong Democrat, and while a resident of Sardinia was Trustee of Washington Township for six years. He was married, in 1839, to Sarah Wright, a native of this county. They had eight children; six living—Elizabeth, wife of John Webber, a blacksmith, residing near Buford, Highland Co., Ohio; George W., a farmer of Franklin Township, who married Amy Kendall; William Marion, a prominent young farmer of Franklin Township, who was united in marriage to Mary A. Berger; Nancy, wife of Phillip Dunn, also a farmer of Franklin Township; Susannah, wife of Henry Swibold, residing in Kansas, and Ira, who married Mary Ann Berry. Mrs. Hendrixson departed this life in 1858. Mr. Hendrixson was again married, September 6, 1858, to Mrs. Elizabeth Parker. They have one child, Henry, a farmer of Scott Township. Mr. Hendrixson's first wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his present wife.

HANSELMAN FAMILY. This family, like that bearing the name of Shotzman, have been long identified with the growing interests of Franklin Township. Its members are all well-to-do farmers; their farms and buildings are positive proof of their untiring energy and ceaseless toil; their influence is felt far and wide, and their

names are a sure guarantee of sobriety and peace. They have always been agriculturists, and have ever evinced a deep interest in the raising of stock. The members of this family, and especially those mentioned in this sketch, are well known throughout this part of Brown County, and respected by all. Charles Hanselman, a native of Germany, came to America in 1818, locating in Cincinnati, where he was employed as a teamster for many years. In 1832, he came to Brown County, locating 148 acres of land where his son Jonathan now resides. He lived there until his death in 1874. He married Christinia Hetzell, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who bore him eleven children, nine living. Mrs. Hanselman departed this life in 1876. C. F. Hanselman, son of Charles and Christinia Hanselman, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, January 13, 1822. Ten years later, he accompanied his parents to Franklin Township, where he was reared. His educational facilities were rather limited. He assisted his father on the farm till twenty-four years of age, and then bought fifty acres of his present farm. He has since added 225 acres to his first purchase, his farm now consisting of 275 acres, 100 of which is woodland. Mr. Hanselman is a prominent member of the Democratic party in this township, and, although repeatedly been offered offices of trust, he has declined on account of business matters. He was married, in 1846, to Margaret Kress, a native of this county. Of their seven children, five are living—Margaret, wife of George Seips, a farmer of Scott Township; Frederick, a farmer, this township; Louise; Catherine, wife of Philip Miller, of Scott Township; and Charles. Mrs. Hanselman departed this life about 1864, and Mr. Hanselman was subsequently married to Sarah Miller, also a native of Brown County. Seven children have been given to this latter union, six living—Philip, Sallie A., Jacob, Willie, Mary and Benjamin. Mr. Hanselman and wife are members of the Protestant Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Arnheim, as was also his first wife. William Hanselman, another son of Charles Hanselman, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in February, 1830. He was two years of age, when his parents located in Franklin Township, and here he has passed the greater portion of his life. He remained with his father till twenty-three years of age, and then purchased sixty-six acres of his present farm, where he now resides. Mr. Hanselman's political opinions coincide with those set forth by the Democratic party. His industrious life has always been a preventive to holding office. He was married in December, 1856, to Wilhelmina Shotzman, a native of Germany, coming to this country when a year old. Seven children are the fruits of this union, six living—Elizabeth, wife of Adam Bolles; Jane, wife of Henry Bohl, a blacksmith of Arnheim; William, Joseph, Charles H. and Marietta. Mr. Hanselman, wife and family are members of the Protestant Evangelical Lutheran Church of Arnheim. Jonathan Hanselman, a brother of C. F. and William Hanselman, and a prominent farmer and stock-breeder of the township, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 1, 1832. The same year, he accompanied his parents to Brown County, locating on his present farm, where he has always resided. He has always been a well-known agriculturist, owning 186 acres of well improved land. Mr. Hanselman also owns two stallions—McClellan and Young Duke—both used for breeding purposes. His politics are Democratic, and his official life has been limited. He was married, January 3, 1860, to Josephine Wall, a daughter of Christian Wall, a prominent German land-holder of Franklin Township. Of their ten children, nine are living—Christopher, Jacob W., Jonathan W., Walter P., Louis H., Catherine E., Mary J., Tilda L. and Edna A. George B. is deceased. Mr. Hanselman, wife and family are connected with the Lutheran Church at Arnheim. Frederick Hanselman, eldest son of C. F. and Margaret (Kress) Hanselman, is a native of Franklin Township, born on the old homestead farm, which adjoins his own. He resided with his parents till twenty-two years of age, and then rented a portion of his father's farm. He has since purchased eighty-four acres, which bids fair to become a well-cultivated and fruitful piece of land. Mr. Hanselman was united in marriage, February 9, 1873, to Mary Bush, a native of Jackson Township. They have four daughters—Rosa, Flora, Josephine and Ida. Mr. Hanselman is a Democrat, and has served as Director of School District No. 7. He is still a young man, but his industrious and economical habits are sure guarantees of wealth and plenty in the future.

FREDERICK KANTZ, proprietor general store, Arnheim, was born in Franklin Township, Brown Co., Ohio, September 13, 1848. His father, Jacob Kantz, is a native of Baden, Germany, and came to America in 1838. The following year, he located in Franklin Township, this county, where he still resides. He owns a farm of 110 acres on the Georgetown & Brownsville road, but for the past twenty-four years has suffered from total blindness. He married Sallie Berry, also a native of Germany. Of the eleven children born to this union, seven are living. The subject of this sketch remained on the home farm till twenty-four years of age, with the exception of one summer. He then rented a farm of his father, which he operated two years. Seeking to better his condition financially, in 1875 he purchased the general stock and trade of Fred. Hanniman, at Arnheim, where he has since been engaged in business, and has met with fair success. Mr. Kantz is connected by membership with the United Order of Forresters, at Higginsport, and the Democratic party. He was married, in 1873, to Catherine Grosse, a native of Brown County. Four children have been sent to bless this union, three living—Albert David, Herman Adolph and Elmer Frederick. Mr. and Mrs. Kantz are consistent members of the Reformed German Church of Arnheim.

LOUIS KATTINE, brewer, Arnheim, was born in Arnheim January 1, 1854. His father, Conrad Kattine, was a native of Germany, and emigrated to America many years ago, and when Franklin Township was comparatively young. He was a pioneer brewer of Franklin Township, and continued the brewing business twenty-two years. Having gained a competency, he retired from active business, and now resides on his farm of eighty-five acres, near Arnheim. He married for his second wife Caroline Steinman. Of the five children by his first wife, four are living; and the three children by his second wife are all living. The mother of our subject died when he was about five years of age, and he was reared mostly by his step-mother. He obtained the benefits of a fair education, and while yet young learned the brewing trade with his father, and afterward worked at Maysville, Mason Co., Ky., for two or three years. He then established a brewery at Higginsport, which he ran one year with fair success. His next operation in this line was to rent his father's brewery for three years. Subsequently, in company with F. Berry, he erected the brewery at Arnheim (in 1877), and the firm of Kattine & Co. did business until 1879, when Mr. Kattine purchased his partner's interest, and operated it until the spring of 1882. Mr. Kattine enlisted under the banners of the Democratic party. He was married, in 1876, to Melissa Hockman, a native of Green Township, Brown Co., Ohio. They have four children—Amy Bertha, Cora Matilda, Charles Edward and Annie Leonia. Mr. Kattine and wife are members of the Protestant Evangelical Lutheran Church of Arnheim.

GEORGE W. LAYCOCK, P. O. Brownstown, a life resident of Brown Co., and a well-known citizen of this township, was born in Jefferson Township May 31, 1829. His grandfather, Joseph Laycock, located in what is now Brown County, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His son, William Laycock, the father of our subject, was born near Ripley April 3, 1799. He was reared in this county, and resided here during his life with the exception of a few years in Indiana, when a young man. His death occurred in Jefferson Township in August, 1876. He married Sarah Ramey, also a native of this county, whose father Lawrence Ramey was one of the early settlers near Decatur, Bryd Township, this county. They had nine children, five sons living. Mrs. Laycock died about 1878. George. W. Laycock was the fifth child and fourth son, and grew to manhood in this county. He received but limited educational advantages, as schools at that day were somewhat scarce. He remained with his father till twenty-one years of age, and then bought seventy-four acres of land adjoining the home farm, where he remained about three years. He was married January 1, 1857, to Melissa J. Straight, a native of this county. Soon after marriage, he settled on seventy acres of land in Jefferson Township, now owned by Rufus Beard, where he resided seven years. He then removed to Red Oak, on the Georgetown & Ripley pike, and in connection with John R. Henry purchased 100 acres of land. Five years later, the two went to Bracken County, Ky., where Mr. Laycock rented land, and raised tobacco and corn. He subsequently removed to a farm of fifty acres in Washington

Township, near Brownstown, and three years afterward bought his present farm of seventy-five acres. Mr. Laycock was formerly a member of the Christian Church at Russellville, but is now connected with that denomination at Sinai, in Franklin Township. He is also a member of Washington Grange, P. of H., at Brownstown, in which body he has officiated as Master for six years. His political views are strongly Democratic, and he has served as Trustee of Franklin Township. Ten children have been born to Mr. Laycock and wife, the oldest being deceased. The living are as follows: John F., a farmer of Pleasant Township; Mary Elizabeth, wife of James P. Boothby, a farmer of Scott Township; Chilton A.; William, a farmer near Scicily, in this county; Nannie Lou, Frank Allen, Fred, Joseph C. and Susan M. Mrs. Laycock and three children are also members of the Christian Church.

FRANCIS M. LINDSEY, farmer, P. O. Arnheim, was born on the farm where he now resides, December 25, 1842. His father, Jesse Lindsey, was also a native of this county, and a son of Philip Lindsey, a native of Ohio. Jesse Lindsey was reared in Franklin Township, and lived there during his life. He was a wheelwright by trade, working at that business in winter, and farming in summer. He owned 205 acres of land at the time of his death, June 23, 1873. He married Amelia Prickett, a native of this county, who bore him nine children, only two living—a son, a farmer in Clinton County, Ohio, and our subject. Mrs. Lindsey is still living, and resides on the old homestead. The subject of this present notice was reared on his present farm, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a resident of Indiana about six months, but with a few exceptions has resided on his present farm during his life. This is the old homestead farm, comprising 205 acres. Mr. Lindsey was married, in 1874, to Mary, daughter of Allen Hendrixson, an honored pioneer of this township. Four children were born to them—Ira, Cora, Amelia, and Estella. Mrs. Lindsey departed this life in 1879. Mr. L. was again married, in the winter of 1881, to Louisa Elschlager, a daughter of Charles Elschlager, a prominent German farmer of Franklin Township. The present wife is a member of the Christian Union Church, as was also the former one. Mr. Lindsay is an ardent Democrat, and has officiated as Director of of School District No. 6.

ETHAN A. LINDSAY, Postmaster, Arnheim, and proprietor of general store, was born in Franklin Township, Brown County, Ohio, December 31, 1846. His father, Elijah Lindsay, was also a native of this township, and born in 1817. He was an honored pioneer of Franklin Township, and a farmer through life. He died April 20, 1865. His wife was Susannah Pindell, a native of Franklin Township also. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are living. Mrs. Lindsay departed this life June 27, 1873. The subject of this notice grew to manhood on the farm, receiving a fair education in the district schools of the neighborhood. In 1869, he removed to Arnheim, and in April, 1875, opened a stock of general merchandise, in which business he has since been engaged, and has met with very good success. In January, 1882, he was appointed to his present position—Postmaster of Arnheim—which he is filling with good satisfaction. Mr. Lindsay was formerly a member of the Odd Fellow fraternity. He was united in marriage, in April, 1875, to Rosa Hass, a native of Brown County, who died in May, 1876. Mr. Lindsay's second marriage occurred in 1877, his present wife being Lizzie, daughter of Charles L. Miller, a prominent citizen of Arnheim. They have two children—Nellie and Edna.

CHARLES L. MILLER, hotel, Arnheim, proprietor of hotel and saloon, was born in Germany May 1, 1833. He accompanied his parents to America in 1837. His father, Christian Miller, located in Franklin Township, on a farm of 120 acres, now owned by Isaac Waters. He was a lock and black smith by trade, but did not work at either trade after coming to Brown County. He died in 1845; his wife in October, 1869. Mr. Miller was reared on the home farm, living there till nineteen years of age. He then went to Campbell County, Ky., where he "farmed it" for four years. Returning to Franklin Township, he was married, January 26, 1856, to Charlotte Neu, a native of this county. He subsequently bought a farm exceeding 100 acres, which he farmed, personally, until October, 1881. He then sold a portion of the

land, but still owns seventy-seven acres. In October, 1871, he commenced in his present business at Arnheim, in which he has been moderately successful. Mr. Miller is a strong Democrat, and once served his neighbors as Road Supervisor. Five children have been born to himself and wife—Lizzie, wife of Ethan A. Lindsay; Charlotte, wife of James H. Courts; Charles; Laura; and Freddie C. Mr. Miller is one of the most prominent German citizens of Arnheim and Franklin Township, and is well known throughout Brown County.

JAMES MOORE (deceased), an honored citizen of Franklin Township, was born in Byrd Township, near Russellville, Brown County, Ohio, December 4, 1800. His father was Moses Moore, a native of Scotland, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The subject of this notice was reared in this county, living in it all his life, with the exception of a twenty years' residence in Adams County, Ohio. He was a resident of Franklin Township twenty-six years, and one of its best citizens, till his death, which occurred March 5, 1882. He is buried in Beard's Cemetery, near Russellville. Mr. Moore married Mary Rhodes, a native of Ohio. Of the eleven children given them, eight are living—Caroline; Robert C.; Emily, wife of Wilson Young, a farmer of Franklin Township; Eleanor, wife of William Bohn, a farmer of Washington Township; John; Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Grosse, a farmer of Jefferson Township; Amelia; and Katy Ann, wife of Lewis Meyers. Mrs. Moore is still living, and resides on the old homestead of 187½ acres. This land is farmed by the two sons, Robert C. and John. The former was born in Adams County, Ohio, March 2, 1843, and resided with his father all his life, and is yet a resident on the home farm. He was married, February 10, 1870, to Laura, daughter of Robert Dunn, a farmer of Washington Township. They have five children—Mary E., Callie A., Robert J., Laura S. and John T. James Moore was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Russellville; Republican in politics, as are also his sons, Robert C. and John.

J. W. MORROW, farmer and tobacco-raiser, P. O. Wallsburg, was born in Lewis Township, Brown County, Ohio, two miles north of Higginsport, December 18, 1830. His grandfather, James Morrow, was a native of Ireland, and came to this county at an early day. He located near Russellville, in Jefferson Township, where his son, William Morrow, the father of our subject, was born. William Morrow was a farmer through life, and in 1880, emigrated to Missouri, where he subsequently died. He married Rachel Drake, a native of New Jersey, who came to this county with her parents, when quite young. William and Rachel Morrow were the parents of sixteen children, five now living. Mrs. Morrow departed this life, in Missouri, in December, 1881. The subject of this notice came to Franklin Township when two years of age, and has since resided here. His educational facilities were somewhat limited. He assisted his father on the farm until eighteen years of age, and then went to live with a sister at the "Second Cross Roads," two miles from his present farm. A year later, he purchased forty acres of land, of J. Perry Fife, at that point, where he resided till 1860. He then purchased sixty acres of land, known as the "Dennis Farm," and located on the West Fork of Straight Creek, where he lived ten years. He then bought seventy-one acres of his present farm, where he has since resided. Mr. Morrow also owns fifty acres of land in Scott Township, making 181 acres in all. His political ideas have always been Democratic, and for twenty-two years he has served his neighbors as Constable of Franklin Township. Mr. Morrow was married, in 1854, to Morilla Staten, a native of Indiana. Like his own parents, he has been blessed with a family of sixteen children, seven of these are living—A. J., in business at Georgetown; Sarah, wife of George Berry, a farmer of Lewis Township; Marietta, wife of John Lucas, on the home farm; Theressa A.; Rachel B.; Louella; and Lillie M. The other children all died in infancy.

G. CHRISTIAN REISINGER, saw-mill, Arnheim, proprietor of a portable saw-mill, and one of the most prominent German-American citizens of Franklin Township, was born in Germany February 8, 1840. His parents were George S. and Christina Hertel Reisinger, both natives of Germany. They emigrated to the "land of the free" in 1842, locating on a farm in Franklin Township, one mile east of Arnheim. Mr.

Reisinger grew to manhood in Franklin Township, in early life assisting his father in the work on the farm. He received a fair education, and subsequently taught school for three winters, spending the summer months in canvassing for standard publications He then took a seven months' course of study at the Mercantile College at Cincinnati, when he ably fitted himself for a business career. In 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, and served till the close of the rebellion, a period of two years and nine months. He then returned to Franklin Township, and was there married, July 12, 1865, to Julia A. Sucher, probably a native of Virginia, but reared in Kentucky. Mr. Reisinger then went to Cincinnati, and obtained employment as a reporter and collector on the Cincinnati *Daily Times*, which position he filled for two years. He then returned to Arnheim, and was engaged in the saloon business seven years. His next venture was in the turning of wood and repairing. Of late, he has been engaged in running a portable saw-mill. Mr. Reisinger is an active Democrat, and for nine successive years served Franklin Township, as its Clerk. At present, he is a Justice of the Peace. In 1880, he was appointed to take the United States Census of Franklin Township, which task he satisfactorily performed. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Reisinger, three living—Endora A., Eliza C. and George C. L. Both parents are members of the Evangelical Protestant Lutheran Church of Arnheim, in which body Mr. Reisinger has held many important trusts. Mr. Reisinger is a very prominent citizen of Arnheim and vicinity, and is highly respected throughout the county.

HUSTON RHOTEN, P. O. Arnheim, a life resident of Brown Co., and a prominent farmer of the northeastern part of this township, was born in Jackson Township, Brown Co., Ohio, July 26, 1822. He is a son of Josiah Rhoten, a native of Pennsylvania, who located in Kentucky, and, in 1814, settled on a farm on the present site of Carlisle, in Jackson Township, this county. He lived there about one year, and then removed to Franklin Township, where he resided until 1833. He then went back to Jackson Township, where he lived till his death, in 1865. He married Mary Perrine, a native of New Jersey. Mrs. Rhoten departed this life in 1855. Huston Rhoten is the seventh child and fifth son of a family of nine children, five of whom are yet living. He was reared on the home farm in both Jackson and Franklin Townships, remaining with his father till twenty-six years of age. He was married, February 10, 1848, to Mahala Pindell, a native of this township, born on the farm where she now resides. After marriage, Mr. Rhoten rented the farm now occupied by Lee Spencer, and two years latter purchased it. The farm contained 115 acres. He there resided from 1848 till the fall of 1873, when he purchased 125 acres of his present farm, and subsequently added forty-two acres to it. Mr. Rhoten has since made another purchase of 107 acres, mostly woodland, his landed possessions now numbering 274 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Rhoten have six children—Michael H., William A. (married Hattie Pindell), Mary Jane (wife of William G. Waters), James B. (a farmer of Jackson Township), George T. and Cary H. Mr. Rhoten and wife are members of the Christian Union denomination, which meets in the school house near his farm.

PHILIP SCHWEICKART, P. O. Russellville, a prominent land-holder of Franklin Township, born in Germany May 25, 1803. His parents were Daniel Schweickart and Polly (Sadler) Schweickart. Mr. Schweickart received but a limited education in his native land, and was a soldier in the French army for a period of ten years. His parents never came to America, but lived in Germany till their death. Our subject was a farmer in the old country until thirty-eight years of age, when he came to America, locating in Brown County, Ohio. He was employed in a brick-yard, and subsequently on a farm by the month for some years. In the fall of 1852, he married Mrs. Mary (Bohre) Houck, who owned a farm of 200 acres. On this farm, he has resided over thirty years, toiling early and late to make his land the most fertile in the township. About 1867, he purchased forty acres of land, and in the winter of 1881–82, another piece of 200 acres, making his whole farm to consist of 440 acres. He raises a good grade of stock, usually keeping about twenty head of cattle and six

to eight head of horses on the farm. Mr. Schweickart has two children—Catharine (wife of Godfrey Gwinner, a farmer of Jackson Township), and Philip, assisting his father on the farm. Mrs. Schweickart has one son by a former husband, Frank Houck. Mr. Schweickart is a Democrat in politics, and himself and family are members of the Protestant Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Arnheim.

CHRISTIAN SCHWEIGHART, P. O. Arnheim, a prominent farmer of Franklin Township, was born in Alsace, Lorraine, France, in June, 1814. His parents were John and Maggie (Brunner) Schweighart, who resided in France all their life. Christian was reared in his native place, receiving a very fair education. When twenty-two years of age, he accompanied John Smalley (now deceased) and John Berger (now a farmer of Washington Township) to America, locating on a farm of fifty acres near Sardinia. He remained there two years, then sold his land, removing into a house on his present farm. Some time after, he purchased this farm, and removed into his present residence, located near the creek. He owns a fine farm of 248 acres, mostly under cultivation, all of which is the fruit of his own industry and economy. Mr. Schweighart's politics have always been Democratic. He was united in marriage, in 1846, to Eve Stephan, a sister of Philip Stephan, whose farm adjoins that of our subject. They were the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom are living—Jacob, a farmer of Scott Township, married Annie Kantz; Sarah, wife of John Smalley, a farmer of Eagle Township; Kate, Philip, Fred, Eve, William, a blacksmith of Carlisle, Jackson Township; Annie, Mary and Christian, Jr. Mrs. Schweighart departed this life in 1873 or 1874. She was a member of the Protestant Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Arnheim, as is also her husband.

NAAMAN D. SHAW, P. O. Russellville, a prominent young agriculturist of this township, was born in Eagle Township, Brown Co., Ohio, January 30, 1843. His grandfather, Antoinie Shaw, was a native of New York. He came to Brown County in its early history, locating in Jefferson, and subsequently in Franklin Township. His son, George W. Shaw, was born in Jefferson Township, and was a farmer through life. He married Isabell Leonard, a native of Brown County, who bore him eleven children, eight of whom are living, our subject being one of them. Mr. Shaw departed this life in November, 1870. His wife still survives him, and resides on the old homestead in Eagle Township. Naaman D. Shaw obtained a good education during his boyhood days, and when twenty-one years of age rented a farm in Pleasant Township, where he resided one year. He then removed to Jefferson Township, and a year later to the old homestead in Eagle Township, whereon he resided one year. He subsequently removed on two or three farms in different parts of Brown County, residing on that of Joseph Cochran, on the Russellville Pike, in Jefferson Township, for about seven years. He owns 100 acres of land in the south part of Franklin Township, on the Ripley and Arnheim Pike, and known as the "Polly Hewitt estate." Mr. Shaw was united in marriage, February 13, 1869, to Rachel, daughter of Thomas Kendall, a prominent farmer of Jefferson Township. They have two children—Isadora and Gertie Maud. Mr. Shaw is Democratic in politics, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

SHOTZMAN FAMILY. There is no family in Franklin Township whose members, separate and collectively, are more highly honored and respected than that bearing the name of Shotzman. For over one-half a century, their names have formed an important link in the chain of history of Franklin Township. Its members are known far and wide for their integrity, business qualifications and steadiness of purpose, and it is to be hoped that this honor will attach itself to each and every member who may hereafter dwell in Franklin Township and Brown County. The founder of this family in Brown County was Peter Shotzman, a native of Germany, who married Eva Wagner, and emigrated to America about the year 1829. They located on the farm adjoining that now owned by Hamer Pindell, where they resided through life. The latter died July 7, 1850, and her husband exactly one month later. They were the parents of fourteen children, ten of whom are living—Frederick, Peter, Louis, Christian, George, Reason, Caroline, Christina, Lillie and Joseph. Joseph

Shotzman, a son of Peter, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 28, 1828, and was but eleven months old when his parents emigrated to America. He was reared on the old homestead, never receiving over ten months' schooling in all his life. During the first twenty years of his life, he worked on the farm, and on October 12, 1847, married Caroline Hanselman, a resident of Cincinnati, who accompanied her parents from Germany to America when but eight years of age. Soon after marriage, Mr. Shotzman rented some land of Luther Reed, whereon he resided about two years. He then bought a farm of forty-six acres on Straight Creek, near Arnheim, where he resided six years, and sold out to buy 100 acres of his present farm. Mr. Shotzman has since added over three hundred acres to his first purchase, and has now one of the largest farms in Franklin Township. Mr. S. has always evinced a deep interest in bettering the condition of horses in his vicinity and township. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, the Democratic party and the Protestant Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Arnheim. In the latter body he has served as Trustee; has also been Trustee of Franklin Township. He is the father of nine children—Charlie, married Lou Warner, a native of this county; and a farmer in this township; Caroline, wife of Louie Troutman, a farmer of Lewis Township; Joseph T., a farmer of Franklin Township; William, residing with brother Louie in Lewis Township; Frederick, Christinia, Lillie, Eddie and Frank. Reason, another son of Peter Shotzman, and a brother of Joseph, was born in Franklin Township March 4, 1832. He resided with his parents till attaining his majority. He then went to Maysville, Ky., and was employed as a clerk for about eighteen months. On his return to Brown County, he went to farming on a fork of Eagle Creek, and resided there five years. He then purchased two farms, the one of sixty-eight and the other of seventy-one acres. He resided on the first farm a period of one year, and then sold both farms. He then bought 102 acres of his present farm, and has since added 166 acres, now owning 268 acres of as fine farming land as any in Franklin Township. He is connected with the Protestant Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Arnheim, and the Democratic party. He has served his neighbors as Director and School Supervisor. He was united in marriage, January 11, 1855, to Sarah Wendell, a native of Germany, who came with her father, John W., to America when quite young. They have eight children, four daughters and four sons—Eva Matilda, Frederick William, Sarah Ann, Mary Elizabeth, George Washington, Charlie Reason, Louis Albert and Josephine. Mrs. Shotzman and family are also members of the Lutheran Church. Charles F. Shotzman, a son of Joseph and Caroline (Hanselman) Shotzman, and a prominent young farmer of this township, was born near his present farm January 1, 1849. He grew to manhood on the home farm, remaining with his father till twenty-two years of age. He received a fair English education in the district schools, and has always taken a special interest in education. At present he is serving as Director of School District No. 1. Mr. Shotzman was married, December 29, 1870, to Louella, daughter of Philip Warner, a farmer of Pleasant Township, this county. After marriage, he rented a farm of 203 acres, on which he farmed for one year. He then purchased his present farm of ninety-three acres, where he has since been engaged in cultivating the soil. Mr. Shotzman is a member of the Protestant Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Arnheim, Franklin Lodge, P. of H. and is Democratic in politics. He served two years as Township Assessor, and in the fall of 1881 was the second highest candidate in receiving the nomination of Commissioner of Brown County. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs Shotzman; two living—William Lee and Ada May. Joseph T., another son of Joseph and Caroline Shotzman, was born in Franklin Township January 1, 1854. He remained with his parents till twenty years of age, then rented nine acres of land, four of which he put in tobacco, and the other five in corn. On November 14, 1876, he married Susan, daughter of J. Franklin Pickering, and a native of Scott Township. After marriage, he rented twenty-five acres of his father-in-law, on which he farmed one year. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits, near Grange Hall, on the Ripley and Arnheim Pike, in Franklin Township, where he remained two and a half years, and met with good success. On April 5, 1878, he took possession of his present farm of 112 acres.

Politically, he is a member of a Democratic family. Two children have been given himself and wife—Ionia and Johnnie.

PHILIP STEPHAN, P. O. Ash Ridge, a prominent farmer of Franklin Township, was born in France October 12, 1836. His father, John J. Stephan, was also a native of France, and a farmer by occupation. He came to America about 1837, locating on the farm now occupied by our subject, where he resided till his death, in March, 1880. He married Sarah Bohl, a native of France, who bore him three children. Mrs. Stephan is still living, enjoying good health, and resides at Carlisle, in her eighty-second year. Phillip is the only child living of the three born to his parents. He grew to manhood on the farm, receiving a fair common school education. When twenty-four years of age, he rented Peter Devore's farm in Pleasant Township, where he resided five years. He then purchased 113 acres of his father's farm, where he has since resided. He subsequently bought eighty-four acres in Jackson Township, and sixty-four acres of woodland in Franklin Township, both farms adjoining his first purchase. Mr. Stephan is a prominent Democrat of the township; in 1876, was elected Trustee, and has since occupied that position. He is connected by membership with the Protestant Evangelical Lutheran Church of Arnheim, in which body he has acceptably filled many positions. He was married in November, 1857, to Catherine Arn, a native of this county. They have had three children—Jacob J., Philip F. and Catherine M. Mrs. Stephan and the children are also members of the Lutheran Church.

JOSEPH WARD, P. O. Wahsburg, an honored and life-long resident of this township, was born on his present farm October 24, 1827. His father, Moses Ward, was a native of England, coming to America about 1818. He located on the farm our subject owns, where he resided till his death in 1843. He married Jane Hill, a native of Ireland, who departed this life in 1839. Of their six children, three are yet living. Joseph Ward is the fifth child and second son, and grew to manhood on the home farm, where he has resided during life, with the exception of three years spent in running a saw-mill in Scott Township. He owns the old homestead farm, consisting of 108½ acres. His political views are Democratic, and for six years he officiated as Justice of the Peace of his native township. Squire Ward was united in marriage, in 1850, to Minerva J., daughter of Samuel Berry, of Pleasant Township, this county. They have two children—William E., married Laura Boles (now deceased), at home with parents, and Mary B., wife of W. W. Maple, a farmer of this township. Mr. Ward is a consistent member of the Christian Union Church, in which body he has served in official trusts. He is highly respected by all with whom he has acquaintanceship.

ISAAC WATERS, P. O. Arnheim, a very prominent citizen of this township, was born in Jefferson Township, Brown County, Ohio, January 5, 1820. His father, James Waters, was a native of Kentucky, a farmer by occupation, but a natural mechanic. He accompanied his father, Isaac Waters, to Ohio at a very early day, locating in Brown County, on the farm now owned by Nelson Watterman, of Pleasant Township. He resided there till married, and then removed into the neighborhood of the old county seat, at "Slab Camp," afterward to Jackson Township, and subsequently to Illinois. He returned to Jackson Township, and there died. He married Elizabeth Wallace, a native of this county. Of the three children born to them, our subject is the only survivor. When two years old, his mother departed this life, and his father subsequently married Margaret McKee, of Pleasant Township. Eight children were born to this latter union. Mrs. Waters is still living, and resides near Russellville, in Jefferson Township. Our subject was reared in Jackson Township, remaining at home until nineteen years of age. He then went to boating on the Ohio River, making three trips to and from New Orleans, each in the winter season. During these trips, he obtained what education he ever received, the amount being somewhat limited. In August, 1842, he married Lucinda Greathouse, a native of Jackson Township. He then went to farming, renting land for a year or two, and subsequently purchasing fifty-two acres, on which he resided two years. He then sold his farm and removed to Carlisle, where he lived one year. He then re-engaged in farming, and in 1860 pur-

chased a saw-mill at Carlisle. In 1864, he bought 105 acres of his present farm, and has since added seventy-five acres to his purchase. This farm is one of the best in Franklin Township, and mostly under cultivation. Isaac Waters was formerly connected with the M. E. denomination, but of late years has been a prominent member of the Christian Union Church, having held most of the offices in that body. During the war, Mr. Waters was commissioned by Gov. David Tod Captain of a company of militia at Carlisle, in Jackson Township, and on one occassion made a trip to Ripley to defend that city against a supposed raid from Morgan, the rebel General. He is Democratic in politics, has held nearly all the township offices, and in 1879 was elected Justice of the Peace, which position he now fills. He is also connected with the Masonic fraternity at Russellville. He is the father of twelve children, five dying in infancy and four now living—Martha Ann, wife of Francis Parker, a farmer of this township; William G., a farmer of Franklin Township; Caroline, wife of John Faul, of this township, and F. P., at home. Mrs. Waters has been an invalid for many years.

ADAM WELLS, P. O. Wahsburg. Mr. Wells is one of the most prominent citizens and largest land-holders of this township, was born in Virginia July 4, 1805. His father was Benjamin Wells, a native of Maryland. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, he enlisted on the side of the colonies, and during his term of service suffered the loss of his left hand. This withdrew him from active labor, and, as he was a farmer, the duties of the farm fell mostly on his boys. He came to Ohio in 1810, locating on the place now owned by John Manus, in the "Bush Woods," where he resided about five years. He then purchased a farm on Straight Creek, where he resided till his death, which occurred about 1847. He married Mary Rice, who died shortly after the Revolutionary war closed. His second wife was Polly Aultz, a native of Germany, who bore him six children. None of the children by his first wife ever came to Ohio. Adam Wells, the subject of this sketch, accompanied his parents to Brown County when but five years of age. As schools were very scarce during his boyhood days, and the subscription very high, he did not have the advantages of an education, but was forced to toil early and late to assist his father in the making of a new home. When twenty-four years of age he went to Cincinnati, to work in a pork establishment, for the purpose of earning money to buy himself some clothes, of which he was greatly in need. He has been engaged in farming in Brown County all his life, and at present owns about five hundred acres of land, mostly under cultivation, in Franklin Township. Mr. Wells is in his seventy-eighth year, and never suffered from a day's sickness until about a year ago (1881). He is a successful agriculturist, and well respected by one and all. He married Betsey Rice, a native of this county, who was the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters. Mr. Wells' second and present wife was Rhoda Stansbury, also a native of this county. She is the mother of twelve children. Of the eighteen children born to Mr. Wells, thirteen survive—Henry (a physician of Franklin Township), Sallie (wife of J. L. Carbery, a farmer of Franklin Township), Roanna (wife of Jefferson Lindsay, of Williamsburg, Clermont Co., Ohio), Jacob, George and John (farmers of this township), Joseph, Bettie (wife of Henry Miller, a blacksmith and tobacco-raiser), Charlie (married and residing in Brown County, near the Ohio River), James (in Georgetown), and David and Gideon (the latter a great reader and a boy of promise). Mrs. Wells is still living and in her seventy-seventh year. Adam Wells never sued a man, or has been sued; never was a witness before a jury or Justice of the Peace; never on a jury but once, and has always abstained from contracting debts; he is well known in Brown County, and enjoys the good will of all.

MICHAEL G. ZIEGLER, farmer, P. O. Arnheim, was born on the farm now owned by himself, located between Straight Creek and the Ripley & Arnheim pike June 17, 1832. His father, Michael L. Ziegler, was a native Germany (Bavaria), coming to Brown County in the spring of 1829, and locating with his family in Franklin Township. This was the fourth German family to settle in the township. He first "squatted" on the farm now owned by Charles F. Shotzman, and subsequently located

on the farm now owned by our subject. He was a prominent German farmer of Franklin Township till his death, which occurred April 9, 1881, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. He married Louisa Schwab, also a native of Bavaria, who bore him seven children, five sons and two daughters, only three of whom are living. Mr. Ziegler remained at home until nineteen years of age, when he made a visit to his elder brothers at New Orleans. He followed boating for seven or eight years, and then traveled extensively over the West; was a drover two or three years, and on February 9, 1865, married Mary A. Meyers, a native of this township. He subsequently purchased two farms, the two containing about ninety-five acres. Mr. Ziegler is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Russellville, and Franklin Lodge, Patrons of Husbandry. His political views are strongly Democratic. He has served as Township Assessor two years. Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler have seven children living—Victor F., L. Alonzo, Albert W., E. Clifford, S. Jerome, Mary Louella and Anthanora.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

COLUMBUS S. ARTHUR, saw-miller, P. O. White Oak. Among the business industries of White Oak, we mention that of Columbus Arthur, which was established about 1881, since which he has been favorably known as manufacturer of all kinds of sawed lumber. Mr. Arthur was born in Brown County on November 15, 1852, and is a son of John and Susan Arthur. Columbus was raised to agricultural pursuits, and received a common school education. He began business for himself at eighteen years of age. He first engaged in farming; after farming a short time, he next engaged as turner in a chair factory. He was married, March 24, 1880, to Adda M. Dunn. To this union one child has been born, viz., Clara Belle, born January 6, 1881.

NATHAN P. BANKS, deceased. Mr. Banks was born in Brown County, Ohio, and acquired a common school education. He was engaged in farming in Pike Township as a renter; this he continued the most of his life. He was united in marriage with Harriet F. Meeker, November 20, 1870, with whom he lived a happy life. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father. He departed this life June 22, 1879, leaving a widow and one child to mourn after him. Mr. and Mrs. Banks were the parents of two children, of whom one survives—Charles W.

MARTIN V. BAVIS (deceased) was born in Illinois February 22, 1839. He was a son of John and Mary Bavis. His life was spent in farming. On the 12th of July, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss M. H. McLean. Soon after their marriage, he purchased ninety acres of land and engaged in farming; this he continued until his death, which occurred March 13, 1880. In the death of Martin V. Bavis, Pike Township lost a good man and a valuable citizen. He obtained his education in the common schools. The widow never married again, but remained with her family on the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Bavis were the parents of nine children, of whom seven now survive, viz., Finley, Emma, Henry, Jesse, Maude, Gaylord and Recksford.

FREDERICK BAUER, farmer, P. O. Surryville. Frederick Bauer was born in Bavaria Germany, in March, 1839. He was the third son and fifth child of George and Philipena (Christman) Bauer. In his youth, he was trained to the pursuits of farming, in which he is still engaged. In September, 1868, he married Catherine Lutz, by whom he has three children—George, Elizabeth C. and Thomas. In 1881, he was elected Treasurer of Pike Township, in which capacity he still officiates. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the owner of 235 acres of land. His parents emigrated from Germany to America in 1845; came to Hamilton County, Ohio, where they remained a number of years; then came to Clark Township, Brown County, where they remained two years; then to Williamsburg Township, Clermont County, where they remained four years; from Clermont County they moved to Pike Township, Brown County, where they remained until 1880, in which year he moved to Clermont County, where he died in April, 1882, having spent a life of usefulness.

R. A. BROWN, retired farmer, P. O. White Oak. To another of the early settlers of Pike Township we are pleased to allot a space in the biographical album of this work. He has been a resident of this county since his birth, which took place June 11, 1819, and has been schooled in the pioneer days of Brown County, passing through many privations and hardships that can be described by only those that experienced the trials of those days. He was raised to farm life, and shortly after his marriage he began farming as a renter. Thus he continued for a few years, when he bought fifty-three acres; not liking the location, he sold and purchased two other tracts, and neither of these tracts suiting him, he sold and bought 126 acres where he now resides. His marriage with Elizabeth Wardlow, was solemnized September 30, 1840. The following children were the issue of this marriage, eleven in number, of whom seven now survive: Mary, Martha, William R., Adda, Robert L., Jackson J. and James H.

J. BROOKS, farmer, P. O. Surryville. Mr. Brooks is a son of John and Nancy Brooks, was born August 9, 1830, in Clark Township, Brown County, was raised and educated a farmer, and has always been engaged in that pursuit. His educational advantages were very limited. He was married to Clarissa Cowdery, and engaged in business for himself at twenty years of age. He rented land for twelve years, then bought twenty acres, where he now resides. He and his wife both belong to the Methodist Church. His political views are Democratic. They had ten children, of whom eight are living, viz.: Oscar C., Augustus, Charlie, Olive, Sarah Elizabeth, Frances Mary, Acksa Isabelle and Eva. Mr. Brooks is noted for his honesty, and as a neighbor, enjoys the confidence of all with whom he is acquainted.

A. B. BROOKS, teacher, Locust Ridge, was born in Clark Township, Brown County, Ohio, October 10, 1851, and is a son of Rev. William Brooks, who was a Baptist minister for a period of forty years. He was born in Clark Township, Brown County, October 10, 1805, and was united in marriage with Abigail Rounds, who was born in Brown County in 1812. A. B. Brooks was the eighth child and seventh son. He acquired a common school education, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married to Salina B. Long, February 26, 1875. He began work for himself at twenty-one years of age. He first engaged as an apprentice to learn the carpenter trade, and his health would not permit him to follow that. He then engaged as teacher in the common schools, a profession he has followed for seven years. He was elected Justice of the Peace, in Pike Township, in April, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are the parents of two children, viz.: William H. and Augustus O. Mr. Brooks ranks to-day among the intelligent men of his neighborhood, and enjoys the confidence of all who know him. He and his wife both belong to the Christian Church.

E. E. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Surryville, was born in Russellville, Brown Co., Ohio, February 24, 1860, and is a son of James E. and Minerva Brown. James E. Brown was born near Russellville, Brown Co., Ohio. He was married November 9 1858. He was a school teacher, and taught until September 7, 1864, at which time he died, being in the thirty-eighth year of his age. Mrs. Brown remained a widow until April 9, 1870, when she married Thomas Robinson. Young Edwin Brown commenced business for himself while very young; he first engaged in farming, and thus continued until he purchased forty acres, where he now resides. He was married, February 24, 1882, to Georgia Donley.

D. H. CARPENTER, farmer, P. O. Mt. Oreb, was born August 25, 1820, in Ohio, and is a son of David and Margaret Carpenter, who were both born in Kentucky, and were married there. Soon after their marriage, they emigrated to Ohio, where they settled on a farm. To this union twelve children have been born, of whom eight now survive. Of these, D. H. Carpenter is the sixth son and seventh child. He was married, in 1847, to Amanda Turner, and engaged in farming for himself as renter. Thus he continued for a great many years, when he bought 163 acres, where he now resides. His education is limited. He has been a life-long Democrat. To this union seven children have been born, of whom six now survive. They are Maggie, Jennie, Michael,

Susan, Hannah and Daniel. Mr. Carpenter's record is such that his children may point to it with pride, and they may well profit by the experience of their father.

ELISHA CARTER, farmer, P. O. Surryville, was born in Tate Township, Clermont County, Ohio, October 19, 1829, and is a son of George and Catharine (Emmons) Carter. Elisha acquired a common school education. He engaged in farming for himself in Clermont County in 1848; thus he continued until in the fall of 1850, at which time he emigrated to Brown County, where he rented land in Lewis Township. He remained in Lewis Township for a short time, then he bought seventy-six acres of land in Pike Township, and moved there. He has since added thirty-six acres owning at the present 112 acres, where he resides. Mr. Carter has been a very industrious and energetic farmer. He and his family are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have been blessed with eight children, of whom seven are living —William M., J. E. F., George B., Robert B., Lottie Anderson, Melissa A. and Henry M.

W. R. CHATTERTON, farmer, P. O. New Harmony, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, August 21, 1832, and is a son of Philip and Mary Ann Chatterton, who were married in 1830. He again married for his second wife, Lizza Jane Smith, in 1865. W. R. Chatterton at twenty-one years of age began business for himself. He first engaged as an apprentice to learn the carpenter trade, a business that he followed one summer. He next engaged in the saw-mill business at Henning's Mills; thus he continued for three years, when he bought sixty-four acres of land in Clermont County, Ohio, which he farmed until the spring of 1864, when he sold and purchased 106 acres in Pike Township, where he resides, and has since added ninety acres, owning at the present time 196 acres of land with good buildings, constituting a pleasant farmer's residence. He acquired a common school education, and has been Township Treasurer of Pike Township. He was united in marriage with Lavanchia Pool January 22, 1859, and to this union have been born three children, of whom two survive—Belle and Fannie. Mr. and Mrs. Chatterton have, through their indomitable perseverance, strict and honorable business habits, secured for themselves and their children a beautiful home, where they enjoy the highest respect and esteem of their neighbors and many friends.

W. B. COWDREY, farmer, P. O. Surryville, was born at Rising Sun, Ind., August 23, 1819, and is a son of Smith J. Cowdrey, who was born in New York. Smith J. Cowdrey emigrated to Kentucky when twenty years of age, remained there until after he was married, then he pressed forward to Ohio, where he located on a farm. In 1818, he moved to Indiana, remained there three years, and then he returned to Ohio, located in Pike Township, where he remained until his death. W. B. Cowdrey began farming when twenty years of age. He was united in marriage with Sarah E. Homean June 21, 1840. He has bought and sold a number of tracts of land; owned at one time 413 acres of land, which is now occupied by himself and children. He is one of our self-made men, and by his energy, perseverance and pluck—qualities which insure success—he has acquired what he has. Mr. and Mrs. Cowdrey are the parents of twelve children, of whom nine are living—Achsah, Joseph, James, Loretta, David S., Sarah Ellen, Emanuel, Virgil and Charlie. Mr. and Mrs. Cowdrey belong to the Methodist Church.

JAMES COWDREY, farmer, P. O. Surryville. James Cowdrey, a prominent young farmer of Pike Township, was born June 30, 1851. His parents were William B. and Sarah E. Cowdrey, whose sketch appears in this work. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a limited education. On November 25, 1874, were celebrated the nuptials of James Cowdrey and Susie Carpenter, by whom he has three children—Mary E., Lou M. and William H. Mr. Cowdrey has been a resident of Pike Township all his life; he is of a retiring, modest and unassuming nature and respected by all who know him. He is the owner of forty acres of land located in the southern portion of Pike Township.

JAMES M. DAY, retired farmer, P. O. Mt. Oreb. This gentleman is one of the oldest native and continuous residents of the county now living, having been

sixty-eight years old the 23d of May last (1882). He owns 100 acres of land where he now resides, located partly in Pike and Scott Townships. He is a son of Mark and Elizabeth Day, who settled in Brown County, Ohio, in a very early day. James M. Day was raised a farmer; thus he has continued through life, always taking a great interest in agricultural pursuits. On the 15th of October, 1835, he was united in marriage with Lizzie Brooks. Mr. Day has served as Township Trustee and member of the local School Board a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Day are the parents of ten children, of whom five now survive—Lucinda, Eliza, Alfred, Mary Etta and James W.

JAMES DAY, farmer, P. O. Mount Oreb, was born in Brown County, Ohio, January 11, 1817, and is a son of Christopher and Hannah Day, who were married in 1808. James Day is one among the oldest pioneers of Brown County now living, having been sixty-five years old the 11th of January last (1882). He was raised to farm life in Brown County, Ohio, and received a common school education; he remained at home until twenty-four years of age, when he married Phœbe Kendall, after which he engaged in farming for himself, and is now successfully cultivating his farm in Pike Township, which consists of 108 acres of land. Nine children have been born to them, of whom eight now survive—Augustus, Caroline, Christopher, Laban, Charles, Benjamin P., Hester and Rachel. James Day's record is such that his children may point to it with pride, and they may well profit by his experience.

ELMORE DEAN, farmer, P. O. Surryville, was born in Clark Township, Brown County, Ohio, August 1, 1836, and is a son of Isaac and Rebecca Dean, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. They emigrated to Ohio in an early day, and settled in Clark Township, Brown County, where they remained until their death—Isaac died in 1864 and Rebecca in January, 1872. Elmore engaged in farming for himself as renter at the age of twenty-one years; this he continued until he purchased eighty-four acres of land in Clark Township, and, thinking that he could better his location, he sold and bought 133 acres in Pike Township in 1867—the farm where he now resides. Through Mr. Dean's perseverance and industry, his farm is in a high state of cultivation. He was united in marriage with Jemima M. Smith October 3, 1859; he is a member of the Masonic order, at New Harmony, Brown County, and has been Township Trustee of Pike Township; he acquired a common school education. Mr. and Mrs. Dean are the parents of seven children, of whom five are living—George C., Florence B., Edwin E., Don T. and Carrie E. Mr. Dean is still actively engaged in farming, and enjoys the confidence of all who know him.

J. W. DONLEY, farmer, P. O. Surryville, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, January 24, 1825, and is a son of John Donley, who was born in Kentucky in 1801. Our subject was raised a farmer, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning at the present sixty-one acres of land, which is in a high state of cultivation, with excellent buildings erected on the same; he acquired a good common school education in the common schools; he is filling the position of Postmaster at Surryville, Ohio. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth J. Straight October 1, 1849. To this union seven children have been born, of whom six are living, viz., Alonzo L., Charles C., Belle, Nannie, Alice C. and Georgie A.

CHARLES C. DONLEY, merchant, Surryville, was born near Point Isabel, in Clermont County, Ohio, January 18, 1852, son of James W. Donley. He came with his father to Pike Township when a small child, remained with him on the farm until the fall of 1871, when he left his home and began his career as a school teacher, first teaching near Brookville, Bracken Co., Ky.; the next year, taught at Rock Spring, Ky.; during the next two years, in Pike Township, during which time he attended two sessions at the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, and, in the fall of 1875, he entered the State Normal School at Carlisle, Ky., and completed the scientific course of instruction prescribed by that institution; teaching again in the fall and winter of 1876 and 1877 at Foster, Ky., and the next year was Principal of the school at Neville, Ohio. He then purchased his present property in Surryville in 1878, engaging in the mercantile business, and in June, 1879, he lost his property by fire; he rebuilt his store and dwelling in the same year, and has continued in the store business until the

present time. He taught school again in the fall and winter of 1881 and 1882. He was married, in June, 1878, to Josie L. Robinson, who died in her twenty-second year, in June, 1880.

GEORGE L. DUNN, farmer, P. O. White Oak, was born in Brown County, Ohio, June 18, 1854, and is a son of Ira B. and Sarah E. Dunn, who were the parents of seven children, of whom six now survive. George is the first son and first child, and is considered one of our most prosperous young farmers, endowed with the good business characteristics of his father, and is every way worthy of representation in this work. He began life for himself at twenty-two years of age, engaging in farming; this he continued for one year, when he took the agency of the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, a position which he occupied for four years; he acquired his education in the State Normal School at Carlisle, Ky. He was married, April 8, 1876, to Emma Pickering, and their home has been blessed with three children—Lawrence T., Ira Frank and Henry Harley.

ADAM EARHART, retired farmer, P. O. Locust Ridge, was born in December 24, 1811, and is a native of Pennsylvania. He is a son of John and Martha Earhart, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they matured and married about the year 1800. Thirteen years later, they emigrated to Virginia, and in July, 1814, they pressed onward to Clermont County, Ohio, and, and 1815, they moved to Pike Township, Brown County, Ohio, where they purchased a farm and cultivated it until within a few years of his death, which occurred in Pike Township; our subject being the second son and fifth child of a family of twelve children, of whom six are now living. He has been a resident of this county since 1815, where he was raised and schooled, in the pioneer days of the county, passing through many privations and hardships that can be described by only those that experienced the trials of those days. In August 28, 1833, he married Nancy Shotwell, with whom he lived a long and pleasant life until July 7, 1877, at which time she died, leaving him and six children to survive her. Soon after his marriage, he began farming for himself as a renter; he continued renting for the period of seven years, when he bought eighty-two acres, where he now resides; has since added twenty-three acres, and now owns, in all, 105 acres, which has since undergone great changes, and is now a fine grain and stock farm operated well. Mr. and Mrs. Earhart were the parents of nine children, of whom six are now living—Caroline, Alonzo C., L. T., Benjamin, George and Adam E.

JAMES FRY, farmer, P. O. Surryville, was born in Kentucky October 17, 1806, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Fry, who were both natives of Virginia. They were married in Virginia and emigrated to Kentucky, where James was born; when six years old, he, with his parents, emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Clermont County, where they remained until their death. James Fry acquired a very limited education. He is one of the old pioneers of Ohio. He engaged in farming for himself as a renter at the age of twenty; thus he continued for twenty-four years, when he bought 120 acres of land, where he resides. He has since added eighty acres, now owing a farm of 200 acres, which, through his management, is in a high state of cultivation. He was united in marriage with Judith Hays, June 20, 1826, with whom he lived until her death, which occurred January 21, 1871. He remained a widower eight months, when he married Sarah A. Simpkins, his present wife. His first wife bore him twelve children, of whom five are living; the last wife one. Mr. Fry's record is such that his children can ever point to it with pride.

J. H. FRY, farmer, P. O. New Harmony, was born in Brown County December 29, 1829, and is a son of James and Judith Fry. She was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to this State with her parents. J. H. Fry was married, May 25, 1850, to Sarah A. Newbury, and engaged in farming for himself as renter. Thus he continued until 1852, when he bought thirty acres of land, and has since added eight acres more. He had but $3 in cash when he commenced work for himself. He acquired a limited education in the common schools. He and his wife both belong to the Methodist Church at Salem. Eleven children are the fruits of their marriage, of whom six are living—Mary, Sarah E., John, Martha J., Joseph and Fannie. Mr. Fry

has been an industrious farmer thus far in life, and his record has been such that his children can point to it with pride.

PERRY HOSS, farmer, P. O. White Oak, was born in Brown County, Ohio, August 21, 1826. He acquired a common school education in the common schools of Brown County, where he has lived for over fifty-five years. He has taught school in both Brown and Highland Counties. He has been Township Trustee of Pike Township. He never aspired for office, but devoted his time to the management of his farm. When sixteen years of age, he began farming, as a renter; thus he continued for three years, when he purchased property in Highland County, Ohio, which he afterward traded for twenty-five acres of land; sold that and went West, where he remained two years. He then returned to Brown County, Ohio, and in the fall of 1858 he bought seventy acres, where he now resides. He was united in marriage with Nancy Vance May 28, 1846. To this union eleven children have been born, of whom nine are living—Lizzie, W. H., T. J., J. H., George R., Mollie, Therssa E., Ira A. and Lawrence. Mr. Hoss is the agent of the C. & E. R. R., also filling the position of Postmaster at White Oak Station.

I. N. JACOBS, farmer, P. O. New Harmony, was born in Brown County, Ohio, October 8, 1846, and is a son of Alfred Jacobs, who is a native of Brown County. I. N. Jacobs was united in marriage with Marinda Wilson August 4, 1867; soon after their marriage, he began farming for himself; thus he has continued for fourteen years. He acquired a common school education. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs are the parents of two children—Lillie R., born May 25, 1870, and Nellie M., born August 3, 1881. He and his wife are a worthy young couple, and highly respected by every one who knows them.

W. H. JONES, merchant, Locust Ridge. Among the business industries of the village of Locust Ridge, we mention that of Jones & Vaughan's dry goods and grocery store, which was established about 1880. W. H. Jones, one of the members of the firm, was born in Pike Township, Brown Co., Ohio, September 27, 1853, and is a son of H. H. and Elizabeth Jones, who were married January 6, 1844. They were both natives of Ohio. W. H. Jones, our subject, was the third son and sixth child of the family, and was united in marriage with Mary Belle Chatterton January 6, 1881. He acquired a common school education, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an enterprising young business man, and has the confidence of the community in which he does business. Their home is a pleasant one, and a more genial host and hostess will be hard to find.

GEORGE W. MARTIN, farmer P. O. Mt. Orab, was born July 31, 1853, in Hamilton County, Ohio, and is a son of Gano and Elizabeth (Nash) Martin. Gano was born about 1812, in Hamilton County, Ohio, and was married three times. The first wife that blessed his home was Anna Curry; second, Elizabeth Nash, the mother of our subject, and the third Rachael Merritt. To these unions were born eight children, of whom five are now living. George is the third son and fifth child. He was married, January 14, 1875, to Ella Heltman. Soon after his marriage, he began farming as a renter, thus he continued for three years, when he engaged in the mercantile business and keeping the post office. He acquired a common school education in the common schools. He and his family in March, 1882, moved from Hamilton County, Ohio, into Brown County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm of 113 acres in Pike Township, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of two children, both living.

E. McGOHAN, farmer, P. O. Locust Ridge, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, September 30, 1830, and is a son of Daniel and Lida (Dunn) McGohan, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. They emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Clermont County in 1829, where he remained until his death, which occured April 9, 1872. He was united in marriage with Phebe Insco; she was born and reared in Kentucky. E. McGohan began farming for himself as a renter at the age of twenty-one; thus he continued for four years, when he bought 112 acres of land, and not being pleased with the location he sold and purchased 131 acres where he resides in Pike

Township. Through his industry, and perseverance his farm is under a high state of cultivation. He acquired a common school education, and has been Township Trustee of Pike Township. Mr. and Mrs. McGohan were the parents of two children, of whom one survives, viz., William A.

W. H. MOYER, farmer, P. O. Locust Ridge, was born September 23, 1834, in Pike Township, Brown County, Ohio. He was reared to manhood as a farmer and received but a limited education. On January 1, 1857, he married Adelia L. Thompson; to them have been born three children, of whom two are still living—Clifford D. and John. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. at Bethel, Clermont County; is a member of the M. E. Church, and the owner of seventy-five acres of land, and well worthy of the estimation in which he is held by the community in which he resides. John Moyer, the father of our subject, was born in 1805, in Chester County, Penn. In 1815, he came to Brown County, Ohio, where he remained until his death. In 1828, he married Mary Smith, by whom he had seven children, six of whom are still living, viz., W. H., Amanda M., Elizabeth O., Lucy M., Louisa J. and W. C. After leading a life of usefulness, he departed this life in March, 1880; his wife died in December, 1863. In his death Brown County lost one of her best citizens.

R. B. NEAL, farmer, P. O. New Harmony, was born in Clark Township, Brown County, Ohio, April 28, 1855, and is a son of William and Susan (Dean) Neal, who were united in marriage in 1854. R. B. Neal is a promising young farmer of Pike Township. He acquired his education in the common schools. He was united in marriage with Rosilie Liming April 18, 1877; soon after his marriage, he engaged in farming for himself on his father's farm, and thus he has ever since continued. He clerked in his father's store for three years prior to his marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Neal are the parents of two children—Orin and Ida. He and his wife are a worthy young couple, loved and respected by all who have had the pleasure of their acquaintance.

JOHN NEAL, farmer, P. O. Surryville, was born in Brown County, Ohio, December 14, 1827, and is a son of William and Jane Neal, who were both natives of Virginia. William emigrated to Ohio and settled in Clark Township, Brown County, in 1817, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1874; his wife is still living. They were married in 1819 and were the parents of eight children, of whom seven are living. John is the second son and fourth child. He was united in marriage with Sarah Jane Kennedy March 14, 1855. He engaged in farming for himself at twenty-three years of age; thus he continued for five years, when he was married and moved on his father's farm. He remained there until 1876, when he bought twenty-one acres of land where he now resides, and has since added, until he owns 120 acres in the home farm, which is in a high state of cultivation, with excellent buildings erected on the same. He acquired a common school education. Mr. and Mrs. Neal are the parents of five children, of whom four survive—Charles Eugene, William B., Jessie Belle and John R. Mr. Neal is a very sociable gentleman, of pleasing address and manners, an agreeable neighbor and a good citizen.

J. B. NEEDHAM, farmer, P. O. Mt. Oreb, was born on July 12, 1833, in Clermont County, Ohio. He is the son of John and Rosana Needham. Our subject's father was born February 17, 1797, in Maryland, and his mother was born on May 10, 1801, in Clermont County, Ohio. They were married about 1820. The fruits of this union were nine children, of whom eight are now living. Mr. J. B. Needham was married in August, 1854, to Elizabeth Carpenter. He began farming for himself soon after he was married. He rented land for the first two years, when he bought 100 acres in Clermont County, Ohio, and thinking that he could get a farm that would suit him better, he sold the 100 acres and he and family emigrated to Brown County, where he purchased 204 acres, where he now resides. He and wife both belong to the Methodist Church. They were the parents of nine children, of whom eight are living—Charles M., Frances M., Rosetta A., Ella D., Alice B., Harmon C., Stanley M. and Omar C. Mr. Needham is an enterprising business man, and has the confidence of the community in which he lives.

SMALLWOOD NEWBURY, farmer, P. O. New Harmony, was born in New Jersey January 11, 1811, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Newbury, who were

both born in New Jersey. Smallwood emigrated to Ohio with his parents when but seven years of age. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he was united in marriage with Mary Simpkins in 1832. Soon after his marriage, he bought 100 acres of land, where he now resides, and engaged in farming; thus he continued until the present time. He and his wife both belong to the Methodist Church. He received no education except in the school of hardship. Mr. Newbury is a highly respected citizen, and will leave to posterity an untarnished record. The fruits of their marriage are ten children, five of whom are living—Sarah, William, Smith, Lewis and Daniel.

C. C. PATTEN, farmer, P. O. New Harmony, was born in Pike Township, Brown County, Ohio, on September 4, 1851, and is a son of S. A. Patten. Our subject was raised to farm life in Pike Township, Brown Co., Ohio, and received a common school education. He remained at home until twenty years of age, when he married Ellen Crawford, after which he engaged in farming for himself, and is now successfully cultivating the farm where he now resides, consisting of fifty-six acres, which he purchased since his marriage. The future prospects of this young farmer are very flattering. Mr. and Mrs. Patten are the parents of three children, viz.: Emery Lawrence O. and Edward M.

W. F. RUSH (deceased) was born March 27, 1826, in Illinois. When a boy, he emigrated to Clermont County, Ohio, where he remained until he was twenty-four years of age. He then pressed onward to Pike Township, Brown County, Ohio, where he bought 107 acres of land; he sold ten acres and then remained on the ninety-seven acres until his death, which occurred on September 14, 1868. Since his death, all of the ninety-seven-acre tract has been sold except forty-seven acres, where his widow now resides. W. F. Rush was married October 12, 1852, to Eliza Ann Wallace. She was born in Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, in the same house where ex-President Grant was born. To their union six children have been born, of whom five now survive, viz.: Mary Catharine, David A., Laura Belle, C. Alice and Byron H. Mr. and Mrs. Rush both belonged to the Methodist Church. This sketch will ever be a source of pride to his children, indicating the character of their father during his lifetime.

ABRAHAM STRAIN, farmer, P. O. Surryville, was born in Highland County, near Hillsboro. He acquired a common school education and has been engaged in farming all his life. He was married, to Mrs. Elizabeth Wall, March 3, 1881. He was a widower prior to this marriage, having been married three times before; his last wife was a widow, she having been married to William Wall (deceased). To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wall one son was born—William Glen, a very bright and intelligent young man with a brilliant future before him. Mrs. Strain is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Highland County.

J. M. STUMP, farmer, P. O. Surryville, was born in Pike Township, Brown Co., Ohio, January 24, 1852, and is a son of John B. and Mary C. Stump. J. M. Stump was united in marriage with Evelina Pickering, September 5, 1871. She was born in Scott Township, Brown Co., Ohio, September 29, 1851. He engaged in farming for himself at the age of twenty-one as a renter, thus he continued for four years, when he bought seventy-five acres of land where he resides. He obtained a common school education. Mr. and Mrs. Stump are the parents of two children, of whom one is living—Lucien M., born August 14, 1881. He and his young wife are a worthy couple, and are highly respected by all who know them.

LEWIS THOMPSON, merchant, New Harmony, was born November 28, 1840, in Clark Township, Brown Co., Ohio, and is a son of Lewis and Nancy (Brooks) Thompson. Subject's father was born in Virginia in 1800, and died in Ohio, where he emigrated to in an early day, at the age of sixty-two. Lewis is the second child and second son of his father's family, and was married in 1870 to Melissa Frazee. Lewis, at the age of twenty-three, began business for himself. He first engaged in huckstering, this he continued until 1871, being the year after his marriage, at which time he began in the dry goods and grocery business at New Harmony, where he has been

very successful. He is Postmaster at New Harmony and has filled that position for ten years. He obtained a common school education. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of four children, all living—Nelson, Jesse, William H. and Toley.

R. R. VAUGHAN, merchant, Locust Ridge. Among the business industries of the village of Locust Ridge, we mention that of Jones & Vaughan's dry goods and grocery store, which has been mentioned in the sketch of W. H. Jones in this work, he being one of the partners and R. R. Vaughan, our subject the other. The partnership was entered into about 1880. This firm carries a full line of dry goods and groceries, etc. Mr. R. R. Vaughan was born in Highland County, February 14, 1854, and is a son of Abraham and Mary E. Vaughan; his education was acquired in the common schools. In March, 1875, he married Clara E. Jones, a native of Brown County, Ohio. To this union have been born three children—Edgar H., Mary E. and Mabel. Mr. Vaughan is a member of the Independant Order of Odd Fellows, also a member of the Christian Church. His future prospect are very flattering.

F. M. WARDLOW, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Mt. Oreb, was born in Pike Township, Brown County, on February 19, 1840, and is a son of Robert and Charity Wardlow, who were both born in Brown County. Robert was born in 1810, and Charity was born in 1812. They were married about the year 1847 They were the parents of twelve children, of whom six are now living. F. M. Wardlow is the second son, and second child of his father's family. He was married January 5, 1860, to Sarah Ellen Dye. Soon after his marriage, he purchased ninety-three acres of land, which he cultivated for a short time, but thinking that he could better his location, he sold out and purchased 110 acres where he now resides, which is better adapted to farming and stock raising; to the latter he turns his attention more particularly. He raises a great many sheep, and has at the present time on his farm, over 500 head, which he intends shipping to Texas this fall to the sheep ranch, owned by him and Dr. Bivans of New Hope, Brown County. The ranch is located on a tract of 1,920 acres, which they recently purchased. Mr. Wardlow acquired a common school education in the common schools of Ohio. He and his wife both belong to the Methodist Church at Mt. Oreb, when they have been members for several years.

D. C. WELLS, retired farmer, P. O. New Harmony, was born in New Jersey, May 15, 1815, and is a son of Isaiah and Phebe Wells. They were married in New Jersey about 1789, and emigrated with their family, May 28, 1817, to Ohio, where they remained until their death. D. C. Wells being only two years of age, where he arrived in Ohio with his parents, commenced his career in pioneer life. Mr. and Mrs. Wells were the parents of fifteen children, of whom four now survive. D. C. Wells is the fourteenth child, and fourth son of his father's family. He acquired his education in the common schools. He was married twice, the first time in 1837, second time in 1867. He began business for himself at the age of twenty-two, when he bought twenty-three acres of land from his father, and has since added twenty-four acres. He has fifty-seven acres where he now resides. He has been blessed with eight children, of whom seven are living—Lucy May, Lenora E., William C., Emma J., Rachel R., Mary V. and Phebe B. Mr. Wells and his wives all belonged to the church.

DAVID WILSON, farmer, P. O. New Harmony, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, January 9, 1826; he is a son of Reuben and Lida Wilson. Reuben was born in Vermont in 1796, and Lida in New York some time afterward. They were married in Vermont, and emigrated to Ohio, where they remained until their death. The father of our subject died in 1849, and the mother, 1859. David Wilson was united in marriage with Lucinda Winter January 18, 1849. Soon after he engaged in farming for himself as a renter, thus he continued until he bought twenty-five acres of land, but that did not seem to suit him, so he sold, and bought twenty-five acres where he now resides, and has since added until he owns fifty-eight acres, which is in a high state of cultivation. He acquired a common School Education, and has been Township Assessor of Pike Township, also a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Wilson was twice married. His second marriage was celebrated August 14, 1877. He is the father of twelve children, viz.: Malinda, John, George, Elizabeth, Reuben, Jane, William,

Nettie, Lida, Charles, Louella and Ora D. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Methodist Church.

W. T. WINTER, farmer, P. O. New Harmony, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, February 13, 1825, and is a son of Eljiah Winter, who was born in 1799. W. T. Winter acquired his education in the common schools. His first wife was Sarah English, to whom he was married in 1846. She lived, but a few years leaving him a widower. His second wife was Lucy Carr, to whom he was married in 1853. He was a widower again in 1873, at which time he was united in marriage with Jane Patten, who still survives. He is a member of the Masonic order at New Harmony, also a member of the Methodist Church. He was the father of three children, of whom two are living—Sanford and Harriet. He is always noted for his honor, and fair dealing with his fellow-men, and will leave behind a name of which his children should ever feel proud.

ANGELINE E. WRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Mt. Oreb, was born in Virginia February 14, 1821, she is a daughter of A. A. and Mary J. Evans, who were both natives of Virginia. They were united in marriage April 27, 1820. A. A. Evans was a prominent land lawyer in Virginia. Becoming tired of their native State, they emigrated to Brown County, Ohio, in 1841. Our subject acquired a good common school education and was married in 1841, soon after she came with her parents to Ohio. She owns 100 acres of land which she has cultivated in the very best manner. She is the mother of eleven children, of whom six now survive—Henry C., Cintha A., Virginia R., DeWitt C., William A. and Angie E.

JOSEPH YOUNG, farmer, P. O. Sureyville, was born in Lewis Township, Brown County, Ohio, May 29, 1834, and is a son of Omega and Nancy Young. Omega was born in North Carolina, emigrated to Virginia when a boy, remained there awhile and then pressed forward to Kentucky, and after living in Kentucky for a time, he emigrated to Ohio in 1853, when he settled in Lewis Township, Brown County, four miles north of Higginsport, where he now resides. Joseph is the second son and fifth child of the family. He was united in marriage with Mary Ann Loudon, February 16, 1865. He acquired a common school education, and has been engaged in teaching in the common schools of Ohio for a number of years. He owns seventy-four acres of land in Pike Township, where he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Young are the parents of six children, of whom five survive—Nancy S., Omega D., Nellie G., Mary B. and Jessie V. Mr. Young's record is such that his children may point to it with pride. Himself and wife have been members of the Methodist Church for a number of years.

V. B. YOUNG, farmer, P. O. Mt. Oreb, was born in Brown County, Ohio, May 13, 1847. He is a son of Thomas F. and Sarah Young. His education was acquired in the common schools of Brown County and the Normal School of Lebanon, Ohio. He was raised a farmer and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and teaching and has taught in the common schools for over fifteen years. He was married July 8, 1870, to Isabella Patten. After his marriage he bought 51 acres of land where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Young are the parents of three children, all living—Ruella, born May 29, 1871; Flora, born January 30, 1874, and O. A., born November 25, 1880.

EAGLE TOWNSHIP.

HENRY ADAM, farmer, P. O. South Fincastle, was born November 16, 1843, in Prussia. His parents were Daniel and Margaret (White) Adam; they emigrated to America in 1845; came to Ohio and settled in Jackson Township, Brown County, where they remained until their decease, he having died in October, 1879, and she several years prior to his death. Our subject was two and one-half years of age when his parents came to Brown County. He was reared to manhood on a farm and received but a rudimentary education. On February 16, 1871, he married Charlotte Wohlle-

ber, by whom he had four children—Henry W., George D., Sarah M., and Matilda. She died in June, 1879. He married in November, 1880, Margaret E. Wilson, daughter of Jeremiah Wilson, of Eagle Township. To them have been born one child—Anna C. Mr. Adam is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Arnheim, and the owner of 167 acres of land.

JESSE L. BAIRD, physician, Fincastle, was born March 1, 1854, in Jefferson Township, Brown Co., Ohio. His parents are James and Martha Baird, of whom we have made mention in this work. After receiving a rudimentary education, in the fall of 1872, he entered the Miami University, where he pursued his studies until the following June. In the fall of 1874, he again entered the Miami University, this time pursuing a classical course until the following June. In September, 1875, he entered Hamilton College, N. Y., where he continued his studies until date of graduation, June, 1877. He then returned home and for one year studied medicine with Dr. Salisbury, of Russellville, this county. Having received his diploma from a proper medical institute, he located in October, 1880, at Fincastle, and began the practice of medicine. Although a young physician, he has secured a good patronage, and which is continually on the increase. Mr. Baird is of a sociable, clever disposition, and is a rising young physician.

GEORGE BAKER, farmer, P. O. Winchester, Adams County, was born January 13, 1811, in Eagle Township, Brown County, Ohio. His parents were John and Sarah (Rhoads) Baker; they settled in Eagle Township, Brown County, about the year 1807, and were the parents of six children, three of whom are still living, viz., John, Elizabeth and George. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education. In August, 1846, he married Rachel Duffy, born in May, 1822, daughter of William and Margaret Duffy. To them have been born five children—William J., Wilson S., Sarah E., Margaret J., and Jerusha E. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Baker has been successful in business during life; is a liberal contributor to enterprises which prove beneficial to the county, and the owner of 353 acres of land, located in the eastern part of the township.

LOUIS BIEHN, farmer, P. O. Bernard, was born February 7, 1839, in Washington Township, Brown County, Ohio. His parents were Louis and Eva C. Biehn, who emigrated from Germany at quite an early day, to Pittsburgh, Penn., where they resided seven years, after which they came to Brown County, Ohio, and settled in Washington Township. Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a limited education. On April 5, 1868, he married Eva Bush, daughter of George and Eva C. Bush, of Kentucky, formerly of Highland County, Ohio. To them have been born seven children, of whom six are still living, viz., Charles E., George L., Mary L., John P., Jacob H. and Catharine E. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, which operated principally in the Rocky Mountains, protecting the mails and immigrants from the depredations of the Indians. He was engaged in several important battles and skirmishes, and received an honorable discharge at the close of the war in 1865. Mr. Biehn is a member of the German Lutheran Church; the owner of ninety-seven and one-half acres of land, pleasantly situated in the western portion of the township.

HENRY BOHL (deceased), was born in Germany, in January, 1813. In 1826, with his parents, Jacob and Catharine E. Bohl, he emigrated to America. They came to Pennsylvania, where they resided perhaps seven years. They then came to Ohio, and settled in Eagle Township, Brown County, near Fincastle, on the farm at present occupied by J. T. Parish. In February, 1844, our subject married Mary Hennize, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom are still living—William, George, Henry, Christopher, Mary, Maggie and Sophia. After their marriage, for perhaps twenty-two years, they lived near Fincastle. Mr. Bohl departed this life in December, 1866. His widow survives him, and resides on her farm of 195 acres in the northern part of this township.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, farmer, P. O. Fincastle, was born April 14, 1830, in Eagle Township, Brown County, Ohio, near where he at present resides. His

parents were Samuel and Mary (Cross) Breckenridge. They settled in Eagle Township about the year 1829, and were the parents of nine children, four of whom are still living—John C., Mary J., Eliza R. and Sarah T. Samuel died in October, 1878; his widow survives him, now in her seventy-ninth year. Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a limited education. In March, 1857, he married Elizabeth J. Duffy, by whom he had one child—Mary C. She died in May, 1858. He subsequently married Ella Blair, daughter of William and Louisa Blair, of Pike Township, Brown County. This union has been blessed with four children, viz., William J., Robert W., James S. and Sarah L. Mr. Breckenridge has served as Treasurer one year, and Justice of the Peace nine years, for Eagle Township. He is the owner of seventy-five acres of land, located near Fincastle.

REASON R. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Emerald, Adams Co., was born in September, 1813, in Adams County, Ohio; son of Thomas and Catharine Brown, who were among the early settlers of Adams County. Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm, and received a rudimentary education in a district school. In November, 1841, he married Elizabeth Gutridge, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel Gutridge. To them have been born five children, three of whom are still living, viz.: Robert F., Lucinda J. and Franklin W. In March, 1842, Mr. Brown located in the eastern portion of Eagle Township, where he still resides; he is the owner of fifty-eight and a fourth acres of land, pleasantly located, and in a good state of cultivation.

GEORGE BUSH, farmer, P. O. Bernard, was born February 2, 1822, in Bavaria, Germany. His parents were Adam and Charlotte Bush. In his youth, he learned the trade of shoe-making, which he followed for many years. In September, 1847, he married Catharine Zerell, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Louisa, Catherine, Henry, George, Mary, Matilda, Elizabeth and William. In 1852, with his family, he emigrated to America; came to Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade about two years. He then moved to Fincastle, Brown County, where he was engaged in shoemaking five years. He then moved to the farm on which he at present is located, in the northern portion of this township. Mr. Bush is a liberal contributor to all enterprises having for their effect the rise and progress of the county and the elevation of humanity.

DR. STEPHEN E. CAREY (deceased). Among the medical fraternity of Brown County there are none who figured more prominently as did the subject of this sketch while living. He was born August 20, 1820, in Eagle Township, Brown Co., Ohio. Having received his rudimentary education, he attended for some time the Physio-Medical College in Cincinnati, and at a later period became a professor therein. In September, 1851, he married Elizabeth E. Records, by whom he had two children—Emmons L. (at present engaged in the milling business at Fincastle), and Alice B. (wife of Mr. William Peddicord, now of Eagle Township). Mr. Carey resided in Cincinnati for perhaps twenty years, and in Indianapolis seven years; the remainder of his life has been spent in Brown County. He practiced medicine with great success at Fincastle for many years. He departed this life December 19, 1881; his widow survives him, and at present resides near South Fincastle.

HENRY G. CHRISTMANN, farmer, P. O. Bernard. Henry and Elizabeth Christmann, parents of our subject, emigrated from Germany to America about the year 1831; then came to Pittsburgh, Penn., where they remained about six years. They then came to Highland County, Ohio, and settled near Mowrystown, where they remained until their decease. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are still living—Frederick, Magdalena, Elizabeth and Henry G. Henry G. Christmann, our subject, was born in November, 1813, in Alsace, Germany; when about eighteen years of age, with his parents, emigrated to America. In August, 1842, he married Elizabeth Stamm, by whom he has eight children—John, Elizabeth, Louis, Henry, Catherine, Charles P. William and Caroline. About 1852, he moved from Pittsburgh, Penn., where he resided for about eight years; after his marriage, to Eagle Township, Brown Co., Ohio. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Charles P., one of his sons, was born in February, 1857, reared on a farm, and received but a limited education.

In March, 1879, he married Catharine Kantz, daughter of Frederick and Catherine Kantz, of Brown County; they have one child—Katie C. Mr. Christmann with family resides on the homestead in this township.

FREDERICK CHRISTMANN, farmer, P. O. Mowrystown, Highland Co., was born in September, 1820, in Alsace, Germany. About 1831, with his parents, he came to America. His parents, after residing in Pittsburgh, Penn., several years, came to Highland County, Ohio, and settled near where our subject now lives. In April, 1853, he married Eva Deel, daughter of Lewis and Eva Deel, of Highland County. To them have been born ten children, eight of whom are still living, viz.: Catharine, Lottie, Harriet, Mary, George, Lewis, Emily and Charles. Mr. Christmann is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and the owner of ninety acres of land in the northern portion of this township.

SAMUEL G. COWAN, farmer, P. O. South Fincastle, was born December 1, 1839, in Fincastle, Brown Co., Ohio. His parents were James and Julia A. Cowan, of Brown County. On December 20, 1866, he married Lucretia Hindman, by whom he had four children, three of whom are still living, viz.: Hindman, Ivern and Richard. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign and numerous other important fights and skirmishes. He was honorably discharged in August, 1865. In 1867, Mr. Cowan went to Johnson County, Mo., where he remained until 1876; he then returned to Brown County, Ohio, where he at present is located. He is the owner of 100 acres of land located near South Fincastle.

JOHN A. CROSS, deceased, was born in May, 1842, in Eagle Township, Brown Co., Ohio. He was the son of Jesse and Hannah (Alexander) Cross; was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received but a limited education. On June 12, 1867, he married Louisa Kinzer, born September 25, 1844, daughter of David and Elizabeth Kinzer. To them have been born two children—Jesse and Charles. He has served as Trustee of this township, and filled with credit other official positions. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Cavalry; while in the service, he contracted an illness which finally caused his death. He was a kind and loving father and indulgent husband. He departed this life November 5, 1878. His widow survives him, and resides on her farm of sixty-seven acres, pleasantly situated near South Fincastle.

ANDREW DANIELS, farmer, P. O. Bernard. Among the many prominent and substantial agriculturists of Brown County is the subject of this biography. He was born in Huntington Township, Brown County; his parents were Joseph and Sarah Daniels, who were early settlers of Brown County; they were the parents of ten children, four of whom are now living—John, Eliza, Elizabeth and Andrew. Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm, and received the rudiments of education in a district school. In August, 1856, he married Caroline Goldsberry, by whom he had nine children, seven of whom are now living—Franklin, Mary, Martha, Emma, Ettie V., Matilda N. and Thomas. In the spring of 1858, Mr. Daniels moved to Eagle Township, where he at the present time resides. Although of a retiring, unassuming nature, he is recognized as a public-spirited man, and one of the leading farmers of this township.

CAREY C. EYLER, farmer, P. O. Fincastle, was born in March, 1838, in Eagle Township, Brown Co., Ohio. His parents were Henry and Mary Eyler, of whom we have made mention in this work. He was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received a fair English education. In December, 1861, he married Mary E., daughter of Joseph and Melsena Rees, whose sketch appears in this work. They have five living children, viz.: Amos L., Joseph C., Henry W., Inez W. and Wellington R. Mr. Eyler has served as Land Appraiser of Eagle Township, also as Treasurer; he is the owner of 100 acres of land in a fine state of cultivation, located in the northern portion of the township.

JOHN FREEH, farmer, P. O. South Fincastle, was born January 2, 1830, in Bavaria, Germany. His parents were Peter and Barbara Freeh. He was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received a fair German education. In May, 1857, he married a Miss Myer, by whom he had five children, viz., Henry, Magdalene, George, John and Maggie. In 1857, with his wife and one child. he emigrated to America, came to Ohio, and located for two and a half years in the northeastern portion of the township. He then located in Washington Township for about three years; from Washington Township they returned to Eagle. Mrs. Freeh is a member of the German Lutheran Church. He owns 150 acres of land, upon which has been erected fine and substantial buildings, making it one of the best farms in the county.

JOSEPH E. HEATON, farmer, P. O. South Fincastle, was born September 27, 1835, in Eagle Township, Brown County, Ohio. His parents were Joseph and Mary Heaton, of whom we have made mention in this work. He was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education. In September, 1859, he married Leah Skinner, daughter of Alfred and Ellen Skinner; to them have been born four children, two of whom are still living—Lewis S. and Gertie. Mr. Heaton has always resided in Eagle Township, with the exception of five years in Byrd Township. He has served as Township Trustee, and is the owner of 175 acres of land, located near the center of the township.

JOHN HEATON, farmer, P. O. South Fincastle. Joseph Heaton, father of our subject, was born in Loudoun County, Va., January 11, 1795. About the year 1812, with his parents, he emigrated to Brown County, and settled in Jackson Township. He married Mary Evans, about the year 1820, she was the daughter of Abraham and Mary Evans. By this union there were born eleven children, seven of whom are still living, viz., India, Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth, John, Joseph E. and Townsend. Shortly after his marriage, he settled in Eagle Township, where our subject now resides. He had served as Trustee of Eagle Township. He departed this life in September, 1866. John Heaton, our subject, was born December 28, 1833, in Eagle Township, Brown County. He was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received a fair English education. On September 28, 1865, he married Caroline Alexander, daughter of John and Delila Alexander. Mr. Heaton is a member of the F. & A. M., Georgetown Lodge. He is recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of the township, and owns 170 acres of land.

WILLIAM T. HICKS, merchant, Fincastle, was born in January, 1840, in Bracken County, Ky. His parents were Samuel J., deceased, and Melinda I. Hicks, now residing in Kentucky. William T. was reared on a farm and received a fair English education. On February 16, 1865, he married Tabitha Burns, daughter of Jonathan Burns, of Kentucky, to them have been born one child. Mr. Hicks resided in Bracken County, Ky., until December, 1880, at which time he moved to Brown County, Ohio. He is engaged in the mercantile business at Fincastle; he has been quite successful in business, owing to his perseverance, energy and determination to succeed. Is a member of the Christian Church.

MOSES R. KETTERMAN, farmer, P. O. Fincastle. Zebedee Ketterman, father of our subject, was born in February, 1820, in Ross County, Ohio. About the year 1821, his parents, Christopher and Sarah Ketterman, settled in Eagle Township, Brown County, near where our subject now resides. On April 22, 1841, he married Nancy Sams, born July 7, 1820. To them were born five children; two of whom are still living—Christopher and Moses R. She died January 9, 1849; he then married Rachel Snider, by whom he had four children, viz.: Hiram S., Catherine V., Martha E. and John C. F. She died February 14, 1863. Mr. Ketterman served as Justice of the Peace for several terms. On May 21, 1858, he accidentally met with his death in a saw mill at Swamp Fox in Washington Township. Moses R. Ketterman was born in May, 1843, in this township, and received but a limited education. In July, 1865, he married Sarah E. Parish, by whom he had four children, three of whom are still living—Nora A., Nettie M. and Elizabeth G. She died in August, 1875. He subsequently married Perthena Hays, who still, with him, shares the sorrows as well as

the joys and comforts of married life. When sixteen years of age, he began to learn carpentering, which he followed some fourteen years. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, which subsequently merged into the Eleventh, which operated principally in the Rocky Mountains against the Indians. He was engaged in several hotly contested battles, and received an honorable discharge in April 1865. Mr. Ketterman is recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of Eagle Township in the western portion of which township he at present resides.

JOACHIM KLEIN, farmer, P. O. Bernard, was born in July, 1809, in Austria; he was the son of Joseph and H. Klein. He was raised on a farm and received a fair German education. In March, 1847, he married Johanna Gart, by whom he had six children—Maria, Henry, Amel, Charles, Julius, and one deceased. In 1853, with his family he immigrated to America, and came to Ohio; he first located at Ripley, where he remained but a short time; from Ripley he moved to Sardinia, Washington Township, where he remained about fourteen years. He then located in the southwestern portion of this township, where he still resides. Mr. Klein contributes liberally to all enterprises which prove beneficial to the county. Is the owner of sixty-seven acres of land.

JOHN LOUTH, JR., farmer, P. O. Bernard. John Louth, Sr., father of our subject, was born September 29, 1815, in the Province of Alsace, Germany. In 1831, with his parents, he emigrated to America, and settled in Franklin Township, Brown County, where his father remained until his decease. On March 27, 1838, he married Dorothea Hanselman, daughter of Charles and Christena Hanselman; to them have been born nine children; seven of whom are still living—John, Frederick, Catherine, Eva, Mary, Christena and Sophia. In the spring of 1859, he moved to the farm at present occupied by him in the southern portion of this township. He is the owner of fifty acres of land, in a good state of cultivation. John Louth, Jr., was born February 25, 1840, in Franklin Township, Brown County, Ohio. He was reared on a farm and received but a rudimentary education. On March 19, 1867, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Christman; this union has been blessed with seven children, six of whom are still living—Mary E., Dorotha C., Catherine C., Elizabeth S., Emma M. and William E. In November, 1864, he enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, and was the greater part of the time stationed in Tennessee; in July, 1865, he was honorably discharged. Shortly after his marriage he moved to Red Oak Township, Highland County, where he remained about seven years; he then moved to the western portion of the township, where he now resides. Mr. Louth has served as Trustee of Eagle Township Is the owner of 126 acres of land.

NELSON LONG, Justice of the Peace, Fincastle, was born September 3, 1832, in White Oak Township, Highland County, Ohio; his parents were James and Jane Long. In his youth, he received but a limited education, but being of a studious nature, he has made himself familiar with many important topics of his day. On October 16, 1856, he married Martha McVay, daughter of Solomon McVay. To them have been born one child, viz., Clara B. In 1860, he moved to Eagle Township; he is at present engaged in the milling business, and resides in Fincastle. He has served as Justice of the Peace in the township for five years; he is a man of prepossessing appearance, and well worthy the estimation in which he is held by the community in which he resides.

RUDOLPH MILLER, farmer, P. O. South Fincastle, was born in January, 1808, in Germany; his parents were Rudolph and Mary Miller; he was reared on a farm, and received a fair German education. In December, 1832, he married Mary S. Loganbaehl, by whom he has six children, viz., Charles, Jacob, Frederick, Philip, Lewis and Elizabeth. In August, 1846, he emigrated to America, and came to this township, where he still resides. Mr. Miller contributes liberally to all enterprises which prove beneficial to the county; is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and the owner of 195 acres of land.

WILLIAM J. OVERSTAKE, farmer, P. O. Bernard, was born April 24, 1833, in Highland County, Ohio. His parents were Peter and Dolly Overstake. Our sub-

ject was reared on a farm, and received a rudimentary education in a district school. In December, 1860, he married Rachel Ketterman, by whom he had two children, one of whom is still living, William H. She died in February, 1864; he again married, in April, 1869, Mrs. Eliza J. Badgley, widow of Denton Badgley. In 1876, Mr. Overstake located in the northwestern portion of this township, where he at present resides; he has been successful in business during life, and is the owner of 110 acres of land.

WILLIAM PARISH, farmer, P. O. Fincastle, was born in June, 1814, in Eagle Township, Brown County, Ohio. His parents, Joshua T. and Catherine Parish, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Brown County, Ohio, about 1813; they settled in Eagle Township, where they remained until their decease; he died in January, 1817, and she about the year 1852. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education. In April, 1836, he married Elizabeth Baldridge, born June 30, 1815, daughter of Samuel and Mary Baldridge. To them have been born eight children, three of whom are still living—John T., Joseph W. and Mary C. Mr. Parish has, with the exception of perhaps twenty years during which time he resided in Winchester Township, Adams County, been a resident of Brown County all his life. In the fall of 1867, he moved to where he now resides; he is a member of the United Brethren Church, and the owner of fifty acres of land.

JOHN T. PARISH, farmer, P. O. Fincastle, was born December 10, 1838, in Eagle Township, Brown County, Ohio. His parents are William and Elizabeth Parish, of whom we have made mention in this work. He was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education. On October 19, 1865, he married Sarah C., daughter of John A. Melvin, of Adams County. To them have been born eight children, viz., Effie A., Lutie E., Walter S., Ira A., William W., Frederick T., Carmi and Katie. After his marriage, he remained two years in Adams County, then returned to Eagle Township, Brown County; in 1874, he moved to the farm at present occupied by him, located near Fincastle. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and numerous other engagements. He was honorably discharged in the summer of 1864; he is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 236, located at Winchester, Adams County; is the owner of sixty-three acres of land.

HARRISON PENCE, farmer, P. O. South Fincastle, was born in December, 1844, in Sprig Township, Adams County, Ohio. His parents were John and Matilda Pence. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a rudimentary education. In August, 1868, he married Susannah Nevin, daughter of A. P. Nevin, of Washington Township, Brown County. This union has been blessed with six children—Oscar A., Arthur, Emery, Henry L., Orlin and Wilbur. In September, 1868, Mr. Pence moved to Eagle Township, Brown County, where he still resides. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Cloyd's Mountain, Fisher's Gap, and numerous other engagements. He was captured by the confederates and confined in Salisbury, Libby and Belle Isle Prisons, in all about six months, and finally released After receiving an honorable discharge he returned home. Mr. Pence is a man of good judgment, contributes liberally to enterprises which prove beneficial to the county and the elevation of humanity, and is the owner of 125 acres of land.

THOMAS PURCELL, farmer, P. O. South Fincastle, was born in February, 1809, in Loudoun County, Va. His parents were Joseph and Susan Purcell. In February, 1836, he emigrated to Eagle Township, Brown County, Ohio. In November, 1840, he married Susan Denny, daughter of William and Rebecca Denny. To them have been born five children, four of whom are still living—Mary, John, George and Thomas. Mr. Purcell has been a resident of Eagle Township many years, and is the owner of 100 acres of land located in the southern portion of the township. John Purcell, son of the subject of this sketch, was born in July, 1847, in Eagle Township, Brown County. After receiving a rudimentary education, he attended for a short time the Hillsboro High School; subsequently attended for several months a normal school at

Georgetown. He also has spent several years in teaching school. On October 15, 1879, he married Anne Berry, an estimable lady, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Berry, of Brown County. He at present is residing with his parents on the homestead.

JOSEPH REES, farmer, P. O. Emerald, Adams County, was born November 17, 1810, in Berkeley County, Va. When about four years of age, his parents emigrated to Harrison County, Ohio, where they remained some eight years. They then moved to Highland County, where they remained about four years; from Highland they moved to Winchester Township, Adams County, where they remained until their decease. They were the parents of nine children, two of whom are still living. Our subject was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received but a rudimentary education. In August, 1840, he married Melsena Shipley, born October 16, 1814, in Fayette County, Penn. She was the daughter of Henry and Nancy Shipley. To them have been born nine children, five of whom are still living—John N., Joseph W., Mary E., Angeline and Nancy E. After their marriage they lived in Adams County fourteen and a half years. In March, 1857, they moved to Eagle Township, where they still reside. Mr. Rees contributes liberally to all enterprises which are beneficial to the county, and is the owner of 210 acres of land.

WILLIAM RHOTEN, farmer, P. O. South Fincastle, was born June 23, 1819, in Jackson Township, Brown County, Ohio. His parents were Josiah and Mary Rhoten, who came to Ohio about 1817, and settled in what is now known as Jackson Township, Brown County. William was reared on a farm, and received a rudimentary education in a district school. In January, 1844, he married Thurza Pindell, by whom he had nine children, eight of whom are still living—Carey W., Rachel A., Michael, Ethan, Melinda, Nancy, Mary and Chilton. In 1844, he moved to the southern portion of the township, where he still resides. Mr. Rhoten has been successful in business during life. Is a member of the Christian Union Church. Is the owner of 405 acres of land in a high degree cultivation.

FRANCIS ROSSELOT, farmer, P. O. South Fincastle, was born in Alsace, Germany, in August, 1833. In 1837, with his parents, Henry and Frances Rosselot, he emigrated to America, and, by way of New York, came to Ohio, and settled in Clermont County, where his parents remained until their decease. In August, 1862, our subject married Catharine Amey, by whom he had ten children, eight of whom are still living, viz., Leah, Benjamin, Frank, Ella, Catharine, Julia, Charles and James. After their marriage, they located for a short time in Clermont County; subsequently in Highland County; from Highland they moved to Brown County, where they remained two years. They then went to Rice County, Minn., where they remained four years; then returned to Brown County, Ohio, and located in the southern portion of Eagle Township, where they still reside. Mr. Rosselot has been successful in business, and is the owner of fifty-three and a half acres of land.

PETER L. ROSSELOT, farmer, P. O. Mowrystown, was born in February, 1836, in France. When sixteen years old, with his parents, Peter and Elizabeth Rosselot, he emigrated to America. They came to Ohio, and settled in Lewis Township, Brown County, where they remained perhaps twenty years, then moved to Eagle Township, where his father remained until his decease, in September, 1881; his mother still survives, in her eighty-first year. They were the parents of six children, James, Catharine, Frederick, Elizabeth, Peter L. and George. Peter L., our subject, was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education. In April, 1863, he married Julia Rosselot, by whom he has five children—James, Annie, Adella, Lucy and Lizzie. After his marriage, for four years he remained on his father's farm in Lewis Township; then moved to Pleasant Township, where he remained about five years. He then located in the northern portion of this township, where he still resides. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the owner of 125 acres of land.

CHARLES STAMM, farmer, P. O. South Fincastle, was born in March, 1837, in Germany. When five years old, with his parents, Philip and Elizabeth Stamm, he emigrated to America; came to Ohio, and settled in Washington Township, Brown

County, where his parents remained until their decease, his father having died in May, 1862, and his mother probably in March, 1864. On April 23, 1863, he married Mary Klein, by whom he had six children, five of whom are still living, viz., Mary L., Margaret C., Henry C., William A. and Albert. In the spring of 1872, Mr. Stamm moved to where he at present is located, in the southern portion of this township. He is a Republican, politically, and the owner of 100½ acres of land.

B. J STIVERS, farmer, P. O. Fincastle. Samuel King Stivers, the father of our subject, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., February 18, 1787. Of a family of eight children, Samuel, Robert, John, James, Washington, Lydia, Matilda and Nancy, he was the eldest. In the year, 1791, his father, John Stivers, emigrated from Pennsylvania to a point near Limestone (now Maysville), Ky., but, after a short residence there, removed to Briar Ridge, Adams Co., Ohio. There Samuel helped his father to "clear out" a farm, making some money himself by teaching school in the winter season. In 1807, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Creed, daughter of Matthew Creed, of Rocky Fork, Highland Co., Ohio. After marriage, he lived in Adams County, following surveying and teaching, until the year 1812. At that time war was declared between England and the United States, and he at once volunteered his services to his country, and was enrolled in Capt. Josiah Lockhart's company of Duncan McArthur's regiment. He served in Hull's campaign, and was surrendered to the British by that commander, on August 16, 1812. After his parole, he came home, but soon re-enlisted under Gen. Green Clay, of Kentucky, in Harrison's campaign of 1813. He was second in command of the "Spy Company" of Col. William E. Boswell's regiment of Kentucky militia, and was made a prisoner of war at the battle of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lakes, on the fifth day of May, 1813. He was one of the number that escaped the tomahawks of the Indians through the timely arrival of Tecumseh, while in the block-house after the defeat of Col. Dudley. Knowing his certain fate should he be recognized by his former captors, he here assumed the name of Samuel Bradford, and was under that name discharged. After his release, he settled on a farm, near the residence of his father-in-law, in Highland County, where he resided until 1820, when he removed to Russellville, Brown County, where he was employed in surveying and teaching, until the year 1829. About that date, he purchased a farm one mile north of Fincastle, Brown County, to which he soon after moved, and here he resided until his death, August 7, 1864. He was widely known in political circles, and was a warm personal friend and strong supporter of Thomas L Hamer. His family consisted of seven children, viz., Beasley, Amanda, B. J., Elizabeth, Trimble, Lilly and Mary; two of whom, Amanda and Trimble, are now dead. Of the survivors, B. J., the subject of this sketch, was born April 16, 1820, near Hillsboro, Highland County. He was reared on a farm, and received the rudiments of education in a district school. In January, 1843, he married Ellen Borden, by whom he had eight children, seven of whom are still living—Jacob B., Samuel K., Beasley, William L., Alpha A., Jane A. and Francis A. She died in August, 1875; he then married, in February, 1878, Olive Reynolds, daughter of Oliver Reynolds. Mr. Stivers contributes liberally to all enterprises which prove beneficial to the county and the elevation of humanity, and is the owner of 200 acres of land; he resides in the northern portion of Eagle Township.

JOHN THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Fincastle, was born May 24, 1837, in Winchester Township, Adams Co., Ohio. His parents, James and Jane Thompson, were among the early settlers of Adams County. He was reared to manhood on a farm and received but a limited education. In October, 1861, he married Mary C. Parish, daughter of William and Elizabeth Parish. To them have been born two children, viz: Louis E. and Warren. In the Autumn of 1858, Mr. Thompson moved from Adams County to Fincastle, Brown County, where he remained until the spring of 1863. He then located on a farm one mile west of Fincastle, where he still resides. He has served as treasurer of Eagle Township four years, in which capacity he still officiates. Is the owner of forty-three and one-half acres of land in a good state of cultivation.

HENRY TROUTMANN, farmer, P. O. Fincastle, was born January 19, 1833, in Germany. His parents were Henry and Henrietta Troutmann. In 1853, he immigrated to America, and by way of Pennsylvania, came to Eagle Township, Brown County, Ohio, where he still resides. In October, 1857, he married Rose A. Diehl, by whom he had nine children, eight of whom are still living—Matilda, Mary, Josephine, Louis, George, Minnie, Elizabeth and Sarah. Mr. Troutmann is a man of industrious, perservering habits, a member of the Presbyterian Church and the owner of 100 acres of land in a good state of cultivation.

HANSON L. VANCE, farmer, P. O. South Fincastle, was born July 29, 1842, in Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio. He is the son of Lewis A. and Matilda A. (deceased) Vance; was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received but a limited education. In February, 1866, he married Margaret E. Dunn, daughter of James H. and Elizabeth Dunn of Brown County. To them have been born three children—Clara O., Stella C. and Electa O. In November, 1867, Mr. Vance located in Washington Township, where he remained perhaps ten months. He then moved to Franklin Township, where he remained two and one-half years. In March, 1871, he located near South Fincastle, where he at present resides. In 1879, he laid out the site of Vanceburg, now called South Fincastle. He served as Justice of the Peace one year in Franklin Township, and is the owner of over 200 acres of land.

PHILIP WEIMER, farmer, P. O. Fincastle, was born June 8, 1837, in Alsace, Germany. When three years of age, with his parents, Philip and Magdalena W. Weimer, he emigrated to America, and by way of New York, via Erie Canal, came to Ohio. They first settled in Holmes County, Ohio, where they remained ten years, then moved to the northern portion of Wayne County, where his father still resides. His mother died in March, 1880. On May 13, 1869, he married Anne E. Walters, by whom he had eight children, seven of whom are still living—George A., Charles P., Lorena M., Ettie, Walter, Clarence M. and Ella. After living in different parts of Ohio, he finally came to Brown County, and in the fall of 1876 located at Fincastle, where he still resides. He is a member of the German Reformed Church. Is the owner of 139 acres of land.

JOSEPH E. WINTERS (deceased) was born February 20, 1820, in Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio. His parents were Zepheniah and Sarah Winters. He was a cooper by profession, and followed the same many years; for several terms, he also taught school. December 16, 1841, he married Mary W. Bruce, born July 19, 1814, in Virginia; her parents were William and Mary Bruce. William Bruce was a soldier during the war of 1812. This union was blessed with four children, three of whom are still living—May L., Belle and William J. In 1842, he moved to Fincastle, where his widow still resides. In the autumn of 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Wolfe, of Wilmington, Ohio. He, however, was captured shortly after his enlistment, and thrown into different rebel prisons, and retained until a proper exchange of prisoners took place, which secured for him his freedom. He, however, contracted in those prisons a disease which finally caused his death. He had served as Clerk of Eagle Township; was a member of the M. E. Church, and departed this life August 22, 1879. He was a man of sterling integrity and reliable character. In his death, Brown County lost one of her worthy citizens. His widow survives him, and is now in her sixty-eighth year.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

ALBERT M. BAIRD, farmer, P. O. Russellville, was born May 27, 1849, in Jefferson Township, Brown Co., Ohio. He is the son of James and Martha Baird, of whom we have made mention in this work. He was reared on a farm and received the rudiments of an education in a district school, which was located across the creek from his father's homestead. On September 19, 1878, he married Miss Alice Potts, daughter of Matthew (deceased) and Polly A. Potts. Matthew Potts was born in Ireland and when quite young his parents emigrated to America. They came to Adams County, probably in the year 1817. Matthew remained at home until the date of his marriage to Polly A. Smith, by whom he had eleven children, eight of whom are still living. Several years after his marriage he moved to Byrd Township, Brown County, where he remained several years, engaged in the milling business, on Eagle Creek. He then moved to a farm in the southern portion of Jackson Township, where he remained until his death, March 11, 1876. His widow still survives him, and at present is residing at Carlisle, Jackson Township. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Baird lived in Jackson Township for perhaps one year. In December, 1880, they moved to the farm on which they still reside, in the eastern portion of Jefferson Township near Eagle Creek. Mrs. Baird is a lady of culture and taste, and a member of the M. E. Church. He is a man of industrious habits and the owner of seventy-one acres of land.

JAMES BAIRD, farmer, P. O. Russellville. Among the pioneer families of Brown County, there are but few whose names are so well known and who are as highly esteemed by the community as are the Bairds. George Baird, the pioneer, was born June 15, 1771, in Pennsylvania. His father, William Baird, was an old Revolutionary soldier, who settled in Virginia some time after the close of the war. On September 15, 1796, were celebrated the nuptials of George and Jane (Moore) Baird. By this union there were born ten children, five in Virginia, and subsequently five in Ohio. In the year 1803–04, they emigrated to Ohio, and settled in what is now known as Jefferson Township, Brown Co., Ohio, on 300 acres of land, about where James, their son, at present resides. He built his log cabin and prepared himself for the more arduous task of clearing the land. He served during the war of 1812 for about thirty days, but was not under fire. About the year 1817, he built a large two-story hewed-log house, which was more commodious and better adapted to the wants of his family. The family continued to occupy this building till about the year 1835–36, when James, his son, the subject of this sketch, built a new brick house near the site first occupied by the log cabin, in which house he remained for perhaps two years, when he died in December, 1838, his wife having died in October, 1820. The cares of the household were then devolved upon his daughters, who performed them for the greater part of the time. His daughter Elizabeth, being the last one at home, having married, he was obliged to substitute in her stead foreign domestics. This state of affairs existed until the marriage of his son James, whose wife then took charge of affairs. Mr. Baird was of a kind and generous nature, given to hospitality, especially to the poor and needy. In his transactions with his fellow-men, he was always strictly honorable, and his death was the occasion of considerable sorrow and regret. James Baird, our subject, was born in June, 1809, in Brown County, Ohio, and received but a limited education. On November 8, 1832, he married Miss Martha Bowar, born November 28, 1813, near Ripley, Ohio, a daughter of Robert and Sarah Bowar, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Brown County about 1812. After remaining in the neighborhood of Ripley for a short time, they (Mr. Bowar and family) moved into the neighborhood of Pilson's Mill, where they became permanently settled. Mr. Baird claims that from the time his wife's parents settled there to the present time, "they have not lived one-half mile

apart." To them have been born nine children—William S., George N., Robert B. (deceased, who enlisted in the Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the war of the rebellion, and participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, in the attack on Fort McAllister, and subsequently was with Sherman in his grand march to the sea), Lewis W. (who enlisted in the Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and continued in the service until the close of the war, and participated in the attack on Fort McAllister; carried into the ramparts, facing shot and bayonets, the first Union flag), James A., Albert M., Sarah E., Jesse L. and Jane (deceased, who married William B Carey). Mr. Carey was a soldier in the Union Army, was captured by the rebels in Virginia and thrown into different Southern prisons until he was sent to Andersonville, where he met with the fate of starvation. Mr. Baird has also reared three of his grandchildren from infancy—George B., Ella C., Carey (deceased) and William C., son of James A. Baird. Mr. Baird states that since the new house has been built on the homestead, it has never been left a night without an occupant, which is an uncommon occurrence. He has served as Trustee for Jefferson Township, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which denomination he has acted as Elder for perhaps thirty-nine years. He received from his father eighty acres of land as his inheritance, and by his industry, perseverance and good management had at one time about three hundred acres. He is still hale and hearty, of a pleasant nature and very entertaining.

GEORGE BAIRD, farmer, P. O. Russellville. John Baird, father of our subject, was born in May, 1807, in what is now known as Jefferson Township, Brown Co., Ohio. His parents were George and Jane Baird, who were among the pioneers of this county, and of whom we have made mention in another portion of this work. John was reared to manhood on a farm and received but a rudimentary education. In May, 1832, he married Mary Fenton, daughter of Jeremiah and Rosanna Fenton. This union has been blessed with eight children seven of whom are still living—Jeremiah, George, Sarah A., Rosanna, John J., Mary and Rufus T. He has been very successful during life as an agriculturist, and is at present residing with the subject of this sketch, his wife having died in 1874. George Baird, our subject, was born in March, 1835, in Jefferson Township, Brown Co., Ohio. In his youth, he had not the opportunities of obtaining more than a rudimentary education. Having selected Miss Mary Smith, born September 1842, for his betrothed, their nuptials were celebrated in April, 1873. She is the daughter of John S. and Ruth Smith. This union has been blessed with three children, two of whom are still living. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Russellville, a Republican and the owner of about 463 acres of land. He resides about two miles nearly due east of Russellville on his farm, which is in a high state of cultivation, and pleasantly located.

LEWIS BLACK, farmer, P. O. Russellville. John Black, father of our subject, was born November 24, 1800, in Pennsylvania. His father having died, his mother, with the remainder of her family, emigrated to Ohio. They were among the first who settled on the main branch of Eagle Creek, near where our subject at present resides. After living there several years, she married William Smith, and she remained where she settled until her death, in March, 1849. John was married about the year 1824–25, to Catherine Moore, by whom he had eight children, two of whom are still living. He remained on the old homestead farm during the remainder of his life, in the peaceful avocation of farming, and died April, 1856. His wife died in May, 1844. Lewis Black, son of John and Catherine Black, and subject of this sketch, was born October 11, 1832, in Brown County, on the homestead farm, where he still resides. He received but a rudimentary education in his youth, but being a man of good intellect and being able to grasp a subject with commendable readiness, he has, by continual reading and study, become familiar with many important topics of the day. In December, 1869, he married Miss Jane Richey (deceased), born in June, 1833, and daughter of Samuel and Ellen Richey. This union has been blessed with eight children, six of whom are still living—John W., Brice, Felicie M., James T., Catherine C. and Hester C. Mr. Black has a fine farm of 141 acres, and is recognized as a good farmer.

JOHN BROWN, farmer, P. O. Red Oak. John Brown, the pioneer and grandfather of our subject, emigrated from Kentucky to what is now known as Brown County, Ohio, about the year 1801. He settled on the waters of Straight Creek near the old county seat in Franklin Township. Here amid the varied scenes of pioneer life was reared William Brown, father of the subject of this sketch, who was born March 14, 1799, in Kentucky. He received a good English education, which enabled him to teach school for several years. He married in 1820, Elizabeth Edwards, daughter of Col. George Edwards, one of the early settlers of Brown County. They had nine children, four of whom are still living—John, Thomas J., Lettice M. and Lizzie F. After living in different parts of Brown County, he finally settled on a farm in the southern portion of Jefferson Township, on the waters of Red Oak Creek. This occurred about 1830, and he remained there until his demise, in February, 1841. His widow survived him until April, 1874. He served as Justice of the Peace for Jefferson Township, and was a member of the Christian Church. In his death, Brown County lost a worthy and energetic citizen. John Brown, our subject, was born in August, 1823, in Brown County, Ohio, was reared to man's estate on a farm and received but a limited education. In April, 1853, he married Rachel A. Records, born in October, 1824, daughter of John N. and Rachel Records. The Records originally came from Maryland and settled in Adams County, now Brown, about the year 1799. This union has been blessed with four children, two of whom are still living—Charles E. and Omar E. He has served as Trustee for Jefferson Township, is a fervent member of the Christian Church, and the owner of 171 acres of land.

THOMAS J. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Red Oak, was the third child of William and Elizabeth Brown, of whom we have made mention in this work, and was born January 12, 1825, in Brown County, Jackson Township. He received the rudiments of an English education in a district school. Having selected for his future companion, Miss Margaret A. King, daughter of Hugh and Sarah King; their nuptials were celebrated in December, 1849. This union has been blessed with ten children, eight of whom are still living, viz.: Edward F., Ida B., Orlando E., Lillie M., Oscar L., William T., James H. and Lewis L. In 1872, Mr. Brown moved from Jefferson Township to Georgetown, where he was for some three or four years part proprietor of the woolen mills. He remained in Georgetown until 1871, when he returned to his farm in the southern portion of Jefferson Township, where he still resides. While in Georgetown he served as Street Commissioner, and as Trustee for Pleasant Township. Mr. Brown and wife are both members of the Christian Church. He is a Democrat, and the owner of ninety-six acres of land.

JAMES W. BUTT, farmer, P. O. Russellville, was born March 31, 1835, in Franklin Township, Brown Co., Ohio, about one-half mile north of where he at present resides. Thomas Butt, his father, was born in Maryland, and when but nine years of age lost his paternal parent; his mother then with the remainder of the family, emigrated to Ohio, and settled in what is now known as Jefferson Township, Brown County, about three miles southeast of Russellville. Thomas remained with his mother until the time of his marriage to Mary Berry, after which he moved to a farm about one-half mile north of where our subject at present resides. His mother then remained with his family until her death, which occurred in November, 1852, she having survived him perhaps seventeen months. He was the father of ten children, three of whom are still living, viz.: Samuel, James W. and Catherine. He died June 20, 1851. His widow survived him until March 1, 1874. He had served as Trustee for Franklin Township, and was a member of the Christian Church at Russellville. James W., son of Thomas Butt, and subject of this sketch, was reared to man's estate on a farm and received but a rudimentary education. On January 27, 1856, he married Indiana Hedrick, daughter of John and Cynthia A. Hedrick, by whom he had ten children, eight of who are still living, viz.: Samantha, Thomas F., Martha E., John F., Hattie E., Ellen V., Charles L., Lewis O. Shortly after his marriage, he moved to the farm on which he at present resides. He is a member of the Russellville Lodge, No. 573, I. O. O. F., and the owner of 146 acres of land, located about three-fourths of a mile north of Russellville.

JOHN B. CLIFTON, farmer, P. O. Russellville, was born June 1, 1831, in Brown County near Russellville. His grandfather was an Englishman, and his grandmother a Welsh lady. His father, John B. Clifton, Sr., who lives near Russellville, was born in Virginia in April, 1802. About the year 1826, he emigrated from Kentucky, where the family was then residing, to Brown County, Ohio, and settled in what is now known as Jefferson Township. Shortly after his arrival in Brown County, he married Miss Nancy Baird, daughter of George and Jane Baird, by whom he had four children, two of whom are still living, viz.: Sarah (now Mrs. F. Rishforth), and the subject of our sketch. She died in July, 1837. He then married Mary Parker, daughter of William and Elizabeth Parker, by whom he also had four children, two of them still living. She died in September, 1880. He is a Democrat and the owner of about three hundred and twenty acres of land. John B. Clifton, Jr., subject of our sketch, was reared to manhood on a farm, and received a rudimentary education in a district school. In September, 1863, he married Maria L. Taylor, daughter of Martin and Hester Taylor, of Bracken County, Ky. This union has been blessed with seven children, six of whom are still living, viz.: Richard T., Daisy, William E., John, Hester and Francis P. He is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge at Russellville, and also of the Odd Fellow society. In his views he is keeping pace with the progressive spirit of the nineteenth century, and by his example is recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of Jefferson Township. He is a man who deals strictly on an honorable basis with his fellow-men, thereby obtaining an honest, reliable character. Although having obtained but a meager education in his youth, yet by constant study and having a love for books, he has acquired rather a deep knowledge of the ordinary events of our time, also in matters pertaining to the welfare of the agriculturist. He is of a clever and frank disposition and very hospitable. He is the owner of about 300 acres of land, and lives about one and one-half miles southwest of Russellville. His residence is pleasantly situated, and his farm is in a good state of cultivation.

ROBERT CONN, JR., farmer, P. O. Russellville. Robert Conn, Sr., father of our subject, was born in Ireland in 1790, and emigrated to America about 1809; located in Manchester, Adams Co., Ohio. In 1814, during the war with Great Britain, he belonged to a battalion of Light Horse Infantry from Ohio and Kentucky, under command of Gen. McArthur. At the close of the war, he received an honorable discharge and returned home. In 1818, he married Catherine Creakbaum, by whom he had nine children, six of whom are still living. In 1818, he moved to Brown County and settled where Ripley is now located. He lived in this locality for the remainder of his life. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and died in the spring of 1877; his wife died in the summer of 1858. Robert Conn, Jr., subject of this sketch, was born December 27, 1824, in Ripley, Brown County; he received but a limited education. On September 11, 1856, he married Mahala Williamson, by whom he has seven children, five of whom are still living, viz., Samuel A., Harriet O., James A., Edward R., and Duella. He was one of the members of the firm of Conn, Wilson & Co., who in 1875, bought the Russellville Grist Mill, and ran the same until 1879, when they dissolved. The mill was then run by a new firm, under the title of R. Conn & Co. This firm dissolved in January, 1882, and the mill is now run and managed by S. A. Conn, whose sketch appears in this work. Mr. Conn is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the owner of 465 acres of land; he resides in the western portion of Jefferson Township.

SAMUEL A. CONN, miller, Russellville, was born in July, 1857, in Brown County, Ohio. His parents are Robert and Mahala Conn, whose sketch appears in this work. After having received a rudimentory education, he attended, in 1878, for five months, Smith's Commercial College, at Ripley, Ohio. In 1879, he attended for four months, Eastman's Commercial College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In October, 1879, he married Miss Emma King, daughter of Thomas King; they have one child, Alfred K. Mr. Conn is the manager of the Russellville Steam Grist Mill. It is one finest in the county, being sixty feet long by forty wide, and contains four stories. The mill is furnished with two run of stone four feet in diameter for wheat, one for mid-

dlings, and one for corn, using the Smith and Keystone purifiers. In fact the mill is supplied with all the latest improvements used in the new process of milling. The engine by which the machinery is run is of the Corliss pattern, double cut-off, the cylinder of which is twelve by thirty-four inches, and has a fifty-two inch five-flue boiler, twenty-two feet long. Mr. Conn has also bought a new portable saw mill from Cooper Manufacturing Co., at Mount Vernon. The mill is of the standard quality, with a thirty feet carriage, three head-blocks, and running a fine, sixty-inch saw, with a sawing capacity of from six to ten thousand feet per day. This is run by a twenty horse-power boiler and engine combined, also made by the Cooper Manufacturing Co. He has also a set of Howe's Standard Scales, with a weighing capacity of five tons. Mr. Conn, though a young man, has, like his father, the energy, industrious habits and peresever-ance, which are characteristics of our successful business men. He is of a clever, jovial disposition.

JOHN P. CROPPER, farmer, P. O. Russellville. Handy J. Cropper, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Maryland in June, 1804. His parents were John and Eliza Cropper, who emigrated from Maryland to Adams County, Ohio, and settled in Sprig Township about the year 1819. When a mere infant, his mother died. He received but a limited education, and on April 15, 1830, married Jane Boyls, daughter of Thomas and Annie Boyls, by whom he had seven children—Thomas B., John P., Sarah A., Nancy J. (deceased), Emeline, Lucinda and Reuben O. He was a man of industrious habits and of an energetic nature. In political issues, he cast his lot with the Democratic party. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and died December 9, 1876. John P., second child of Handy J. Cropper, and subject of this sketch, was born in December, 1832, in Adams County, and received but a rudimentary education. In October, 1852, he married Hester J. Ellis, born March 11, 1833, a lady of culture and rare intelligence, and a daughter of Walker and Evaline Ellis, of Pleasent Township, Brown County. This union has been blessed with nine children, viz.: Eva J., Lucy F., Walker R., Handy J., Wilson M., Samuel R., John M., Martha E. (deceased) and Thomas W. Eva J. is the wife of Dr. James H. Williamson, of Higginsport, Brown County. Lucy F., officiates as Organist in the Presbyterian Chapel at Russellville. In the spring of 1864, Mr. Cropper bought 115 acres of land where he at present is located, and by his good management, economy and industry has added to his first purchase sufficient land to include in all 200 acres. He has served for three years as Justice of the Peace for Jefferson Township, has been Township Trustee, and was elected Land Appraiser for 1880. He has been a member of the Board of Agriculture for Brown County, and is a member of the F. & A. M., Lodge, Russellville, Ohio.

ALLEN M. CULTER, farmer, P. O. Russellville, was born October 2, 1823, in Brown County, in what is now known as Jefferson Township. His father, Irwin Culter, was of Irish, and his mother Nancy was of Welsh progenitors. Allen M. was about six months old when his father died. When seventeen years of age, he was apprenticed to his brother, James Culter, at Russellville, to learn the harness-making trade, with whom he remained about four and a half years. He then moved to Decatur, Byrd Township, where he carried on harness-making for perhaps nine years. In February, 1847, while residing at Decatur, he married Miss Mary Geeslin, by whom he had seven children, four of whom are still living, viz.: Nancy E., Ackless E., Frank O. and Mary J. In 1855, he moved to the farm on which he at present resides, located near Russellville. In connection with his farm duties, he carried on the harness-making for perhaps five years, but owing to ill-health was obliged to close his shop, and now devotes his time entirely to agricultural pursuits. Politically, he is a Republican; he is a member of the F., & A. M. Lodge, at Russellville, and the owner of 163 acres of land. This gentleman is one of our worthy self-made men, of a pleasant, jovial nature.

ELMER M. DRAKE, farmer, P. O. Red Oak. Enoch B. and Rachel Drake, grandparents of the subject of this sketch, emigrated from Kentucky to what is now known as Brown County, Ohio, about the year 1812. Enoch B. in his youth learned

the trade of a tailor, which he followed the greater part of his life. He settled in what is now known as Jefferson Township, near Peola Spring, about two miles south of Russellville. The farm on which he located had but a small portion ready for cultivation, and contained a log cabin. He remained where he settled during the remainder of his days. By his first wife he had ten children, one of whom is still living, viz., Noah, in Pendleton County, Ky. She died about the year 1843. He then married Nancy Carr, who died in 1857, and he departed this life in January, 1862. He was a member of the Baptist Church, in which he officiated as Deacon. Enoch B. Drake, Jr., father of our subject, was born October 3, 1815, on the old homestead where his father settled. In August, 1834, he married Sarah Martin, born July 16, 1815, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Elmer M., George W., John C., Hetty J. (deceased), Isabella, Sarah E, and David G. He lived the greater part of his life near the old homestead. He traded considerably in stock, and his boys, in the meantime, under his management, worked the farm. He was a man of reliable character, a member of the Christian Church, and died December 28, 1877. His widow still survives him, now in her sixty-seventh year. Elmer M., our subject, was born October 3, 1835, on the homestead farm where he was reared to manhood, and where he received but a limited education, but by being a constant reader, and having a love for good books, he has made himself familiar with many of the important topics of his day. On October 5, 1854, he married Angeline Davis, born April 18, 1836, and daughter of John C. and Susannah Davis. This union was blessed with four children, two of whom are still living. In October, 1856, he moved to Illinois, McLean County, where he bought eighty acres of land, and remained there perhaps three years, when, owing to the loss of two of his children, himself and wife having also contracted an illness occasioned by the impurities of the atmosphere, he returned to Brown County, Ohio. About two years after his return to Ohio, he enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, which subsequently merged into the Eleventh, under Col. William O. Collins. In the spring of 1862, the regiment was ordered to Fort Laramie, from where they operated principally in the Rocky Mountains against the Indians, to protect emigrants and the United States mails. He was discharged at Omaha City in April, 1865, and returned home to Brown County. In January, 1867, his wife died; he then married, in December, 1868, Mary J. Ball, by whom he had six children, four of whom are still living. She died in November, 1881. In 1873, he bought the farm on which he now resides, located in the southern part of Jefferson Township, which he has in a good state of cultivation.

ROBERT C. DRAKE, farmer, P. O. Russellville, was born October 7, 1836, in Pleasant Township, Brown Co., Ohio. He is the son of Francis and Sarah Drake. His grandfather, Henry Drake, was an early settler of Brown County. Robert C. was reared to manhood on a farm, and received an ordinary district school education. In 1862, he enlisted in the Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, the fighting around New Hope Church, Marietta, Ga., Peach Tree Creek and numerous other engagements, and he received an honorable discharge in July, 1865. After receiving his discharge, he returned to his home in Pleasant Township. In September, 1866, he married Flora E. Young, daughter of Robert L. and Mary Young, deceased. To them have been born seven children—Mary L., Sarah B., George F., Alfred T., Jesse D., Ella F. and Robert L. In 1872, he moved to the farm on which he at present resides, in the southwestern portion of Jefferson Township.

JONATHAN FULLER, farmer, P. O. Russellville. Jonathan Fuller, now the oldest man in Jefferson Township, was born December 6, 1788, in Vermont. His parents were Jonathan and Rhoda Fuller. He received but a rudimentary education, for in those days the opportunities of obtaining a good education were very limited. He married about the year 1808, while still in Vermont, Mary Wait, born in 1789, by whom he had seven children, viz., Laura F. (deceased), married H. H. B. Spencer; Rhoda C., married Stephen I. Collins (deceased); Nelson N. W., married for his third wife Mrs. Melinda J. (Kendle) Evans; Mary (deceased), married William Linn (deceased);

Louisa married Ephraim Brown; Lucy (deceased), married J. Glaze (deceased); Rachael A. (deceased), married William B. House Two of them were born in Vermont, one in New York State and four in Ohio. About the year 1813, he emigrated to New York State, Cayuga County, where he remained but a short time; while there, at one time the Indians determined to massacre the settlement in which he then lived, but having in some way made a compromise with the whites, finally abandoned their purpose. With his family, Mr. Fuller started for Ohio, arriving within the limits of what is known as Brown County, about 1814–15. After living in different parts of the county, he finally settled about 1824, on a farm of seventy acres, located in the central portion of what is now known as Jefferson Township. The farm on which he settled was partially cleared and contained a log hut. He being a man of energy, perseverance and economy, accumulated sufficient to warrant him in purchasing subsequently a tract of land, so as to include in all about one hundred acres. About the year 1842, the log cabin was replaced with a more substantial building, better adapted to the wants of his family. His land is in a good state of cultivation, with substantial and commodious buildings erected thereon. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is now in his ninety-fourth year.

JOSEPH FRANCESS, farmer, P. O. Russellville, was born February 4, 1817, in Ireland; when about two months old his parents, Edward and Eleanor Francess, emigrated to Brown County, Ohio, and settled at Ash Ridge, in what is now known as Jackson Township. They bought one hundred acres of land, which was then comparatively a forest. They had to undergo the usual trials and self-denials to which those pioneers were subject. Edward had served as Justice of the Peace for Jackson Township and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was the father of eight children, five of whom are still living, and died in August, 1850. Joseph Francess, our subject, was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received but a rudimentary education. In November, 1850, he married Eliza Jane Elder, by whom he has nine children, viz., Edward E., James C., Robert W., Alvin A., Joseph L., William E., Anetta, Ada W. and Ella. After his marriage, he resided in Jackson Township for perhaps twenty years, when he removed to Jefferson Township, where he still resides. Mr. Francess is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the owner of 122 acres of land.

BASIL GLAZE, farmer, P. O. Russellville, was born December 17, 1825, in Brown County, Ohio. His parents were James and Mary Glaze. His grandfather was one of the first settlers of Brown County, having settled here at a very early day, when, what is now known as Brown County, presented the appearance of an unbroken forest. He settled near the place at present occupied by the subject of our sketch. Here amid the thrilling scenes of pioneer life, he reared James Glaze, father of our subject, who, when he grew to manhood, married Mary Kinnett, by whom he had ten children; five of whom are still living. James quietly passed away in May, 1862, after devoting a life of usefulness, to both the world and church. He having been a member of the Christian Church. His widow survived him until March, 1875. Basil, the subject of our sketch, was early taught the principles by which a man might become a successful agriculturist, and having put those principles into practice, he has met with abundant success. In his youth, he received but a limited education. In September, 1847, he was united in the bonds of matrimony, to Margaret J. Mineaw, who was born April, 1828. To them have been born two children—Samuel C. and William P. They are both m mbers of the Christian Church. Mr. Glaze is a self-made man, having now about sixty acres of land in his possession, earned by his industry, perseverance and determination to succeed.

ABNER HOWARD (deceased) was born February 24, 1788, probably in Ohio, was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education. On August 2, 1810, he married Priscilla Biehn, by whom he had six children, two of whom are still living. She died in March, 1827. In September, 1828, he married Sarah Bain, by whom he had five children, two of whom are still living—Abner R. and John. She died in February, 1850. He was again married in October, 1850, this time to Mary

E. Willoughby, by whom he had four children, three of whom are still living—William H., Eldora and Abram L. Shortly after this marriage, he settled about two miles east of Ripley in Union Township, where he remained until his death in April, 1872. He was a member of the M. E. Church, a kind and loving father, and an indulgent husband—respected by all who knew him. His widow remained on the farm near Ripley for perhaps two years after his death, when she moved to a farm in Jefferson Township, one mile west of Russellville, where she still resides. She is a lady of more than ordinary intelligence, and the owner of sixty-five acres of land. She was born February 7, 1820, and is now in the sixty-third year of her age.

WILLIAM S LAYCOCK, farmer, P. O. Russellville, was born August 2, 1827, in what is now known as Jefferson Township, Brown County, Ohio. He was the son of William and Sarah Laycock, who were among the early settlers of Brown County. He was reared to the peaceful pursuits of farming, and received the rudiments of an English education in a district school. When about twenty-one years of age, he took possession of a saw-mill on Camp-Run Creek, and ran the same for perhaps eight years. On February 23, 1860, he married Miss India Ann Evans, born in October, 1832, daughter of Elijah and Lucinda Evans. To them have been born nine children, viz.: Lucinda C., Mary, Lydia, Clement V., Floretta, Fannie, Sarah E., John G. and Lillie C. Mr. Laycock is a member of the Christian Church, and the owner of 132 acres of land, located about one mile southwest of Russellville, where he at present resides.

ROBERT MANNON, farmer, P. O. Red Oak. The parents of Robert Mannon were William and Mary, who emigrated from Kentucky to Adams County, Ohio, about the year 1800. They settled about three miles north of West Union, on the waters of Lick Fork; in what was then comparatively an unbroken forest. He there bought about one hundred acres of land, on which he built a log-cabin and began to hew down the forest which surrounded him. He remained on the farm which he settled until death. He was the father of ten children, four of whom are still living, viz.: John, Andrew J., Mary A. and Robert. During the war of 1812, he was one of the valiant defenders of the flag of our glorious Union. Robert, the subject of this sketch, was born in September, 1815, in Adams County, Ohio, and was reared to manhood on a farm. He received but a limited education, and was married in September, 1841, to Eliza McPherson, who was born in April, 1822. To them have been born five children, viz.: Mollie, William, Wilson, Lizzie (married Frank McCreight), and James M. (married Mollie Kincaid, deceased). In 1866, he moved to the farm, on which he at present resides. He has served as Township Trustee; is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the owner of 225 acres of land.

A. A. McCORMICK, farmer P. O. Russellville. James McCormick father of the subject of this sketch was born in 1802 in Pennsylvania, and when quite young, his father, John McCormick, an old Revolutionary soldier, emigrated with his family to Ohio. When he reached the years of manhood he married Lucinda Maxwell, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom are still living, viz., Samuel A., John T., Albert A., Robert B., James, Mary and Anne. About the year 1824–25, shortly after his marriage, he settled on Cherry Fork, Adams County, where he remained several years. He then moved to a farm on Brush Creek, between Winchester and Fincastle, Brown County, in which neighborhood he remained for a number of years. From thence he moved to Union Township and settled on the waters of Red Oak Creek, where he ran for perhaps ten years the mill then known as the McCormick Mill. He remained in Union Township until about 1862–63, when he started on a Western tour. After spending some time in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, he returned to Brown County, where he remained until the time of his decease. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and departed this life in June, 1876. His wife died in May, 1880. Albert A. McCormick, subject of this sketch was born in December, 1833, in Brown County, Eagle Township, reared to man's estate on a farm and received but a limited education. Having betrothed himself to Elizabeth Henderson, daughter of Jonathan and Nancy Henderson, their nuptials were celebrated in January, 1857. To them have been born six children, five of whom are still living, viz.: Wylie E., John T., Henry H., James W.

and Mary E. After his marriage, he lived in Union Township for about ten years when he moved to Jefferson Township, and settled near Red Oak, where he still resides Mr. McCormick, has been successful as an agriculturist, mainly owing to his management, having everything done in the most orderly manner. He is recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of Jefferson Township, has served as Township Trustee, is a member of the Christian Church, and the owner of 102 acres of land.

SAMUEL F. MEFFORD, farmer, P. O. Russellville, was born July 27, 1817. His parents were George and Polly Mefford. George was about eight years old when his father, John Mefford, with his family emigrated from Kentucky to Adams County (now Brown). After their arrival in Ohio, they were obliged, during the first night, to camp in the root of a large hollow Sycamore tree. The following day, they again started on their journey and arrived at their destination. They settled about one mile nearly east of where Pisgah church is located. The first thing done was to erect a log cabin, after which they began to cut down the timber which surrounded them. Amid those scenes of pioneer life George Mefford remained at home till he was about twenty-five years of age; he then married Polly Ellis by whom he had seven children four of whom are still living. She died about 1832–33, and he married Mrs. Matilda Evans, a widow lady, who died in July, 1871. George remained on the farm which he bought before his marriage, located near the old homestead, until his death, which occurred in October, 1881. Samuel F. son of George Mefford and subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood on a farm, and like his his father received but a limited education. In August 1837, he married Emma Davis, daughter of Samuel Davis. To them have been born seven children, four of whom are still living, viz.: John D., Melinda J., Vincent W. and Adaline. In 1849, he bought the farm on which he resides, located about one and one-half miles nearly south of Russellville. He has served as Township Trustee, is a member of the Christian Church, and the owner of 171 acres of land.

WALKER MEFFORD, minister, Russellville, was born April 22, 1834, in Brown County, Ohio. His parents were Joshua and Susan (Hodkins) Mefford. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received an ordinary English education. On March 17, 1853, he married Martha A. Mitchell, daughter of George Mitchell, by whom he has three children, viz.: Lucinda E., Frank J. and Martha P. Shortly after his marriage he moved to a farm in Jefferson Township, where he remained perhaps ten years. In 1863, he moved to Russellville, where he still resides. He has engaged in various pursuits until 1879, in which year he opened a hardware store at Russellville. He is a member of the Christian Church at Russellville, for which denomination he has officiated as pastor since 1875. He is a self-made man; not having had the opportunity to attend college, but being determined, to fill a position, by which he might benefit his fellowmen, he began a course of hard study at home, when the toils and cares of the day were over. After making himself thoroughly familiar with the necessary requirements, he was duly admitted into the Southern Ohio Conference as an ordained minister. He has been successful in business, owing to his industry, perseverance and determination to succeed. He is well worthy the esteem shown him by the society in which he moves.

JOHNSON MILLER, farmer, P. O. Russellville. Samuel Miller, father of the subject of this sketch, was born about 1782 in Pennsylvania. In his youth he learned the trade of a millwright, which he followed the greater portion of his life. He married Lydia Baird, by whom he had nine children, all of whom but one grew to manhood, there being no daughters. He emigrated to Brown County, Ohio, about 1824, and settled on Straight Creek, near Ripley, where he remained perhaps five years, when he moved to what is now known as Jefferson Township, and settled about two and a half miles west of Russellville, where he remained until his decease in 1852. His wife died during the winter of the same year. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a man of sterling worth and reliable character, and respected by all who knew him. Johnson Miller, subject of this sketch, was born August 27, 1827, in Brown County, Ohio, near Ripley. His youth was spent on a farm, and he received but a limited education. In 1849, he went to Brazil, Clay Co., Ind., where he ran a mill for perhaps ten years. In 1862, he returned to Brown County, Ohio, and settled on a

farm located west of Russellville, in Jefferson Township. In December, 1862, he married Sarah E. Gilbert, a lady of culture and superior intellectual powers, born April 2, 1834, and daughter of John and Lettie Gilbert, of Tippecanoe County, Ind. This union has been blessed with three children—John G., Mabel M. and Blanche L. Mr. Miller has been successful in business, is the owner of 126 acres of land, and a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, at Russellville.

THOMAS MITCHELL (deceased) was born April 5, 1810, in Pennsylvania. When seven years of age, his parents, Isaac and Margaret Mitchell, emigrated to Ohio and located near Ripley. He was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received but a limited education, but in after years, being somewhat of a reader, and having a love for good books, he acquired considerable self-knowledge, and made himself familiar with many important topics of his day. On December 23, 1832, he married Jane Wiles, daughter of Peter and Martha (Henry) Wiles. This union has been blessed with six children, of whom four are still living—Peter W. (in Illinois), Martha, Isaac (a teacher in the National Normal University at Lebanon) and Wilson T. Directly after his marriage, he located about two and a half miles north of Ripley, where he remained perhaps five years; he then moved to Ripley, where he engaged in the dry goods business for perhaps thirteen years. He then moved to Jefferson Township, and entered the mercantile business in Russellville, where he remained until his decease, on December 12, 1868. He was successful in business, owing mainly to his industry, perseverance and determination to succeed—qualities which are necessary to insure any man success. Mr. Mitchell was a man of sterling integrity and reliable character, and a member of the Christian Church. He served as Justice of the Peace in Jefferson Township for several years. His widow survives him now in her seventieth year, and at present residing at Russellville.

JOSIAH W. PICKERILL, farmer, P. O. Russellville. Samuel Pickerill, grandfather of our subject, and his wife, Mary, emigrated from Kentucky to what is now known as Byrd Township, Brown County, Ohio, at an early day, and settled on about 100 acres of land, comparatively a forest, on the waters of Eagle Creek. Samuel, one of his sons, and father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, and emigrated with his parents to Brown County, Ohio, where he remained several years; then returned to Kentucky and married Miss Jane Drake, by whom he had seven children, who grew to manhood and womanhood. After his marriage he returned to Ohio, and settled in what is now known as Byrd Township, Brown County, near his father's home, where he remained several years. He then moved to what is now known as Jackson Township, where he remained about twenty-five years, and then moved to Decatur, where he remained until his death. His wife, Jane (Drake) Pickerill, having died in June, 1831, he married again in 1832, and by this marriage had six children. In the war of 1812, he served about six months, and received an honorable discharge. He was a member of the Christian Church, a man of sterling integrity and reliable character. He departed this life in the summer of 1848. Josiah W. Pickerill, our subject, was born November 18, 1817, in what is now known as Jefferson Township, Brown Co., Ohio, was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received a rudimentary education in a district school. On January 14, 1840, he was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor West, born June 15, 1819, daughter of John and Levina (deceased) West. This union has been blessed with nine children, of whom eight are still living, viz.: Levina J., Susannah, Caroline, Sarah M., Abigail, Samuel, William N. and Columbia E. After his marriage, he lived in what is now known as Jefferson Township, near Pilson's Mill, where he remained about one year; then moved to a farm on the West Fork of Eagle Creek, where he lived a short time. He then moved to Adams County, where he lived on a farm located on the old State road, leading from Aberdeen to West Union, in Sprig Township, for about five years. He then removed to Jefferson Township, Brown County, and settled on a farm located about one and one-half mile east of Russellville; this was about the year 1847, and he remained thereon until the autumn of 1879, when he removed to his farm south of Russellville, where he still resides. In his farm management, Mr. Pickerill has everything done in the most advantageous

and orderly manner. He is a man of good judgment and sound moral principles. In politics, he has cast his lot with the Democrats. He is a member of the Christian Church, and the owner of 256 acres of land.

JAMES PILSON, deceased. Mr. Pilson was born in April, 1796, in Augusta County, Va. His parents were Samuel and Dorcas Pilson, who emigrated from Virginia to what is now known as Jefferson Township, Brown County, in 1807. Samuel and family settled in the eastern portion of Jefferson Township on the waters of Eagle Creek, where he remained until his death, which occurred in October, 1848. His wife died before him in November, 1840. James our subject, when a young man taught school for a short time. When twenty years old, he was appointed Surveyor by the court of Adams County, and subsequently was appointed Surveyer of Brown County. In 1831–32, he was a member of the House of Representatives, having defeated his opponent, Jesse R. Grant, father of ex-President Grant. In 1834–35, he represented Adams and Brown County, in the State Senate. He was for many years part proprietor and subseqently sole proprietor of the steam grist mill near his home on Eagle Creek, and for many years was Brigadier General of the home militia. He was a man of shrewd business capacity, of sterling integrity and reliable character. In 1842, he went on a journey to Virginia, and by way of introduction to President John Tyler, he received a letter from Gen. Hamer, at the time ex-Member of Congress; but taking a route other than by Washington City, he had not the pleasure of meeting with the President. This letter has by his son Samuel been preserved as a memento. He died April 14, 1880. Samuel Pilson, son of James, our subject, was born March 7, 1843, in what is now known as Jefferson Township, Brown County. His youth was spent on both the farm and in his father's mill, of which he was for ten years prior to his father's death, superintendent. In November, 1880, he married Melinda Darlington, daughter of Joseph E. and Melinda Darlington. The Darlingtons originally came from Virginia. They have one child—James E. Mr. Pilson is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Russellville, a Republican, and the owner of 130 acres of land.

JESSE T. PRICKETT, farmer, P. O. Russellville, was born August 17, 1804, in what is now known as Jefferson Township, Brown County, Ohio. His parents were Isaac and Mary Prickett, who settled in Adams County (now Brown) about the year 1800. Jesse T. was here reared amid the scenes of pioneer life, and received but a rudimentary education. In July, 1828, he married Sarah Bowler, by whom he had nine children, six of whom are still living; she died in January, 1853. In December, 1853, he married Mary Konkright, by whom he had seven children, four still living. In politics, he is a Democrat; he is the owner of sixty acres of land. Joseph Prickett, son of Jesse T., was born January 7, 1859, near Russellville, Brown Co., Ohio. He is a young man of honor and reliable character. In December, 1879, he married Sarah L. Ramsey, an estimable lady, by whom he has one child, Newton W. He is a member of the Christian Church, and the owner of fifty-five acres of land.

WILSON T. PURDIN, farmer, P. O. Russellville, was born January 25, 1845, in Byrd Township, Brown County, Ohio; he is the son of Noble and Sarepta (Smith) Purdin. His grandparents, James W. and Hulda Purdin, were among the pioneers of Brown County. Wilson T. was reared to manhood and farm, and received but a limited education; having selected for his affianced, Miss Rachel E. Moore, an estimable lady of superior intellectual capacity, who was born December 4, 1846, their nuptials were celebrated November 27, 1870. She is the daughter of Moses (deceased) and Keziah Moore, of Jefferson Township, Brown County. To them have been born three children, viz., Mary E., Ella L. and Sarah L. In the autumn of 1875, he bought the farm on which he at present resides, located on Eagle Creek, in the eastern portion of Jefferson Township. He is continually making improvements about his farm, which is in a fine state of cultivation, and contains 138 acres. He is a member of the Christian Church at Russellville.

DAVID SHRIEVS, farmer, P. O., Russellville Samuel Shrievs, father of our subject, was born May 14, 1813, in Pennsylvania. When a young man, his parents, Thomas and Rachel Shrievs, emigrated to Brown County, Ohio. Samuel was reared on

a farm, and received but a limited education. On September 25, 1845, he married Melinda Mefford, born April 17, 1824. This union has been blessed with five children, three of whom are still living, viz., David, Margaret J. and Joshua. After having lived in different parts of Brown County, he, with his family, finally settled in the northwestern portion of Jefferson Township, near Straight Creek, where he remained until his death, which occurred in May, 1873. Mr. Shrievs suffered a great deal during his life from an affliction, which was incurable. He was a kind and affectionate parent, and an indulgent husband. In 1881, his widow, a pleasant and agreeable lady, moved from her farm to Russellville, where she still resides. David Shrievs, our subject, was born September 13, 1853, in Brown County, Ohio, and received but a rudimentary education. In September, 1875, he married Miss Helen Kindle, an estimable young lady, daughter of Thomas Kindle. They have one child, Josie. Mr. Shrievs is a member of the Christian Church at Russellville, and lives on the homestead near Straight Creek.

HARRIS SIDWELL, farmer, P. O. Russellville. Henry Sidwell, father of our subject, was born in Virginia, and, when quite young, his parents moved to what is now known as West Virginia, where he remained until he was twenty-two years of age. He married a lady in Virginia in 1799, and in 1800 emigrated to Mason County, Ky., where he lost his wife and child. He then married Casandra Slack, of Kentucky, born September 16, 1784, on the eastern shore of Maryland, by whom he had fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. She was a lady of great intellectual capacity and wonderful memory. In the spring of 1808, he moved to Adams County, Ohio, and settled near Manchester, where he remained eleven years; he then moved to what is now known as Jefferson Township, Brown County, and settled on the farm at present occupied by our subject, in the northeastern portion of the township, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1837. He was a man of an energetic and persevering nature, and industrious habits, and was termed by his neighbors the "peace maker," owing to his ability to settle difficulties with comparatively little trouble. He has served as Trustee for Jackson Township, Jefferson, then forming a part of Jackson. In his death, Brown County lost one of her worthy and honorable citizens. Harris Sidwell, subject of this sketch, was born December 8, 1807, in Kentucky, and in the following spring, his parents emigrated to Ohio. He remained at home until he was twenty-six years of age. In March, 1834, he married Elizabeth Dunham, by whom he had eleven children, seven of whom are still living. She died in June, 1855, and he then married Isabella Shirley, by whom he had two children. She died in October, 1881. After his first marriage, he lived for about twenty years on a farm located about two miles west of Winchester, in Jackson Township; he then removed to the homestead farm in Jefferson Township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which denomination he has officiated as local minister for twenty years. Mr. Sidwell had four sons who fought under the old flag of the Union during the war of the late rebellion, viz., John, who served nearly four years in the Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battle of Vicksburg, and numerous other important engagements; Wilson (deceased) and James, who served three years of service in the Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Lookout Mountain and the Atlanta campaign; Abraham, who served nearly three years in the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, and in one engagement, was wounded in the leg.

SAMUEL A. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Russellville, was born June 26 1831, in Highland County, Ohio. He was the youngest child of John J. and Ruth Smith; was reared to manhood on a farm and received but a limited education. In February, 1854, he was united in marriage to Mary J. Howland, born November 8, 1830, daughter of Izatus and Sarah Howland. They have had nine children, seven of whom are still living, viz.: Izatus, William H., Hettie, Mary, Ruth A., Emma and Edminston. In the fall of 1858, he settled on a farm in the eastern portion of Jefferson Township, where he still lives. His farm is in a high state of cultivation, and thereon he has erected commodious and substantial buildings. He has been successful as an agriculturalist, owing to his good management and having a thorough knowledge of those principles

upon which the successful agriculturist must rely. He has served as Trustee for Jefferson Township, is a member of the Methodist Church, a Republican, and the owner of about 230 acres of land.

SAMUEL WILKINS, tailor, Russellville, was born May 12, 1812, in Monongalia County, Va. (now West Virginia). His parents were Jeptha and Catherine (Evans) Wilkins. When nine years old, he was apprenticed to learn tailoring to Samuel Morrison, of Preston County, Va., with whom he remained several years. In 1831, he emigrated to Russellville, Brown Co., Ohio, where he opened a tailor shop, and continued in the same until 1843, when owing to ill health he was obliged to abandon the shop and seek employment which would have a tendacy to restore to him his health. He accordingly for about three years was employed in agricultural pursuits. He then again returned to Russellville and opened his shop, and has been doing business in the same unto the present time. He is a first-class workman, and takes pains to have his customers satisfied before leaving his establishment. On December 26, 1836, he married Sarah Clarke, by whom he had three children (deceased); she died in 1838. In December, 1840, he married Susan Brown, by whom he had seven children, three of whom are still living, viz.: Edward P., Sarah C. and Ora A. Politically, Mr. Wilkins is a Democrat. He has been successful in business, and having made it a point to suit his customers, he has secured for himself a large patronage.

PETER S. WOMACKS, farmer, P. O. Russellville, was born June 2, 1826, in Franklin Township, Brown Co., Ohio. His parents were Terry and Roxie (Reynolds) Womacks. He received a good English education, which he acquired, principally, by studying at night in a log-cabin, and burning hickory bark in a fire-place as a means of obtaining light. When about nineteen years of age he began to teach school, which he followed for perhaps eighteen years, during the fall and winter terms, and during the summer season his time was devoted to farming. On April 7, 1848, he married Amanda Heaton, by whom he had eleven children, eight of whom are still living; she died in July, 1870. He again married in December, 1874, this time to Jennie Hunter, by whom he had one child—Ettie L. He is a member of the Russellville Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he is, with one exception, the oldest member, and has been Worshipful Master for two terms. In 1864, he was elected Clerk of Jefferson Township, and served one year. While residing in Eagle Township, he served three years as Justice of the Peace. He is of Democratic antecendents, of Greenback proclivities and Republican convictions. Mr. Womacks is one of our substantial, self-made men, and a more honorable, law-abiding citizen Brown County cannot bring forth.

CASPER B. WOODS, farmer, P. O. Russellville, was born January 26, 1804, in what is now known as Byrd Township, Brown Co., Ohio. He was the son of Michael and Hester Woods, of whom we have made mention in another part of this work. He was reared on a farm, and received the rudiments of education in a district school. On February 17, 1832, he married Eliza Baird, daughter of George and Jane Baird, by whom he had eight children, two of whom are still living, viz.: Abraham B. and Cynthia B. She died in March, 1877. After residing in different parts of the county, he finally settled in 1854 on the farm where he still resides, in the eastern portion of Jefferson Township. He has served as Township Trustee, is a member of the Methodist Church and for many years acted as class-leader. He is one of our worthy, self-made men, for after his marriage he could barely get the means to procure a complete outfit with which to commence housekeeping. He is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Sowers, in his seventy-ninth year. William Sowers, Jr., was born in October, 1844, near Ripley, Brown Co., Ohio. His parents are Benjamin and Mary A. Sowers. He remained at home until the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was stationed principally at Gallipolis, and in West Virginia, and patroled the Big Kanawha River. He received an honorable discharge prior to the close of the war. In November, 1868, he married Cynthia B. Woods, daughter of our subject, born December, 1847. This union has been blessed with six children, viz.: Jennie, Mary E., Cora M., Francis B., Daisy D. and an infant. Mr. Sowers has been successful in

both agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, in the latter of which he has acquired considerable repute. He is of a clever, courteous disposition, hospitable and obliging, and a good conversationalist. He is a Democrat and the owner of 141 acres of land.

FRANCIS M. WOODS, farmer, P. O. Russellville. Michael Woods, father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania. When a youth, he emigrated to Maysville, Ky., but owing to the depredations committed by the Indians, remained there but a short time. He then moved into the neighborhood of Augusta, Ky., where he remained till about the year 1800, when he came to Ohio. Before starting for Ohio, he married Miss Hester Bowman, by whom he had twelve children, seven of whom are still living. The goods which this couple brought with them to Ohio were all done up in a "red cotton handkerchief," with the exception of the wearing material worn by them. They settled on the waters of Eagle Creek, in what is now known as Byrd Township, Brown Co., Ohio, The country at that time was comparatively an unbroken forest. The dresses worn by his good wife were made of wild nettles, gathered by her own hands. He continued in his peaceful vocation until the breaking-out of the war of 1812, in which he served as a Captain. He served for about sixteen years as Justice of the Peace for Byrd Township, and as Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for perhaps seven years. His success in a certain measure perhaps may be attributed to his wife, for after her marriage she taught him to read, write and spell. He was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving for a number of years as class-leader. The Scriptures were read, and prayer offered daily in his house, and frequently for many years he had preaching at his house. He lived the greater part of his life in the neighborhood of where he first settled, and died about 1874 or 1875, having survived his wife but a few years. Francis M., one of the sons of Michael Woods, and subject of this sketch, was born in October, 1819, in Brown County, Ohio, and in his youth was trained to the pursuits of farming. He received a good English education, and subsequently taught school for perhaps five years. In October, 1846, he married Miss Hannah W. Cappel, daughter of Daniel and Martha Cappel. To them have been born twelve children, ten of whom are still living, viz.: Daniel H., Rachel A., Martha L., Caroline A., Sarah D., Michael S., Thomas R., Hester V., Mary F. and Emma K. After his marriage, he moved to Lewis County, Ky.. where he remained for twenty-one years. In 1854–55, he served in the Kentucky House of Legislature. He also served as Deputy Sheriff for Lewis County. In 1870, he moved to his farm near Russellville, Brown Co., Ohio, where he still resides. He has served as Trustee for Jefferson Township. He is a gentleman of more than ordinary intellectual capacity, of a frank open nature, and a good conversationalist. His political views are Democratic; he is a member of the Russellville Lodge of the F. & A. M., and the owner of 101 acres of land. He is recognized as one of the leading and most intelligent agriculturists of Jefferson Township.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL W. APPLEGATE (deceased), son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Wall) Applegate, natives of Mason County, Ky., was born in Mason County in June, 1816. He was reared on a farm, and followed farming and trading most of his life, being at the time of his death possessed of 600 acres of land. He was a prominent Democrat, and at the time of his death was Sheriff of Brown County. In 1841, he married Miranda Teshune, who was born February 19, 1819. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: William M., Rebecca, Mary B., Samuel and Flora. Mr. Applegate was an intelligent, affable gentleman, honest in all his dealings, and highly esteemed by the people of the county, who experienced in his death the loss of a valued citizen, a good farmer and an efficient officer.

H. H. BARNGROVER, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Scott Township August 13, 1833; he is the son of G. W. and Julia (McKinzee) Barngrover, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Virginia. He has adopted farming for a

life work, and now owns 120 acres of land. He was educated in Scott Township, and remained at home until he reached his majority. In 1851, he married Martha Dye, daughter of John P. Dye, by whom he has had five children, all living, viz.: John P., Celia W., Martha M., Henry E. and Wayne Lee. The parents and children are members of the Christian Church, in which Mr. Barngrover has been a Deacon several years.

DR. WILLIAM ALLEN BIVANS was born in Lynchburg, Highland Co., Ohio, March 11, 1833. His father was Andrew Bivans, a native of the State of Maryland, who went to Highland County when a mere lad. Before her marriage his mother bore the name of Ruth Smith; she was born in North Carolina, and was brought to Ohio when only six years of age. Dr. Bivans' father dying when he was but a year and a half old, he was left to the prudent care of an affectionate mother. With no fortune and dependent on a widowed mother, he early learned the practical value of self-reliance, and that "there is no excellence without great labor." When quite young, he began to teach in the district schools of the country, in which occupation he succeeded to a gratifying degree. He began the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. W. C. Hall, of Fayetteville, Ohio, and after the usual office pupilage, matriculated in Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. Completing a regular course, he graduated with honor February 28, 1861. Having learned by his early experience that every moment is a golden opportunity, he lost no time in hunting up an eligible place to begin the practice of his profession. He located at Arnheim, Ohio, August 2, 1861, and after remaining there six months, during which time he acquired considerable practice, he was induced by the solicitation of friends to exchange his location for another in New Hope, Ohio, where he removed in the spring of 1862. Dr. Bivans has been a resident of New Hope for twenty years, and by his devotion to business and fair dealing with every one, has deserved the respect of all who know him, and besides has amassed quite a competence for the support of approaching old age. April 22, 1862, Dr. Bivans was married to Melinda A. Creighead, a daughter of William W. Creighead, deceased. October 4, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and a little later was commissioned Assistant Surgeon with rank of First Lieutenant. When he had returned home after his discharge from the army at the close of the war, he was honored with the appointment of School Examiner of Brown County, which position he held for six years. For fifteen years as Township Treasurer he has been intrusted with the public funds, and has also served the people for many years in the capacity of School Director. Dr. Bivans completed his education at the old Normal School at Lebanon, now the Normal University. He is a member of the Clermont County Medical Association, and a member of the Brown County Academy of Medicine. The Doctor for many years has been a member of both charitable orders, the Odd Fellows and Freemasons. February 22, 1878, the Doctor's exemplary wife, after a short illness died, leaving a sorrowing and bereaved family. October 18, 1881, he was married for the second time, to Flora Creighead.

COLLINS BOOTHBY, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Scott Township September 21, 1838. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Dives) Boothy, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Maryland. Our subject received a common school education, and having adopted farming for an occupation, has followed it with good results, now having 178½ acres of land in his native township. In 1859, he married Lydia Ann Wardlow, a daughter of Preston and Nancy Wardlow, and by her had ten children—James P., Nancy E., Perry Lee, Lewis Warren, Emma, Charles W., Sarah E., Mary Nellie, N. C. and Edward. The parents and five oldest children are members of the Christian Church, in which the father has been a Deacon. He is a Democrat in politics, and has occupied the offices of Trustee, Clerk of the Township, School Director and Supervisor. He is highly respected in the neighborhood.

JAMES P. BOOTHY, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Scott Township, December 24, 1859; his parents were Collins and Lydia A. (Wardlow) Boothy, natives of Scott Township, of English descent. Our subject was schooled in the district schools and has adopted the occupation of farming, which he has successfully followed,

being the owner of 126 acres of land. He was married to Melissa Laycock in 1882. They are both members of the Christian Church, and he is a Democrat.

EPHRAIM BROWN, farmer, P. O. Brownstown, was born in Brown County, Ohio, August 11, 1815, he is a son of John and Lettice (West) Brown. His father, a native of New Jersey, enlisted during the war of the Revolution, but was not accepted on account of his youth; removed to Ohio about 1795. The subject of this sketch was married in 1835, to Lucy, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Wait) Fuller, a native of Vermont. They raised one daughter—Samantha Frances, born March 20, 1840, and wife of John L. Smith. Lucy (Fuller) Brown was born November 11, 1819, and died April 14, 1882. John L. Smith was a member of the Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Stone River. Mr. Brown and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Brown is a modest, hard-working farmer, and made what he owns by hard labor.

JAMES J. CASE. Henry Case and Mary Jane Lake were married, and settled in Pleasant Township, Brown County, Ohio, where the subject of the subjoined sketch was born March 13, 1848. When a boy, Mr. Case attended the district school of the county in fall and winter, working on the farm during the summer season, and this he continued to do till the year 1869, when he received his first certificate to teach from the hands of the School Examiners of Brown County, and began his career as a popular instructor in the common schools. For thirteen years he has been an earnest, capable and successful teacher, never flinching from duty, but performing it firmly and conscientiously. In 1870 and 1871, he completed his education already well advanced, by two terms in the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He was married in 1872 to Elizabeth Cotterill, the daughter of Elijah Cotterill, an old and esteemed citizen of the county. A few years ago Mr. Case purchased property in New Hope, and contemplates making that place his home for the future. Three children have blessed his marriage—Willie, Claudie and Birdie. Mr. Case says he has taught in Scott Township without interruption, for eight years, which in itself is an evidence of the appreciation in which his services are held.

NATHAN COURTS, farmer, P. O. New Hope, is the son of Joseph and Margaret (Berry) Courts, natives of Ohio; he was born in Pleasant Township August 17, 1835. He was reared on a farm and attended the district schools of his township. He commenced life for himself by hiring out to work by the day and month. He now owns 125 acres of land, which he has accumulated by economy and honest toil. In 1865, he married Amanda M. Pitser, a daughter of Joseph and Barbara Pitser, and by her has three children, living—Ada, William Lee and Cora Etta. Mr. Court is a Democrat in politics.

HARRISON COLTHAR, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Clark Township November 28, 1817. He is the son of Matthew Colthar, who was born in New Jersey August 7. 1777, and of whose mysterious disappearance mention is made in the history of Clark Township, and Mary (Church) Colthar, who was born in Kentucky in May, 1797, and died in 1872. Our subject's first work for himself was two years spent as a raftsman; he then entered the ship-yard at Cincinnati, where he worked one year, after which he rented land in Clark Township, which he farmed until 1853. In 1854, he purchased a farm of 300 acres which was in litigation five years. During the rebellion he enlisted in Company K, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. G. W. Patterson, and participated in the battles of Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing. He was appointed Sergeant but refused to wear the straps indicative of his rank. He was discharged at the close of the war and since his return has written a book about what came under his immediate observation while in the army. He was married in 1839, to Nancy Darrel, by whom he had five children, two of whom survive. He had two sons in the army—Matthew M. starved to death in Andersonville Prison December 1, 1864, and William, deceased, who enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment.

WILLIAM W. CREIGHEAD (deceased) was born near Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio, in June, 1817; he was the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Peddicord) Creig-

head, of English descent. He was a hotel keeper in early life, and farmer until 1848, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits in New Hope, which was at that time one of the best business stands in the county. He was married, July 27, 1837, to Rhoda Applegate, daughter of Benjamin Applegate. They had twelve children, of whom only two survive, viz.: Flora Belle, wife of Dr. Bivans, and Emma E., wife of Jacob Lewis, a farmer in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Creighead were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was a local preacher.

FREDERICK ELSCLAGER, farmer, P. O. Arnheim, was born in Germany September 25, 1836; he is a son of Caleb and Barbara Elsclager, and came to the United States in 1843. He was married to Lotta Bower in 1862; they had born to them five children—Peter, born April 11, 1863; Barbara, born November 22, 1864; Elizabeth, born May 14, 1867; Mary, born May 25, 1869, and Frederick, December 11, 1872. Mrs. Elsclager died. Magdalene Crisman, daughter of Henry and Barbara Crisman, was born in Germany in February, 1827, and came with her parents to the United States in 1832; she was married to James McNealy. Mr. McNealy enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died at Danville, Ky., November 3, 1862. They have two children—Emily, wife of David S. Euvarard, of Highland County, and Elizabeth, wife of George Thompson. Fredrick Elsclager and Magdalene (Crisman) McNealy were married June 17, 1873. Mr. Elsclager is a member of the German Reformed Church, and Mrs. Elsclager of the Presbyterian.

WILLIAM ESPEY, farmer and Justice of the Peace, P. O. New Hope, son of Eli Espey, was born in Indiana in August, 1821. He received a common school education, and has devoted the greater part of his life to farming, but spent six years in early life at wool carding, and five years as a storekeeper in White Oak Valley. In connection with his farm operations he operated a threshing machine for thirty seasons. He owns 141 acres of land, on which he recently completed a handsome residence. In 1846, he married Lorinda, daughter of Samuel Berry, a wealthy and influential farmer of Pleasant Township. Mr. and Mrs. Espey are both members of the Methodist Church, in which she has been a member since eleven years of age, and in which he has held several offices. He was appointed Postmaster of White Oak Valley in 1852, and served fourteen years. He is a Democrat, and now occupies the office of a Justice of the Peace.

HENRY KIMBALL, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Scott Township, Brown Co., Ohio, January 7, 1818, and is consequently sixty-four years of age. He comes of good old Puritan and Virginia stock, his father having been a native of Massachusetts Bay, whose ancestors came over in the Mayflower in quest of religious liberty, and his mother of the proud old Dominion, whose progenitors helped to colonize on the banks of the James River. His father, Maj. Benjamin Kimball, who was born in Hopkinton, N. H., August 31, 1778, was the son of Abraham Kimball, born April 18, 1742, and Phœbe Kimball, born May 8, 1740, and tenth in a family of eleven children, namely, John, born December 7, 1761; Aaron, born April 18, 1763; Smith, born January 9, 1765; Job, born January 19, 1767; Abigail, born May 4, 1768; Phœba, born January 20, 1770; Abraham, born March 16, 1772; Isaac, born March 9, 1774; Jacob, born February 26, 1776; Benjamin, born August 31, 1778, and Sallie, born August 20, 1780. Maj. Kimball was twice married, the first time to Polly Kimball, March 22, 1797, who bore him five sons and four daughters—Phœba, born February 24, 1800; Jasper M., born April 27, 1802; Sallie, born May 13, 1804; Benjamin, Jr., born July 23, 1806; Timothy, born July 27, 1808; Hazen, born April 13, 1810; Mary, born November 25, 1811; Eleanor, born February 28, 1814, and Hazen, who was born January 12, 1798, and died May 21, 1799; and the second time to Mrs. Martha Zumatt, relict of Col. Henry Zumatt, who gave him one child—the subject of our sketch. September 16, 1801, Maj. Kimball with his family in a primitive jolt wagon drawn by oxen, left Hopkinton to make his way overland to Wheeling, Va., where he contemplated making his home, and reached his destination November 16, 1801, after being *en route* sixty days. Some years later, he removed to Clermont County, Ohio. His wife died at Neville, Clermont Co., Ohio, August 13, 1815.

March 6, 1816, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Martha Zumatt. Martha Zumatt was born near Rockbridge, Va., October 19, 1776, and was the daughter of Robert Wardlow and Jannette (Downing) Wardlow. Her parents emigrated in an early day to the untamed wilds of Kentucky, where she met and married Col. Zumatt. Zumatt moved to Ohio, and settled on the east bank of White Oak in the year 1801, purchasing and living till his death, which occurred in 1814, on the site which is now the home of Mr. Kimball. Martha Wardlow had six brothers—Samuel, William, James, John, Joseph and Hugh, and one sister, Janette. Mr. Kimball has made the ancestral roof-tree his home for a period of more than sixty years. October 29, 1840, he was married to Melinda Jacobs, daughter of James Jacobs and Isabella (Feely) Jacobs. Melinda belonged to a family of nine children—Sarah, Elizabeth, William, Alfred, Melinda, James, Jr., Levi, Mary C. and Andrew J. By this union Mr. Kimball has been blessed with a family of seven children, five of whom are living—A. J. Kimball, born November 16, 1841; W. F. Kimball, born July 20, 1843; T. H. Kimball, born January 15, 1847; Martha I. Kimball, born May 15, 1851, and Mary J. Kimball, born September 21, 1853; and two deceased, F. M. Kimball, born April 15, 1845, and died September 27, 1848, and Samuel McCall Kimball, born June 1, 1849, and died December 21, 1850. Mr. Kimball has been a farmer all his life, owning a splendid farm, one of the most fertile and productive in Southern Ohio. There are 247 acres, 150 of which was bought in 1801, by Col. Zumatt, for $375, and could not now be bought for less than $40,000. There are seventy-five acres of first bottom, a rich and exhaustless treasure of productiveness. There is a large apple orchard of 415 trees on ten acres of land, having a western hill-side exposure, capable of producing a thousand bushels annually. A few years since he turned his attention to tobacco culture. For seven years he has had under cultivation an average of eight acres a year, with an average yield of 1,000 pounds per acre, and has received for the entire product $8,700, which is $155.25 for each acre's yield, and this too, in the face of the fact of a partial failure one year, in consequence of scarcity of plants, whereby the crop brought only $700. Samples of the crop raised by Mr. Kimball in 1875, and sold to Robert Young, of Higginsport, were awarded the premium for excellence at the Centennial Exposition of 1876. In 1878, he received $760.50 for the tobacco that grew on three and a half acres, an average of $217.29 per acre. The crop of 1880 was sold to Sheriff Hoebling at 21 cents per pound, and brought $1,900. The farm is equally productive of wheat and corn, the largest average yields of both being annually harvested. At sixty-four, Mr. Kimball is a hearty, good-looking gentleman, his abundant hair and beard silvered by the touch of time, to be sure, but his step as elastic as in youth. He promises to live many years to bless an affectionate country-side, with his benevolent acts and kindly, sunny disposition. His good wife lives to cheer his home and brighten his fireside with her smile, while two unmarried children—a son and daughter—linger at home to share and lighten their cares and responsibilities. Among the old family records in the hands of Mr. Kimball, yellow with age, are found the military commissions of Maj. Kimbal; one to which the great seal of the State was affixed at Chillicothe, May 22, 1805, and signed by Gov. Edward Tiffin, clothed Maj. Kimball with the honor and authority of a Captain of a rifle company. Another, defaced and much mutilated, is dated in the year 1806. The third and last, as a family heir-loom, has enough interest to entitle it to preservation:

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, *Governor and Commander in Chief of the said State,*

TO BENJAMIN KIMBALL, ESQ., GREETING:

It being certified to me that you are duly elected Major of the First Battalion, Second Regiment, First Brigade and Fourth Division of Militia in this State. Now know you, that by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and Laws of said State; and reposing special trust and confidence in your *courage*, activity, *fidelity* and good conduct, I do by these presents, commission you as Major of said Battalion, hereby authorizing and requiring you to discharge all and singular, the duties and services appertaining to your said office agreeably to law, and such instructions as you shall from time to time receive from your superior officers.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the great seal of the State

of Ohio to be affixed, at Chillicothe, the sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten, and in the thirty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America. SAMUEL HUNTINGTON.

By his Excellency's command,
JOHN MCLEAN, *Secretary of State.*
[SEAL.]

W. F. KIMBALL, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Scott Township July 20, 1843; he is the son of Henry Kimball, of whom an extensive biography is given elsewhere. He received no other education than was afforded by the district schools of his native township. He was reared on a farm, and chose farming for his life occupation. On June 26, 1865, he married Mary M. Shroupe, daughter of John Shroupe, and by her has had two children—Francis M. and William Henry. Mr. Kimball is a Democrat and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

T. H. KIMBALL, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Scott Township January 15, 1847; he is a son of Henry Kimball, of whom an extensive sketch is published elsewhere in this work. He attended the common schools of his township, and adopted the farming profession. He was married to Clarinda A. Stratton, a daughter of N. B. Stratton, in 1866, and by her has had three children—Melinda J., James C. and Adda E. The parents are both members of the Christian Church. Mr. Kimball is a Democrat in politics.

GEORGE WILSON LEONARD, blacksmith, Wahsburg, is a son of Wilson and Mary A. (Kennedy) Leonard; was born in Brown County, Ohio, August 9, 1851. His father died when he was an infant, and his mother married Abram Liming. After going through all the hardships incident to the life of an orphan, at the age of about seventeen, he went to learn the blacksmithing trade with his uncle, Aaron Leonard, and after serving an apprenticeship, September 18, 1873, he was married to Mary Jane, daughter of Walter Gooden. After running a shop one year, he came to his present residence, Wahsburg, in 1874, where he has built a nice residence and a good shop, and is doing a prosperous business as a country blacksmith. He and his wife have three children—Lizie C., Robert Warren and Frank. Mr. Leonard and wife are both descended from the pioneers of Ohio, through an honorable line of ancestors. Mr. Leonard is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and he and wife of the Christian Church.

SAMUEL MCCALL, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Scott Township April 6, 1828, he is the son of Robert McCall and a brother of John C. McCall, whose biography appears in this work. He received his education in the township schools and, having chosen farming for an occupation, he commenced working at it by the month. He afterward purchased land for himself and now owns 300 acres. In 1856, he married Nancy Parker, daughter of Stephen Parker, and a native of Brown County. They have four children, all girls—Mary, Addie, Nettie and Maggie. Mr. McCall is a Democrat in politics, and now occupies the office of Township Trustee. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and belonged to the family that entered Scott Township at a very early day.

JOHN C. MCCALL, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Scott Township April 12, 1831; his parents were Robert and Phebe (Kimball) McCall, the former a native of Pennsylvania of Irish descent, and the latter a native of Ohio of English and Scotch descent. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of the township, and at an early age commenced farming, in which occupation he has since continued with good success. He commenced life by working by the month and then worked rented land until able to purchase a farm for himself; he now owns 600 acres of good land. He was married in 1852 to Rachel McKinzee, a daughter of R. R. McKinzee, and a native of Scott Township. They have six children—Robert, Mary Jane (wife of J. R. Burris), Lillie (wife of A. Lemons), James, Marcus and Emma E. Mr. and Mrs. McCall are members of the Christian Church. He is a Democrat; in 1870, he served as Land Appraiser. He is a pleasant, agreeable gentleman sound in judgment and has the reputation of being an honest and shrewd

trader. His property has been accumulated mostly by his personal efforts, with the help of a careful and economical wife.

ROBERT McCALL, farmer and teacher, P. O. Wahsburg, was born in Scott Township October 14, 1852; he is a son of John C. McCall, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. He attended the schools of his native township and also the Normal School at Fayetteville and the graded school at Georgetown. He was raised on a farm and has made farming the principal occupation of his life. In early manhood, he commenced teaching school, and was engaged in that profession for eight years. He now owns a saw and grist mill which he operates in connection with his farm labors. He was married in 1874, to Barbara Hiler, a daughter of B. F. Hiler, and a native of Scott Township. Their union has been blessed with two children, of whom only one, Minnie S., survives. Mr. McCall is a Democrat in politics, and socially a young man of affable and agreeable manners. His wife is a member of the Christian Union Church.

DR. R. B. McCALL, whose name heads this brief biographical notice, was born in Scott Township, Brown County, Ohio, October 8, 1841. A. G. McCall and Louisa B. Stratton were united in marriage in the year 1840, and settled on a farm inherited of Robert McCall, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The farm is now a part of the extensive land interest of Samuel McCall, and is situated on the west bank of White Oak, half a mile north of White Oak Valley. When three years of age, his parents sold their farm and went to Higginsport, Ohio, from which place, eight years afterward, that is to say in 1852, they removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. His mother being a confirmed invalid, after their removal to Cincinnati, would spend the hot summer months in the country, and while at her father's, Lot Stratton's, died in the spring of 1860, and was interred in the Young's Burying-Ground, south of New Hope. She was a Christian lady, and one who in her daily life practiced the holy precepts of that beautiful faith that inspired her heart. His father is living, and enjoys the well-merited distinction preferred by his many friends, who esteem him one of the leading mechanics and machinists of the West. The doctor has but one sister living, Mrs. Mollie McCall Meredith, who was married, in 1865, to John R. Meredith, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and is the mother of two children, a son and a daughter—Albert, sixteen years old, and a pupil at the Polytechnic School of Pittsburgh, and Addie, aged ten years. He has besides two brothers and a sister who sleep in the beautiful cemetery at Higginsport. Dr. McCall's education was commenced at the age of six years; he attended his first school in an old domed brick church that stood on the hill behind Higginsport. Subsequently, for a few years, he went to school in the first two-story brick schoolhouse which occupied a site a little back of the handsome new edifice recently erected. His father, who was one of the builders, fell from the cupola while it was in process of construction, and only saved his life by clutching the eves as he was plunging off the roof. He recalls the names of Prof. E. C. Ellis, Prof. Smith, Mr. Spafford, S. White and Isaac Kelso (author of "Danger in the Dark") as kind and capable instructors, under whose supervision he had, at different times, the good fortune to be placed. Should this meet the eye of Prof. Ellis, he will smile at the recollection of a certain barricading business in the old domed brick, and the liberal treat he bestowed afterward. Leaving the Higginsport schools, Dr. McCall entered those of Cincinnati, taking the grades in regular order. These schools were divided into three classes, district, intermediate and high, the latter being represented by Woodward High School and Hugh's High School. After acquiring, in eight years, such an education as those schools afforded, he engaged in school teaching, which occupation was followed for several years. In 1859, he accompanied his mother in one of her annual excursions to the country for her health, and after her decease, employed himself in teaching in the common schools of Brown County, varying the monotony of the calling by occasionally taking a select or grammar school for the instruction of teachers. He commenced the study of medicine in 1860, while teaching, receiving books and instructions of Dr. E. B. Fee, of New Hope. In 1862–63, he attended his first course of medical lectures in amphitheater of the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and the successive courses of 1863–64 and 1864–65, and

was graduated with the honors of his class at the conclusion of the last course, March, 1866. Dr. James T. Whitaker, Professor of Theory and Practice in Medical College of Ohio, Dr. William W. Seely, Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Dr. Samuel Nickells, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical College of Ohio were class-mates of his. At the instance of Profs. Roberts, Bartholow and Dr. David Judkins, he was appointed to a position in the Fourth Street Cholera Hospital in the late epidemic. In April, after graduation, he was offered a partnership with Dr. Helm, one of the popular physicians of Louisville at the time, and a little later was indebted to Dr. John Tate, of Third and Broadway, for his kindly offices in an attempt to establish a practice in Cincinnati, which failed of its accomplishment because of the poverty of the hero. He had a realizing appreciation of country air, green fields and majestic woodlands, and consequently sought a location where he could enjoy these while he practiced his chosen profession. In the fall of 1867, he perfected a partnership with Dr. Ross Russ, of Danville, Highland Co., Ohio, where he had his first experience in private practice. Although building up a lucrative practice, he soon became displeased with his surroundings, and the following year left Danville to open an office in Arnheim, Brown Co., Ohio, from which place, after discovering the unsuitableness of the situation, he finally removed to New Hope, and entered a partnership with Dr. E. B. Fee, which lasted to the spring of 1869. In the fall of 1869, after dissolving the partnership with Dr. Fee, he returned to Cincinnati, and resumed teaching in the intermediate schools of that city, having previously passed through a five days' examination by the City Board of School Examiners. He held the position in the intermediate department two years, and was then transferred, and at the end of the third year resigned. In 1872, the directors and stockholders sought to rehabilitate Farmers' College at College Hill, and advertised in the Cincinnati dailies for a Principal. Dr. McCall, with references from the best educators in the State, and from leading professional men of the city, presented an application for the situation, but by mistaking the date, fixing the time of meeting, it was received too late to be considered. In 1873, Dr. McCall having married, came back to New Hope, and resumed the practice of medicine. On September 1, 1871, he was married to Sarepta S. Ralstin, the eldest daughter of Hon. O. P. Ralstin, of Clark Township, Brown County. The result of this union has been three children, two sons and one daughter—Henry, aged nine years, Mollie Meredith, aged seven, and Albert, aged five.

R. R. McKINZEE, farmer and blacksmith, P. O. New Hope, is a son of George Wesley and Barbara (Coon) McKinzee, natives of Virginia. He was born in Virginia December 25, 1810, and received but a limited education. He was reared on a farm, and at an early age learned blacksmithing, at which he still works in connection with his farm labor. At the age of twenty years, he married Azula Babbins, a native of the village of New Hope, by whom he has had eighteen children. They have one hundred and sixty-three descendants—children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren living. Mrs. McKinzee, in her youth, was deprived of the educational advantages offered by the superior schools of to-day, but she readily acquired a knowledge of house-keeping and such other domestic duties as were then thought more important than book-knowledge. She is a tidy and industrious house-wife, and as active and strong as when twenty years of age. Mr. McKinzee is a Democrat, and for twenty years was Assessor of his township. He is also hale and hearty for one of his years.

JAMES McKINDLEY, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Eagle Township, January 25, 1832. His parents were John and Nancy (Clarke) McKindley, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Irish, and the latter of Scotch descent. He adopted the occupation of farming, and has made that the business of his life. In 1859, he married Matilda Young, a daughter of Capt. Henry Young, and by her has three children—William Henry, Nancy Jane and Ada L. Mr. McKindley is a Democrat, and has been a School Director six years. He is a life-resident of the county, well-known and highly esteemed by his associates.

R. F. M. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Wahsburg, son of John A. and Jane (Spires) Miller, was born October 29, 1835, in Scott Township, Brown Co., Ohio; his father

was a native of Brown County, and his mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. Miller was educated in the common schools of the county. His father died when he was ten years old, and he and his brother, two years older, took charge of the farm and assisted their mother to raise the family. Mr. Miller was married in 1855, to Martha McCoy, daughter of James and Sarah (Fite) McCoy, who was born October 17, 1835. They have ten children living—James A., Frank A., John C., William H., Lillie A., Mary E., Nancy E., Thomas L. H., Nettie J. and Richard Lee. James is married to Ella, daughter of Hiram Day. Mr. Miller, wife, James, John and Lillie, are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Miller is also a School Director and a member of the Township Board. He is a quiet industrious farmer.

WILLIAM N. PARKER, farmer, teacher and Justice of the Peace, P. O. New Hope, was born in Brown County, Ohio, May 10, 1831, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Levi) Parker, the former a native of Dublin, Ireland, and the latter of Virginia. Our subject received a good education in the graded schools of Georgetown, and when quite young commenced teaching school. He taught twelve years in three districts, and also taught in the villages of Mt. Oreb, Aberdeen and New Hope. He is a close student, and has been a School Director and teacher in the same district. In 1854, he married Elizabeth Stumps, a daughter of John B. Stumps, and by her has one child, a son—J. W. Parker, a teacher at Mt. Oreb. Our subject is a Democrat, and is now serving his township in the capacity of Justice of the Peace. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in Brown County in 1864; his mother died September 22, 1859. His grandfather, Levi, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; was taken prisoner by the British, and escaped; was shot in the eye and through both legs, but recovered and lived to a ripe old age.

F. M. PATTON, merchant, New Hope, was born in New Hope, Brown Co., Ohio, March 16, 1831, the year preceding the disastrous flood in the White Oak Valley. His father was Morecroft M. Patton, for many years a prominent merchant of this village. Mr. Patton has lived all his life in the town where he was born. Eighteen years ago, he commenced business as a merchant in New Hope, with Dr. W. W. Ellsberry as a partner. In two years, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Patton began business on his sole responsibility. He has been engaged in mercantile traffic since 1864—two years in partnership and sixteen years by himself. For ten years he has been considered one of the leading merchants of the county. In 1864, Mr. Patton received the appointment of Postmaster, under President Lincoln, and has held that office ever since. In 1880, he was the deputy census taker for the township. Besides, he has filled, at various times, different township offices; he has been twice elected Township Assessor, and has served many years as School Director of District No. 5. Mr. Patton has been twice married. The first time to Amanda L. Purdum, February 12, 1853, and the second time to Sylvania Higgins, March 21, 1874. The issue of the first marriage were Leonidas, Thomas, Lizzie, William, Butler and Code. Of the second, David and Mary. He is a zealous member of both the Odd Fellows and Freemasons.

MARSHALL PATTON, farmer and trader, P. O. Georgetown, son of William M. Patton and Margaret (Fox) Patton, his wife; was born in Scott Township March 13, 1832. He received a common school education, and since leaving school has had experience in a number of occupations. He first learned the trade of a wool-dyer; then he carded wool for four years; then followed wagon-making five years; next he spent two years manufacturing pumps and wind-mills; he then followed boot and shoe making one year; in 1862, he went South as a photographer, and remained one year; he was then elected Sutler of the Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he was engaged two years; in 1864, he returned home, purchased a farm, and, lastly, engaged in tilling the soil. He now owns a farm of 303 acres, well improved and supplied with a comfortable dwelling, in which he resides. He was married, March 31, 1858, to Margaret D. Thomas, a native of Brown County, by whom he has had nine children, viz.: Mary M. (wife of T. D. Rush, of Cincinnati), Martha, Milton M., Miranda May, David Marshall, Jennie Lee, Maggie

L., Myrtle Maud and Claude. Mr. Patton is a Republican, and has served his township as Trustee four terms; he has also been a School Director for several terms. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Past Grand in the Odd Fellows society.

HENRY PICKERING, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Scott Township October 17, 1837; he is the son of J. F. and Susanah (Hamilton) Pickering, natives Ohio. He worked with his father in a saw-mill until fifteen years, when he commenced working on his father's farm. He was married, in 1858, to Sarah J. Vance, a native of Highland County, by whom he had four children—Ida, Effie, McCullum and Lillie. Mrs. Pickering died in 1865, and he married Mary Anna Wrestler, a daughter of Henry Wrestler, and a native of Brown County. By this marriage four children were born—Amanda, Rose, Charlie and Maggie.

JOHN W. PITSER (deceased), son of Joseph Pitser, was born in Brown County, Ohio, October 18, 1834, and died in the same county July 12, 1879. He was reared on a farm and followed the occupation of farmer until his death. He was an industrious, energetic and economizing farmer, and at his death owned sixty-three acres of land. His political views were Democratic. He was married, November, 17, 1854, to Rebecca Calvin, who was born December 5, 1829. They had six children—John M., born January 13, 1856; Tabitha J., born March 25, 1858; Jasper N., born March 24, 1860; Clement L., born June, 19, 1863; Uriah, born May 31, 1867, and Mary A. (deceased), born July 12, 1879. The three eldest children are now married.

HENRY N. REMLEY, plasterer, Wahsburg, son of Abraham and Mary (Lucas) Remley, was born May 9, 1852; his father was born in Pennsylvania in 1799, of German and Irish parentage. He came to Ohio about the year 1812, and settled in Scott Township, Brown Co., Ohio. He was a farmer and raised a family of ten children—Granville; Purlina, wife of E. C. Ellis (deceased); Samuel J.; Sarah, wife of Walter Gooden; Emanuel; Albertine, died at the age of fourteen years; George; Abraham F.; Mary E., wife of Leonidas Thomas (deceased), and Henry N., the subject of this sketch. Esquire Walter Gooden, husband of Sarah, was born March 25, 1832; he was a son of John and Harriet (Leach) Gooden, of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Gooden have two children—Mary Jane, wife of G. W. Leonard, and George Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Gooden, Abraham F. and Henry N., are all members of the Christian Church. Mr. Gooden is a plasterer and stone-mason, and also runs his well-kept little farm on the Georgetown & Fayetteville Turnpike.

JAMES R. ROBERTSON, carpenter and builder, Wahsburg, only son of James R. and Nancy (Stratton) Robertson, was born in Scott Township, Brown Co., Ohio, July 11, 1854. J. R. Robertson, Sr., came with his father Capt. Robertson, from Scotland about the year 1845. Capt. Robertson was well known in steamboat circles about 1850. Nancy Stratton is a daughter of Lot and Mary (Davidson) Stratton. The subject of this sketch, being left to the care of his mother from infancy, received rather a meager common school education, but his natural ability and quick wit make him one of the ablest contributors to our papers in the county. He has chosen the carpenter trade for his vocation, in which his natural ability and quick perceptive faculties will enable him to take a high rank, if he continues to apply himself to the trade.

JOHN W. ROBBINS, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Scott Township December 5, 1830; he was a son of Vincent Robbins, who was twice married, his second wife being Nancy Haynes, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. Four children were the issue of the first marriage, and seven of the second; of the latter our subject was the sixth. His father died when he was a boy, and he remained with his mother. When in his eighteenth year, he commenced learning the blacksmith trade, and after three years spent in acquiring the trade he commenced work for himself. He continued at his trade until thirty-five years of age, after which he engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in White Oak Valley, and continued in that employment one year, after which he engaged in merchandising. He has twice been overtaken by financial disaster, the last time in 1869; but through his industry and indomitable energy, has overcome his difficulties, and is now on the high road to success. He is now engaged

as a farmer and merchant. In 1853, he married Mary Peddicord, a daughter of James Peddicord, who died in 1863, leaving two children—Ida, the wife of Levi Gould and Effie. In 1864, he married Jane Landon, daughter of George L. Landon, and by her has had six children—Emma, Amanda, Charles, Enoch, Hattie and Lillie. Mr. Robbins is a member of the Christian Church, in which he has been a Deacon. He is a Republican in politics.

J. R. SCOTT, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in England June 29, 1815, and emigrated to America with his parents, Thomas and Ann (Leahman) Scott, when he was quite young. They first settled in Edwards County, Ill., but subsequently moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where our subject received a good common school education. He was the fourth child of a family of eighteen children, and at the age of fourteen years was put to work at the butcher's trade. He soon opened a shop of his own, and for nearly twenty-eight years sold meat in the markets of Cincinnati. Since 1854, he has been engaged in farming in Scott Township, where he owns 141 acres of land. He was Township Treasurer when the rebel Gen. Morgan made his raid through Southern Ohio, and of course received a call from that brigand robber. In 1838, Mr. Scott married Margaret Gibson, a daughter of George Gibson, of Brown County, and by her had nine children—W. G., a physician in Pueblo, Colo.; Thomas, a soldier in the Seventh Ohio Infantry, died in Indiana, in 1879; Mary Ann (deceased); Albert, who lost his life in the service of his country; Elizabeth (deceased); Mattie, wife of M. Watson, of Indiana; Sarah A., wife of George Brooks; J. B., a farmer in Iowa, and George at home with his parents. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been Trustee, class-leader and Superintendent of the Sabbath school. He is a Republican and a charter member of the Odd Fellows Lodge.

JAMES J. SMITH. Mr. Smith is about a year younger than Henry Young, and these two gentlemen are the oldest persons in the township. Mr. Smith is one of those fortunate persons who have a real history, that is to say, an eventful life whose incidents are not all merely personal. He was born September 8, 1803, in what at that time was called Tinkey Bottoms, in Hamilton County, Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Morris, and she was a sister of Hon. Thomas Morris, who acquired fame in the Senate of the United States by the fearless advocacy of certain political innovations of his day. Her father was Isaac Morris, a native of Harrison County, Va., and as Mr. Smith styles it, an "old-side Baptist" preacher. Mr. Smith's father dying when he was only six years of age, he was left to the care of relatives, and thus became the ward of his uncle Thomas Morris. At the age of ten years, he was placed in the office of the *Western American*, a paper published at Williamsburg, Clermont Co., Ohio, by Mr. Morris, to learn the art of printing. Here he was diligently employed for a year, and then was intrusted with the distribution of the paper to the much scattered subscribers of the county, although he was scarcely more than eleven years old at the time. He did not ride part of the distance on stage coach, or cart, or in a buggy or wagon, but made the entire voyage on horseback through a wilderness where roads were not one of the conveniences of traveling. While in the family of his uncle, Thomas L. Hamer, then a student of law, joined it to read law in the office of Mr. Morris. The friendship and intimacy that sprung up between the young printer's apprentice and the young law student and future statesman continued till the death of the latter in Mexico after a meteoric career, crowded with brilliant achievements. Prior to the year 1829, Mr. Smith was employed in different printing offices, sometimes as journeyman, and others as superintendent. He and Mr. Hamer owned and conducted the *Benefactor*, a weekly published at Georgetown, Thomas L. Hamer, editor, and James J. Smith, printer. Subsequently, he served one year in the office of the *Ohio Monitor*, published in Columbus, and one year in the State Printing Office, also in Columbus. He worked one year in the office of the *Star*, printed in Cincinnati, and, finally, in 1827 or 1828, co-operated with Samuel Medary in the management of the *Ohio Sun*, printed at Bethel, Clermont Co., Ohio. Mr. Smith was married to Rosanna Wood, of Clermont County, September 16, 1835, John Quinlan, Justice of the Peace, officiating. He has been several times chosen Justice of the Peace, has

filled nearly every office in the township, was elected Auditor of Brown County in 1840, and re-elected in 1842, has a commission of Coroner dated 1836, and signed by Gov. Lucas, and was appointed by John Patterson, United States Marshal, to take the sixth census in 1840.

E. A. STANSBERRY, farmer, P. O. Wahsburg. John Stansberry, the father of our subject, and one of the oldest settlers of Scott Township, was born in New Jersey November 18, 1792, just when the country was mourning over the sad defeat of St. Clair by the Indians in the Northwest. When an infant, John's parents carried him to Virginia, where he lived till the age of eighteen; then thinking to better his fortune he emigrated to Ohio, settling in Clermont County in 1810. In 1812, he enlisted in the service of his country, joining the command of Capt. Lockhart. Under this brave officer, he faithfully performed the arduous duties of a soldier till the date of Hull's disgraceful surrender at Fort Detroit, where, with 1,800 brave militiamen, he was handed over to Gen. Brock, the British commander. Mr. Stansberry was married, July 1, 1812, to Rebecca Washburn, and settled on Straight Creek, in Franklin Township, two miles below the village of Arnheim. In March, 1819, he moved to Scott Township, where he purchased land in the northwestern part, and began to cut off the timber preparatory to farming. He erelong had the pleasure of beholding the fruits of his industry in the smiling harvests that sprang up in his footsteps, when he underwent the hardships and privations of a frontier life; there he remained till the day of his death, some sixty years in all. He died January 3, 1880, aged eighty-seven years, one month and sixteen days. His son, E. A. Stansberry, the subject of this sketch, was born in Scott Township May 15, 1830, and attended the common schools of his township. At the age of twenty-one years, he rented his father's farm and operated it several years, after which he purchased ninety-one acres near Sardinia, which he worked three years. In 1869, he traded it for a part of his present farm of 237 acres. He was married, in 1850, to Elizabeth Hughs, a daughter of David Hughs, and by her has had ten children—Corinta J. (wife of J. Harris), John G., Lydia E. (wife of Thomas M. Pitzer), Sabina E., Mary R., Emma E., Clinton Allen White, David P., George W., and the youngest (deceased). Mr. S. is an intelligent and industrious farmer, a Democrat in politics, and a member and officer in the Masonic fraternity. He has served his township in the capacity of Justice of the Peace, and is now prominently identified with the society of Grangers.

F. M. STRATTON, farmer, P. O. Wahsburg, was born in Scott Township October 1, 1825. His father, Lot Stratton, was a native of Kentucky, of English and German descent. His mother, Mary (Davidson) Stratton, was a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1810, they came to Brown County, where the father died in 1866, the mother having died eight years before. They had eleven children, of whom our subject and his sister, the widow of Newton Louderback, are the only survivors. Mr. Stratton, our subject, received his only education in the schools of his native township. He commenced life by working on a farm by the month. At the death of his father he was appointed administrator of the estate. In politics, he is a Democrat. Mrs. Louderback has been twice married, and now has two children—James, by her first husband, and Francis M., by her second.

J. G. THOMPSON, wagon-maker, New Hope, was born in Scott Township November 2, 1818. His parents, James and Margaret (Gibson) Thompson, were natives of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent. They emigrated to Brown County in 1810, and settled in Pike Township, where they remained until the father's death. Our subject was educated in the subscription schools of his day, and learned the trade of a wagon-maker and carpenter, in which occupation he is still employed. On May 16, 1844, he took to himself a wife, who survived her marriage but five years. On October 21, 1852, he married Elizabeth (Gibson) Purdum, widow of William Purdum, and by her has had seven children—Enoch, William J., Andrew J., Helen (wife of Newton C. Wardlow), Mary E. (deceased), John (deceased) and Marcena. Mr. T. is a Democrat, a member of the Christian Union Church, and an Odd Fellow. He is a man of sound judgment and decided opinions, and expresses his opinion without regard to the public mind.

F. W. THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Pleasant Township May 23, 1847; he is the son of William and Jane (King) Thompson. His grandfather, Edward Thompson, settled in Brown County in 1796, and here married Susan Feagin; she was the daughter of Capt. Feagin, and the sixth child of a family of nineteen children born to Capt. Feagin by one wife. She died October 29, 1855, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Capt. Feagin was a native of Virginia, and served his country with honor during the whole of the Revolutionary war as Captain. In 1786, he emigrated from Loudoun County, Va., to a place called Kenton Station, in Kentucky, where he located a large tract of land. By some mishap he lost his land, and, in 1796, he removed to Brown County, settling in sight of where Georgetown now stands. After opening a farm, he, with several of his sons and their families, removed to Fayette County, Ohio, where he died in July, 1815. The subject of this sketch was the oldest in a family of six children. He was educated at Decatur College, and adopted the occupation of farmer and trader, at which he is now engaged, being the owner of a fine farm of 106 acres. In 1872, he married Ella Sells; she was born in Brown County in 1848, and was a daughter of Benjamin Sells, a retired farmer. Their union was blest with four children—Erma Lee, King Gibson, Benjamin Sells and Lulu Belle. The parents are both members of the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Sells has been a Trustee. He is a Republican. From his grandmother's obituary we copy the following: Died—On the 29th of October, 1855, Mrs. Susan Thompson, consort of Edward Thompson, Esq., in the seventy-sixth year of her age. The deceased was a daughter of Capt. Feagin, and the sixth child of a family of nineteen living born children of Capt. Feagin's by one mother. Capt. Feagin was a native of Virginia, who served his country with honor through the whole of the Revolutionary war in the capacity of Captain. In 1786, he emigrated from Loudoun County, Va., to Kentucky, intending, when he embarked with his family aboard the boat to go to Limestone, now Maysville, but they stopped for several years at Kenton Station, and while there he located a large tract of land, which he by some mishap lost. In 1796, he removed to Brown County, and settled in sight of where Georgetown now stands. Several of his sons settled around him, but after opening farms they all left the country and located in Fayette County, where the Captain died in July, 1815.

JOHN C. VANDAMENT, minister, New Hope, son of John and Catharine (Esther) Vandament, was born in Highland County, Ohio, December 27, 1828. His father, John Vandament, was born in Brown County, was a son of Henry Vandament, a native of Kentucky, of German descent, and one of the early settlers of Ohio. Mr. Vandament's father died when he was three years old, and he was subject to the privations, and hardships incident to an orphan's life, receiving little schooling until he was grown, after which he attended common and select schools until he had a good English education. He was engaged in teaching for ten or twelve years. He entered the ministry at twenty-six years of age, and has been a regular pastor in the Christian Church ever since. He was married, April 27, 1856, to Deliverance, daughter of Josiah and Deliverance (Hannah) Boothby; she was born in Clark Township, Brown Co., Ohio, December 23, 1831. They have six children, viz.: Solomon F. (now in Springfield, Ill.), Isadore (the wife of Alfred Swigart, deceased), Lorinda, George Collins (deceased), William Sherman and Rachel. Mr. Vandament has spent most of his life in Brown County, although he has been at short intervals employed out of the county; of late years he has been in the agency business to considerable extent.

HENRY WARDLOW, farmer, P. O. New Hope, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Nesbit) Wardlow, was born in the present limits of Brown County May 12, 1812; his parents were both natives of Virginia; his father came to Ohio in 1798, with his grandfather, and settled near the Forks of White Oak Creek, with no white settler within ten miles of them. His father served a campaign in the war of 1812, and his uncle William Wardlow was wounded at St. Clair's defeat, so he was unable to make his retreat, and the last seen of him he was sitting against a tree and said, "I will try and save another red skin before I die." The pioneer life of the Wardlows would be voluminous and interesting, but much of it is lost. The subject of this sketch was

married to Mary L., daughter of Benjamin Purdum, and raised a family of seven children—William (married Maxie, daughter of John Wright), Benjamin F. (married Sarah, daughter of William Campbell), Elizabeth (wife of O. F. Dunn, deceased), Mary M. (wife of Peter McKee), Thomas (married Margaret, daughter of Frances M. Patton), James (married Maranda J., daughter of John Davison), Nancy (wife of J. J. Hiler). Mr. Wardlow settled just above the village of New Hope, where he owns 166½ acres of well-cultivated land. He also owns and runs a portable saw-mill.

PETER WAHL, merchant, Wahsburg, was born in Franklin Township, Brown Co., Ohio, September 20, 1847, and is a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Berry) Wahl, who were both natives of Germany. Christian emigrated to the United States, first to Baltimore, then he pressed forward to Franklin Township, Brown Co., Ohio, where he has lived ever since. Our subject is the second son and sixth child of the family. He was united in marriage, November 10, 1870, with Miss Jane Dunn. Peter, when twenty-one years of age, engaged in working by the day; thus he continued for two years, at which time he engaged in farming as a renter; after following that business for awhile, he next engaged in the mercantile business at Wahsburg, Brown County, Ohio, a business he is still following; he has a general store and a good country patronage. He acquired a common school education. Mr. and Mrs. Wahl are the parents of five children, viz.: David, John, Wilda, Elmer and Jesse. Mr. Wahl has filled the office of Township Assessor of Scott Township for two years, with credit to himself and his constituents, and is a member of the Christian Union Church.

JOSEPH H. WILLS, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, was born in Scott Township December 2, 1810; he is a son of John T. Wills, a native of Virginia, of Irish descent, and Margaret (McFadden) Wills, of German descent. He received a common school education, and in addition to farming, learned the trade of a chair-maker under his father. He remained at home until twenty-three years of age, when he rented and commenced farming for himself. After several changes, both in occupation and location, he settled in Scott Township, where he now owns 320 acres of land. On October 1, 1833, he married Elizabeth Hindman, a native of Brown County, and a daughter of William Hindman. By this union twelve children were born, of whom five survive. Mrs. Wills died in 1851, and in 1852 Mr. Wills married Hannah, daughter of Joshia Rhoten. She was born in Kentucky in 1807. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has occupied the offices of Trustee, Superintendent of Sabbath School and Member of Session. He is a stanch Republican, and for years prior to the rebellion, was an active factor of the Underground Railroad. His second marriage has been without issue.

HENRY YOUNG. The venerable subject of the following sketch was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., December 20, 1802; his parents emigrated to the Northwest in 1816, and settled on a tract of land lying on Eagle Creek, in Franklin Township, Brown Co., Ohio. There Mr. Young was employed in farming for many years, and here, April 12, 1821, he was married to his estimable wife. Mrs. Young, whose maiden name was Nancy Spires, was six years the senior of her husband, having been born December 2, 1796. Recently, they commemorated the sixty-first anniversary of their happy marriage by a birthday festival, which was joined by three persons, who were guests at the wedding feast sixty-one years ago; they were John Spires, Mrs. Sallie Smith and Mrs. Jane Peddicord, brother and sisters of Mrs. Young. Fifteen years after his union with Miss Spires, that is to say in 1836, he moved to his present home in Scott Township, having previously bought of Garland Anderson the mill, then known as the "Anderson mill," and a farm of seventy acres, attached, for $4,000. Mr. Young has since added several hundred acres to his original purchase, and is now one of the largest land owners in the county. When the cholera broke out in 1849, in New Hope, he left his farm and business, and devoted his whole attention to caring for and cheering the sick and dying. He and Martin Gotts and Perry Applegate took a mutual pledge to give their time, their energy, and, if need be, their lives to the heroic conquest of the dread scourge. They faithfully kept the pledge, but at the cost of two lives—Gotts and Applegate, who fell victims to the enemy. Mr. Young has always been an

ardent upholder of the party whose father was Jefferson. He has been called to fill offices of trust and profit, both in the township and county; he was Township Treasurer for many years; was three times elected a Justice of the Peace; and in 1852 was chosen Sheriff of Brown County. He is a member, or was, of White Oak Lodge, No. 292, and an earnest working Mason. Four children were the issue of his matrimonial alliance—Richard, Matilda Reynolds, Lucinda and Robert, of whom only the second child, Matilda, is living.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

EMILE ANDRIOT, dealer in liquors, Five Mile, was born September 20, 1845, in France, and when seven years old, with his parents, Anslem and Mary Andriot, he emigrated to America. After arriving, they spent one year at Yonkers, N. Y., then went to Tioga County, Penn. where they remained seven years; thence came to Hamilton County, Ohio, where they spent nearly one year. From Hamilton County they came to Fayettville, Brown County, where they remained a few months; thence located at Five Mile for one year; thence located on a farm ten years, near where William Dennford at present resides. Our subject then moved to the western portion of Green Township, where he at present is located. He deals in groceries and liquors of all kinds. His father died in July, 1872, and his mother in March, 1876. To them were born three children, two of whom are now living—Emile and Eufrase. In November, 1873, our subject married Miss Josephine Muel, by whom he had five children, three of whom are now living—Catherine, Emily and Ellen. Mr. Andriot has been successful in business in a financial sense, and is the owner of thirty-six acres of land.

JONATHAN BALDWIN, farmer, P. O. Five Mile. The subject of this sketch was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 21, 1833; he was a son of William and Lydia Baldwin. In his youth he was trained to the pursuit of farming, to which he has ever since adhered. He married in October, 1852, in Clermont County, Miss Rebecca Washburn, daughter of Cornelius and Elleanor (Long) Washburn. To them have been born eight children—William C., Lydia E., James L., Sarah E., Lavina M., Maria, Lulu F. and Vesta A. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Baldwin, with family, located in Green Township, Brown County, where he now resides. He is a member of the Christian Church, a Republican, and the owner of 150 acres of land. His farm is pleasantly located in the northern portion of the Township, and contains fine and substantial buildings, making it one of the best farms in the county. In the management of his farm work, Mr. Baldwin has everything done in the most orderly and advantageous manner, which secures for him financial success. His father was a native of New Jersey, and settled in Clermont County at quite an early day, and married Lydia Parker. Four of their children are now living—Maria, Elijah, Rebecca and Jonathan. He remained in Clermont County until his decease.

WILLIAM C. BALDWIN, farmer, P. O. Five Mile, a worthy young farmer, was born June 11, 1853, in Clermont County, Ohio. When thirteen years old, with his parents, Jonathan and Rebecca Baldwin, whose sketch appears in this work, he came to Green Township, Brown County. Having received a rudimentary education, he attended for several months, at Georgetown, a normal school taught by Prof. T. J. Currey, thus securing to himself a good education. In August, 1877, he married Miss Olive M. Shumard, an estimable lady, and daughter of Thomas and Esther Shumard of Clermont County. They have one child—Walter A. Mr. Baldwin is comfortably located near his father's homestead, and is meeting with marked success in agricultural pursuits.

SAMUEL R. BROWN (deceased), was born June 20, 1817, in Antrim County, Ireland. His parents were Allen and Margaret E. Brown, with whom, when seven years old, he emigrated to America, and by way of Baltimore came to Kentucky, where they remained but a short time. About the year 1825, they came to Ohio, and located at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, where they remained but a short time.

They then went to Highland County, where they engaged in the mercantile business several years. They then spent one year in Brown County, when they went to Oxford, Butler County, and engaged in the mercantile business several years; from Butler County, Mr. Brown moved to Hillsboro, Highland County. In April, 1868, he located in Brown County, Green Township, where his son Charles E. now resides. He was one of the most prominent stock-raisers in Southern Ohio, his farm, known as the "Sterling Stock Farm" is now judiciously managed by his son Charles E. Brown, who, since his father's death, has sustained the reputation of the Sterling Stock Farm which his father established. Mr. Brown was greatly given to hospitality and kindness, and his marked success in a financial view is apparent, having left to his family a fine estate of 550 acres of land. The homestead farm is pleasantly located in Green Township, and is one of the finest in Brown County. He died at the homestead December 22, 1881. His wife died December 12, 1880. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are now living—Margaret E., John A., Anna M., Charles E., Edward W., James D. and Mary B. Mr. Brown was a man of sterling integrity and reliable character, and in his death Brown County lost one of her most worthy citizens.

JAMES H. COLLINS, farmer, P. O. Five Mile, was born July 27, 1837, in Clermont County, Ohio. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth Collins. Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm, and received a fair English education. In March 23, 1863, was celebrated his wedding, he leading to the marriage altar Miss Susan McKinnie, daughter of Josiah McKinnie, of Clermont County. To them have been born four children, three of whom are now living—Alberta F., Carrie W. and Anna L. In 1863, shortly after his marriage, Mr. Collins located in the northern portion of Green Township, Brown County, where he now resides. He is a member of the Christian Church, a member of the Grange Lodge, No. 980, at Maple College, and the owner of 108 acres of land. Thomas Collins, father of our subject, was born in March, 1808, in Delaware, and when quite young, with his parents, emigrated to Ohio. His parents were among the early settlers in Clermont County, having settled in Goshen Township, where they remained until their decease. Thomas was there reared, amid the stirring scenes of pioneer life, and in March, 1836, married Elizabeth Murphy, by whom he had six children, three of whom are now living—James H., John and Samuel. He remained in Clermont County until his decease, on April 3, 1882. Josiah McKinnie, father of Mrs. Collins, was born in Pennsylvania, where he married Elizabeth Armel, by whom he had nine children, seven are now living, viz., Thomas B., Lydia A., Susannah E., Samuel B., Ellen J., Walter L. and Emma B. The date of his settlement in Stone Lick Township, Clermont Co., Ohio, we have failed to ascertain accurately, but in all probability it may have been in the year 1844 or 1845. He is still a resident of Clermont County. His wife has been deceased many years, and left behind her a wealth of love and affection. We are pleased to give our subject a place among the many men of his township who are so well represented in this history, and whose memory can thus be perpetuated while time shall last.

JACOB M. COOK, manufacturer, Mt. Oreb. Amos Cook, father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, and, when a young man, learned the trade of wagon-making, which he followed until he was perhaps forty years of age. He married Anna Mathews, by whom he had ten children, six of whom are now living—William T., Samuel M., Ann E., Jane, Jacob N. and Hannah L. They came to Clermont County, Ohio, about 1829, where they remained eleven years; then came to Clark Township, Brown County, where they remained a short time, when they returned to Clermont County, where they remained until his decease, in 1842. His widow survived him until 1872. Our subject was born in January, 1831, in Clermont County, and received a common school education. In 1875, he went to Tennessee, and for four years was engaged in the lumber business; he then returned to Green Township, Brown County, and at present is engaged in the manufacturing line, making chair material, hames and shingles, as well as sawing all kinds of lumber. His place of business is in the western portion of Green Township. Politically, he is a Republican; he is the owner of 450 acres of land.

JOHN F. CRAWFORD, farmer, P. O. Mt. Oreb. The subject of this sketch was born November 26, 1824, in Highland County, Ohio. His parents are James S. (deceased) and Eleanor (Fennor) Crawford. In 1842, with his parents, he came to Green Township, Brown County, where he now resides. In December, 1861, he married Sarah M. Honaker, daughter of John and Julia Honaker. This union has been blessed with eleven children—Verry, Frank, Alice, David, Carlton, India A., Julia, Aloy, Luella, John C. and Wilbur. We have made mention of his parents in the sketch of Jackson Crawford, his brother. Mr. Crawford has been remarkably successful as a farmer, and at present is the owner of 111 acres of land, well cultivated, and containing fine and commodious buildings, making his homestead one of the pleasantest in the county. We are proud of the records which the Crawfords, as a family, possess.

JACKSON CRAWFORD, farmer, P. O. Mt. Oreb, was born January 18, 1829, in Highland County, Ohio, his parents are James S. (deceased) and Eleanor Crawford. He has from his youth up been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and received a fair English education. On March 3, 1852, he married Elizabeth A. League, by whom he had eleven children, eight of whom are now living, viz., Charles L., Martha E., Nancy E., Cary R., Edward S., Jesse L., Maggie B. and Hanson E. In 1842, with his parents, he came to Green Township, Brown County, where he has served as Trustee and Clerk of the township. At one time he was a member of the I. O. O. F. at Mt. Oreb. He is the owner of 112 acres of land, in a fine state of cultivation. His father, James S. Crawford, was born in 1800, in Virginia, and about 1819, emigrated to Highland County, Ohio, where he married Eleanor Fenner, by whom he had five children, three of whom are now living—Andrew, John F. and Jackson. In 1842, he settled in Green Township, Brown County, where his son, John F., at present resides. He departed this life May 22, 1857; his widow survives him, now in her eighty-second year.

CRAWFORD & MILLER, merchants, Mount Oreb. Frank Miller, the older member of this firm, was born January 5, 1852, in Perry Township, Brown County; his parents are Christian and Agnes Miller, deceased. Having received a rudimentary education, he attended for some time the normal school at Lebanon, and subsequently taught school several years. In 1879, he married Martha E. Crawford, daughter of Jackson and Elizabeth A. Crawford. To them has been born one child—Burch. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 291, at Mount Oreb.

CHARLES L. CRAWFORD, younger member of this firm, was born in January, 1853, in Green Township, Brown County; he is a son of Jackson and Elizabeth A. Crawford; his youthful days were spent on a farm, and he received a fair English education. In December, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Mollie A. Boggess. This union has been blessed with two children, viz., Claude and Ada L. In May, 1879, he formed a partnership with Mr. Frank Miller, in the mercantile business, under the now well-known firm title of Crawford & Miller. They deal in dry goods, groceries, fancy articles, etc., and are recognized among the leading merchants of the county, having a large and commodious store room, and carrying a large and fine stock of goods. They are meeting with marked financial success, their trade being continually on the increase. We take pleasure in representing the interests of this firm in this work.

JOHN C. DAY, farmer, P. O. Mount Oreb. Our subject was born in Williamsburg Township, Clermont County, September 25, 1828. He is a son of Samuel and Miriam Day, of whom we have made mention in this work. This gentleman has from his youth up devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. On November 6, 1856, was solemnized his wedding, he leading to the marriage altar, Miss Sarah J. League, who was born March 13, 1840, and a daughter of Coleman W. and Nancy League. By this union there have been born six children, five of whom are now living—Emma E., Coleman H., Mary A., Susan P. and Samuel B. Mr. Day is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 291, at Mount Oreb, and at present he is engaged in the manufacturing of tile for draining purposes. He is the owner of 100 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation. Coleman W. League, father of Mrs. Day, was born in Virginia in 1810,

and in 1814, with his widowed mother and uncle, he came to Clark Township, Clinton County, where he remained until January, 1845, when he came to Brown County; his mother died in 1846. He married Nancy Moon, daughter of Samuel and Martha B. Moon, and by this union had three children, two now living—Elizabeth A., now Mrs. Jackson Crawford; and the wife of our subject. He died in January, 1875; his widow survives him, now living in Green Township.

JOSEPH E. H. DAY, farmer and teacher, P. O. Mount Oreb. The subject of this sketch was born in September, 1833, in Clermont County, Ohio. In his youth, he received a good English education, which enabled him to teach school for probably twenty-five years. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and was attached to the Army of the Tennesee. He participated in the battles of New Madrid, the siege of Corinth, Iuka, and the siege of Atlanta, where he received a wound on the right foot, which disabled him for some time; he was honorably discharged in August, 1864. In May, 1868, he married Susan Sweet, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Sweet. To them have been born four children, viz., Maggie, James F., Walter H. and Grace. In 1868, he went to Omaha, where he spent nearly one year, then to Kansas, where he remained eight years. He subsequently returned to Brown County, and is now located in Green Township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and contributes liberally to enterprises which prove beneficial to the county.

SAMUEL A. DAY, farmer, P. O. Mt. Oreb, was born May 24, 1845, in Green Township, Brown Co., Ohio. His parents are Samuel and Miriam Day. He has, from his youth up, been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In January, 1862, he enlisted in the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which formed a part of the Army of the Tennessee, and subsequently became attached to the Army of the Gulf. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg and Mansfield. At the latter battle, in April, 1864, he was taken a prisoner by the Confederates, and confined in Camp Ford Prison, Texas, for six and one-half months, when an exchange of prisoners took place, which secured for him his freedom. He again joined his regiment, which was subsequently consolidated with the Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he became one of the supernumerary non-commissioned officers. He received an honorable discharge in January, 1865. On January 2, 1866, he married Lucretia Bryant, by whom he has one child—Lizzie A. Mr. Day is the owner of thirty and a quarter acres of land located in the southern portion of Green Township, and is a member of the M. E. Church. Samuel Day, father of our subject, was born in November, 1802, in Clermont County. He married Miriam Hayward, by whom he had ten children, nine of whom are still living—George W., John C., Mary E., Joseph E. H., Harvey W., Susan J., Samuel A., David L. and Hanson L. In 1832 or 1833, Mr. Day located in the southern portion of Green Township, Brown County, where he at present resides. He has served as Township Trustee, Justice of the Peace and Township Clerk, and is the owner of 216 acres of land.

JOSEPH DENNIS, farmer, P. O. Five Mile, was born October 3, 1824, in Belgium. His parents were John J. and Mary Dennis. In 1853, he emigrated to America, and by way of New York came to Ohio. Having spent five years in Highland County, he came to Brown County, and in 1859 settled in the northern portion of Green Township, where he now resides. In April, 1863, he married, in Brown County, Miss Eufrase Andreit, by whom he has seven children—Mary, Emily, Eufrase, Anne, Margaret, Josephine and Joseph. Mr. Dennis says he borrowed $68 with which to come to America, and he is now the owner of 205 acres of land, which attests his industry and pluck to overcome the hardships and self-denials he was obliged to undergo. To his parents were born four children—Jeannette, Margaret, Nicholas and Joseph. They emigrated to America in 1856. In his youth our subject received but a limited education in French, but by constant reading and a close application to matters which pertain to the welfare of the public, he has become tolerably well informed on the general topics of his time. Politically, he is a Democrat. His farm is pleasantly located, and in a good state of cultivation.

WILLIAM DUMFORD, farmer, P. O. Five Mile. The subject of this sketch was born November 24, 1824, in Stone Lick Township, Clermont Co., Ohio; his parents were William and Mary Dumford. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received a rudimentary education in a district school. On October 11, 1853, in Clermont County, he married Mary Weimer, born in Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Jacob and Hester A. Weimer. To them have been born three children—Adeline (who married Thomas Evans, of Higginsport), Hester A. (who married Nathan Mullux) and Mary J. (who married William Bennett); they have one child—Mattie. For four years after his marriage, Mr. Dumford lived in Clermont County; he then moved to Brown County and settled in Green Township where he now resides. He is a Democrat, a member of the Christian Church, and the owner of eighty-five and one-fourth acres of land. We take pleasure in representing this gentleman in the history of our county.

GEORGE T. GROVES, merchant, Mt. Oreb. Michael and Eliza Groves, parents of our subject, came from Virginia to Ohio, and settled in Clermont County, in 1832. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are now living—William, John, Martha, Sarah and George T., our subject, who was born January 13, 1845, in Clermont County, Batavia Township. He was reared to man's estate on a farm and received a fair English education. In March, 1874, he married Miss Anne E. Goff, daughter of Leonard and Sophia Goff; to them have been born two children—Mabel and Harry. Mr. Groves was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Clermont County until April, 1882, when he moved to Brown County and embarked in the mercantile business at Mt. Oreb. He deals in groceries, dry goods and country produce, and always strives to give his customers good bargains. He manages his business in a judicious manner, so that both he and his patrons will be thereby benefited, and which will bring him success.

BENJAMIN F. HOCKMAN, farmer, P. O. Union Plains, was born in February, 1825, in Clermont County; his parents were Abraham and Anne Hockman. In March, 1852, he married Miss Sarah Hannah, daughter of James and Amanda Hannah. To them have been born eleven children, nine of whom are now living—John, Julia A., Melissa, Wesley, Thomas, Mary A., Sarah B, Benjamin F. and Luella. When seventeen years old, with his parents, he came to Brown County, Pike Township, where he remained five years. He then spent eight months in Iowa, then returned to Pike Township, Brown County, and remained until 1852, when he moved to Clark Township, where he located until 1863; he then again returned to Pike Township, where he remained until 1873, when he moved to Green Township. In September, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Cumberland, and engaged in the battles of Franklin, Nashville, Columbia, Spring Hill, and numerous other engagements. In July, 1865, he received an honorable discharge, and returned home to his family. He is the owner of eighty-four acres of land, in a good state of cultivation. The father of our subject is a native of Kentucky, and his mother a native of New Jersey. They had seven children, five of whom are now living. In 1850, they went to Iowa, where they now reside.

HENRY H. JONES, Justice of the Peace, Mt. Oreb, was born February 28, 1825, in Clermont County, Ohio. His parents were Henry and Martha Jones. When nineteen years old, he came to Pike Township, Brown County, where he remained until March, 1881, at which time he moved to Mt. Oreb, where he still resides. In June, 1845, he maried Elizabeth Hewitt, by whom he had four children, of whom two are living—William H. and Ella. While residing in Pike Township, Mr. Jones served as Justice of the Peace fifteen years, Township Clerk eleven years, and as Assessor two years; in April, 1881, he was elected Justice of the Peace in Green Township, and is still officiating as such. Politically, he is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F., and the owner of 240 acres of land. Henry, the father of Mr. Jones, was born near Philadelphia, Penn., in 1790; he served during the war of 1812 against the British. He was married twice—first to Elizabeth Sheldon, by whom he had two children, one of whom is now living—Elizabeth. His second wife was Martha (Winens) McCollum,

a widow lady, by whom he had three children, two of whom are now living—Henry H. and Daniel W. In 1813, he emigrated to Ohio and settled in Clermont County, where he remained until his decease, in June, 1843. His death was a source of regret to all who knew him.

EDWIN B. LANCASTER, attorney and school teacher, Mt. Oreb. James Lancaster, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in January, 1821, in Virginia; his parents were Thomas and Susan Lancaster. His youthful days were spent in Virginia, devoting most of his time to agricultural pursuits, to which he ever afterward adhered. In his twenty-seventh year, he emigrated to Ohio, Brown County, and one month after his arrival, he married Mary T. Evans, born in December, 1822, and whose acquaintance he had formed in Virginia. The wedding was solemnized on April 5, 1848; her parents were Anthony and Mary A. Evans, with whom, when fifteen years old, she came to Brown County. They settled in Green Township, where they remained until their decease. A short time after their marriage, Mr. Lancaster and wife settled about one mile east of Mt. Oreb, Green Township, where he remained until his decease, January 29, 1860, and where his widow now resides. To them were born five children, viz., our subject, John R., a physician at Mt. Oreb, born August 19, 1855; William A., born February 27, 1858; Thomas C., born February 6, 1849, and died August 1, 1849; and Pauline E., born January 29, 1853, and died April 15, 1868. Mr. Lancaster was of a retiring, unassuming nature, and respected by all who knew him; he was a member of the M. E. Church, and left to his widow, who resides on the homestead, forty-one acres of land. Edwin B. Lancaster, our subject, was born July 29, 1850, in Green Township, Brown County. His mother being a widow, necessity demanded him at home to see that the wants of the family were provided for, he being the mainstay of the family; hence he attended school very irregularly till he reached his eighteenth year. When twenty years old, he attended, for two terms, a normal school taught by Profs. Vance and Mitchell at Georgetown. He has since then been connected with the educational interests of our county unto the present time; he has taught school many years, and for six years has been Principal of the Mt. Oreb Graded School. In 1881, he was chosen a member of the Executive Committee for the Brown County Teacher's Institute, and at the close of the year was elected President of the same, in which capacity he now officiates. He has served as Clerk of Green Township five years, also as Treasurer five years, and for three years as Mayor of Mt. Oreb. On June 24, 1877, he celebrated his wedding, leading to the marriage altar Miss Mary E. Lukemire, who was born June 1, 1851, daughter of William B. and Hannah Lukemire. This union has been blessed with one child—Mary, born February 22, 1880. We take pleasure in representing this gentleman with the many worthy men who have biographies in this work.

ANDREW J. McFERREN, dealer in pumps, Five Mile. The subject of this sketch was born April 9, 1825, in Hamilton Township, Warren Co., Ohio. In his youth he was trained to the pursuits of farming, and for many years, also, worked at the carpenter's trade. On December 4, 1850, in Warren County, he married Miss Esther E. Terwilliger, daughter of Henry and Mary Terwilliger. By this union there has been an issue of two children, one of whom is now living—Amanda, the wife of Timothy W. Talley. In 1853, Mr. McFerren moved from Warren to Brown County, and located in the western portion of Green Township, where he now resides. He is the owner of eighty acres of land, and at present represents, as an agent, the Arthur Lyon three valve chain pump, manufactured at Loveland, Ohio. For seven years this gentleman has served as Trustee of Green Township, performing the duties of his office with entire satisfaction. When two years old, the mother of our subject, who was born in Ireland, was brought with her parents to America, and with them located in South Carolina. James, the father of our subject, was a native of Tennessee, and when a boy was by his mother taken to South Carolina (his father being deceased), where he married. In 1813, he came to Warren County, Ohio,

where he died about the year 1868; his wife died in 1855; they had in all eleven children. The parents of Mrs. McFerren emigrated from New York State to Warren County, Ohio, at quite an early day. They settled in Hamilton Township, where they remained until their decease, he having died in 1862, and she in 1846. We take pleasure in presenting to the public the record of this worthy family.

DAVID McMULLEN, farmer and blacksmith, P. O. Five Mile, was born December 28, 1837, in Warren County, Ohio. His parents were John and Hannah McMullen. When seven years old, with them he came to Brown County, and located in Sterling Township, where his father now resides. His mother died in 1881. When seventeen years old, with James McCaffrey, at Fayetteville, he began the trade of blacksmithing, and with this gentleman he remained eighteen months; he then worked at Chasetown, Perry Township, for Stephen Boutsey, two years. He then formed a partnership with Jacob Louiso and went into business at Five Mile, where he remained seven months; he then dissolved partnership, and returned to Fayetteville, and was employed by Philip Breulport for two years. He then went to Stark County, Ill., where he remained but a short time, when he returned to Brown County. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and became attached to the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Corinth, Atlanta and numerous other important engagements and skirmishes, and was honorably discharged in August, 1864. In January, 1871, he married Cornelia Bangs, born in 1848, daughter of Bartimeus and Ellen Bangs. Their union has been blessed with four children – Ella, Mary, Lizzie and Laura. He settled in the western portion of Green Township, where he now resides, about the year 1872. Mr. McMullen is a member of the I. O. O. F., has served as Trustee of Green Township, and is the owner of 182 acres of land. He has traveled considerably in the West and Southwest, making himself somewhat familiar with several States in the Union. He is well worthy of representation in the history of Brown County.

GEORGE W. MINICK, farmer, P. O. Union Plains, was born in January, 1830, in Warren County, Ohio. His parents were Michael and Sarah Minick. He received a rudimentary education in a subscription school, and from his youth up has devoted his attention to agriculture. In January, 1874, he married Catherine Heitsman, daughter of Jesse and Nancy Heitsman. To them have been born four children—William, Georgiana, Jessie and John. Directly after his marriage, Mr. Minick moved to Brown County, and settled in Green Township, where he now resides. His parents came from Virginia, and settled in Warren County at an early day. They had ten children, nine of whom are now living; they are now both deceased. On August 7, 1862, our subject enlisted in the Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was attached to Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and numerous other engagements, and received an honorable discharge in June, 1865. He is the owner of 224 acres of land, and lives in the western portion of Green Township.

JAMES L. MOLER, dealer in liquors, Mt. Oreb. The subject of this sketch was born August 31, 1844, in Brown County, Ohio. His parents were Hyson and Nancy J. Moler. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received rather a limited education. In September, 1865, he married Miss Ann Keethler, daughter of Lewis and Rebecca Keethler. To them have been born five children, of whom three are now living—Lutilla, Harley and Bob. After living in different parts of Brown County, Mr. Moler finally, in 1877, came to Mt. Oreb, where he now resides. He deals in wines and liquors. He contributes liberally to enterprises which prove beneficial to the county; has good business qualifications, and enjoys a fair patronage in his line. His word is considered as good as his bond, always performing his part as per agreement. He has been quite successful in business financially, and we predict for him a prosperous future.

WILLIAM MOUNT, farmer, P. O. Five Mile; the subject of this sketch was born September 22, 1839, in Warren County, Ohio. His parents were John and Mary (deceased) Mount; they had five children, of whom three are yet living—William,

Samuel and Nancy. They, after their marriage, lived in Warren County until her death in August, 1863. John Mount then married Nancy Goodridge, and is now living in Highland County. Our subject has from his youth up, devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. In November, 1859, in Warren County, he married Eliza A. Krownover, by whom he had five children, three still living—Maria A., Wilson and Laura F. She died in September, 1867, and he again married, March 1, 1872, Mary J. Young, born in November, 1850, daughter of Duncan and Elizabeth Young. To them have been born five children, four living—Elizabeth, Sarah C., Cornelius and Leonard. In March, 1878, Mr. Mount moved from Highland County, where he resided ten years, to Brown County, and located in Green Township, where he now resides. He has served as Trustee of Green Township, and is the owner of 100 acres of good land.

HISTORY OF THE MOONS, OF CLINTON COUNTY, OHIO. There are, perhaps, few families in Clinton County that rank so prominently as the Moons, judging not only from the sole stand-point of their being an extensive family, but also regarding them in all their praiseworthy characteristics—their abounding enterprise, energetic industry, loyalty and uprightness as citizens, generosity and kindness as neighbors, and their eminent social qualities as a people. The ancestral history of this family is quite elaborate—extending back the avenues of several centuries to Denmark, the kingdom of which their earliest progenitors were natives. They were of the Teutonic or Germany family, which is now the prevailing race of Europe, and yet scarcely 4,000 years old. It embraces the people of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the whole of the German Empire and the masses of Scotland and England. In history has been recorded that this family was never known to have been conquered. During a certain period of history, the Kingdom of Denmark formed a part of the English Dominion, however only under a partial rule of the King of England. Within this period of English rule, the King of England made a requisition on the King of Denmark for a regiment of soldiers, a body-guard to His Majesty (himself). The Danish Monarch, regarding it an honor to furnish the distinguished King with a body-guard, issued orders that the best men of his kingdom be selected—persons erect in stature, athletic, of light complexion, blue eyes and red hair. A regiment from the best families of Danes, fully corresponding to the orders, was organized and sent to the King. The banner they bore had, in addition to the National colors, the inscription of a half-moon, and the regiment was known as the "Moon Regiment." At the expiration of their term, having rendered very efficient services, much to the pleasure of the King, he granted them land in England if they would settle there. A large number of them accepted the offer, and settled down in a colony. They then unanimously adopted the name of Moon, and the land grant was given in that name. Thus is given the history of the origin of the Moon name. From this date on, we see the Moons leading honorable, prosperous lives, devoting a portion of their time to the moral and religious culture of the then superstitious people, till the time when George Fox, Robert Barkley and others lifted an insurrection against the principles and doctrines of the predominant churches of England. Among the noble Christians who suffered persecution on account of their religious opinions, we find a number of the Moons, who with them endured imprisonment and punishment for their honest views. In 1682, when William Penn emigrated colonies to America, he established a colony of Moons in Bucks County, Penn., and from there the family is traced to Red Stone, Western Pennsylvania, Western New York and to Virginia. The deed of lands from William Penn to John and Jasper Moon is now in the possession of Charles Moon, son of James Moon, a lineal descendant of John Moon. James Moon, the father of Charles, died in 1858. This land in Pennsylvania is the homestead of their first American ancestors. Jane Moon, the mother of Charles, died some years since. She was a lady of fine intellectual culture and advancement, and was for many years Clerk of the Friends Annual Meetings at Philadelphia, Penn. Jasper Moon was the first to abandon the colony. He went to the "Old Dominion." He had one son, Simon, who has married twice. By his second wife he had one child—John. His mother dying when

young, he was bound out to learn the carpenter trade. At the expiration of his seven years' apprenticeship, he emigrated to North Carolina, and settled on the Neuse River. He married Mary Farmer, and had a family of five children, viz., Rachel, who married M. Brookout; John Moon, went to Georgia, where he died; Joseph, married Ann Brewer, and had ten sons and three daughters—Daniel, William, Samuel, Joseph, John, Jesse, Harry, James, Thomas and Solomon; and Mary, Grace and Jane. Grace died in infancy. Joseph (the father) lived on Deep River, on Randolph County, N. C., and in 1796, removed to Jefferson County, Tenn. Daniel, his oldest son, married Ruth Hutson; William married Jane Hutson; Samuel, to Martha Routh; Joseph, to Sarah Camer; John, to Elizabeth Mount; Jesse, to Rebecca Stidam; Jane, to John Routh; Mary, to James Garner; James, to Anna Hockett; Henry, to Elizabeth Hockett, and Solomon, to Hannah McLin. The latter four were not married till after they came to Ohio. In the spring of 1808, Daniel and Joseph, with their families, came to what was then Highland County, and settled near the site of Martinsville. The following autumn, Samuel and John Moon, and John Routh (their brother-in-law) and their wives and children, emigrated to Ohio, and settled in the same neighborhood as their predecessors. The spring of 1809, Joseph Moon, the father of the foregoing parties, with his family, and William and Jesse Moon, with their families, came to the county, and located in the Moon community. In the year of 1811, James Garner, husband of Mary Moon, with four sons and five daughters, came in and joined the "Moon colonists" in their new Ohio home. This Moon colony consisted of fifty-four persons—thirty-four males and twenty females. They were about the first settlers of what is now Clark Township—in fact, the very founders of that section or division of Clinton County. In this colony there were tradesmen of various kinds. They were not professional merchanics, but rather, possessing a brain of ingeniousness, were able to execute successfully the business of a carpenter, cooper, harness-maker, saddler, hatter, cabinet-maker, chairmaker, shoemaker, gunsmith, locksmith, blacksmith, brick and stone mason, plasterer and master mechanic. Many of the old pioneer citizens of Ohio and Indiana have in their possession to-day guns manufactured by William and Jesse Moon, who did an extensive business in that line. Thus we see that they were prepared and well equipped for coming in on wild and unbroken forest, and make for themselves homes. Mr. Joseph Moon was the father of ten sons and three daughters, and had 829 great-grandchildren and thirty three great great-grandchildren. Since the advent of the Moons in America with William Penn, they have multiplied till their descendants have scattered in every State and nearly all the Territories of the United States. The writer of this history has few words of eulogy to say of this family. They have made a record by their noble achievements as pioneers, their loyalty and enterprise as citizens, their sterling integrity, pure moral character and irreproachable lives, that has transformed itself in the memories of their contemporaries a living monument, and here made perpetual, more worthy and grand than the elegantly emblazoned monument that adorns a city cemetery.

ALVA MOON, farmer, P. O. Mt. Oreb, son of Samuel and Martha (Routh) Moon, was born in Clark Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, July, 1824. His parents were natives respectively of Randolph and Chatham Counties, N. C. The former was born April 17, 1781, and the latter March 5, 1781; they were married in Tennessee November 5, 1801, and in 1808, came to Clark Township, where the famous "Moon Colony", located in 1809, and settled in the wilderness, as there were at that time but six cabins within the limits of what is now that township; they had twelve children, eight of whom are living—Joseph R., William R., Asa, Nancy, Joshua, David, George and Alva. Samuel Moon departed from the active scenes of life March 25, 1846. His widow survived him till 1852. The subject of this sketch was reared to man's estate on the home farm, and received the educational advantages to be had at the district school of those days. On February 20, 1845, he was united in marriage with Delila, daughter of David and Rebecca Sewell; to them have been born ten children—Rebecca E., George S., Samuel, Joseph W., John C., Mattie E., Simeon H., McPherson, Clara M. and Priscilla A. In 1847, he moved from Clinton County to Green

Township, Brown County. He was elected, in 1855, Justice of the Peace, but before the expiration of his term of office, he returned to Clinton County, and for five years engaged in the milling business. In the fall of 1862, he removed to Green Township, Brown County, where he at present resides. In 1869, he was elected Land Appraiser and served one term, and in 1873, was elected Justice of the Peace, and served in that capacity six years. Mr. Moon is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His political views are Republican. He owns a well-improved farm of 161 acres.

LEONARD MOON, farmer. P. O. Buford, Highland County. The subject of this sketch was born in November, 1845, in Clinton County, Ohio; his parents are David and Margaret Moon. He was reared on a farm, and received a fair English education. When about two years old, with his parents, he came to Brown County, Green Township. In September, 1870, he married Lavina J. Kennedy, daughter of James Kennedy, to whom have been born seven children, six of whom are now living—Nellie, Harley, Ettie, Hattie, Frank and Walter. After his marriage he located in Clermont County, where he remained a few years, then returned to Green Township, Brown County, where he at present resides. In connection with his farming, Mr. Moon has a portable saw-mill, and a steam thrasher which he runs during the proper season. He is enterprising and industrious, qualities which are securing for him marked success.

JOHN F. MURPHY, farmer, P. O. Union Plains. The subject of this sketch was born June 23, 1847, in Fayette County, Penn. In 1849, with his parents, Henry and Jane Murphy, he came to Ohio, and they located near Buford, Highland County, for one year, thence located near Danville, where his father died in 1879. His mother yet survives her deceased husband, and is now living in Highland County. They were the parents of four children, three of whom are now living. The subject of this sketch from his youth has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and received an ordinary common school education. He married Miss Elizabeth Shaffer, by whom he has four children—Foster E., Oscar A., Jessie A. and Henry. For one year subsequent to his marriage, Mr. Murphy lived in Highland County, thence he moved to Adams County, where he remained two years. He then returned to Highland County, where he located eight years. In the spring of 1879, he located in the northern portion of Green Township, Brown County, where he now resides. This gentleman is one of the self-made men of Green Township, having made all he has by his industry and hard work. Politically, his views are Democratic; he is the owner of 193 acres of land.

JEAN PIERRE, farmer, P. O. Five Mile, was born in September, 1836, in Belgium. His parents were Michael and Fannie Pierre. When nine years old, with his parents, he emigrated to America, came to Brown County, Ohio, and located in Perry Township, where they lived six years. From Perry they moved to the northern portion of Green Township, where our subject now resides, and where, in December, 1869, his mother died. His father is now residing in Perry Township. In April, 1860, he married Mary J. Leonard, by whom he had two children—William and Mary; she died in April, 1882. Mr. Pierre is of a retiring, unassuming nature, and devotes his time entirely to his farming interests; he is the owner of 200 acres of land, located in the northern portion of Green Township.

JOHN M. REES, farmer, P. O. Union Plains. Martin and Elizabeth (Houch) Rees, parents of our subject, emigrated from Maryland to Ohio, and settled in Huntington Township, Brown County, at an early day. They had four children, one still living—John M., subject of this sketch. He was born in Huntington Township, Brown County, September 13, 1826, reared on a farm and received the rudiments of an English education in a district school. In December, 1847, he married Rebecca Wallace, daughter of William and Sarah Wallace, to them have been born six children, two of whom are now living—Oliver and Castellow. In the winter of 1853, Mr. Rees located in Clay Township, Highland County, where he remained four years; he then returned to Brown County, and located for seven years in the northeast portion of Green Township; thence settled near the central portion of the same township, where he at present resides. He is a member of the Christian Church, a Republican, and the owner of seventy-one and a quarter acres of land.

ANTHONY RESIBOIS, farmer, P. O. Five Mile, was born April 1, 1825, in Belgium, and from his youth up has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In September, 1847, he emigrated to America, and, by way of New Orleans, came to Cincinnati, Ohio, from whence he came to Perry Township, Brown County, where he remained six weeks. He then returned to near Cincinnati, where he worked two years; from thence to Tennessee, where he remained a short time, when he again returned to Cincinnati, and remained there three years. He married, in Cincinnati, Miss Mary A. Etnne, by whom he had four children, two of whom are still living—Mary C. and Augustus. Mr. Resibois has always been industrious and persevering in his habits, qualities which characterize his native country. He is likewise a self-made man, having comparatively little when he started in this world for himself. Politically, he is a Democrat; he owns 158 acres of land, well cultivated.

JACOB D. SHANNON, merchant, Five Mile, was born March 29, 1847, in Green Township, Brown County, Ohio; his parents are Wesley and Lettie Shannon. His father was born in Ross County, Ohio, and is now living at Five Mile, Green Township. He married Lettie Hair, by whom he had six children, four of whom are now living—Joseph, Jacob D, Elizabeth and Anna. Our subject, after receiving a rudimentary education, attended for nine months a normal school at Georgetown, taught by Profs. Curry and Moore; he subsequently, for several years, was engaged in teaching. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio National Guards, and was stationed principally in West Virginia, doing garrison duty; he was discharged in September of the same year. He re-enlisted in February, 1865, in the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was attached to the Army of the Gulf. He participated in the battle of Mobile, and numerous other engagements, after which he received an honorable discharge. On October 8, 1879, he celebrated his wedding, leading to the marriage altar Miss Belle Meyers, daughter of Martin V. and Martha Myers, of Brown County. This union has been blessed with one child—Stella. In February, 1876, Mr. Shannon embarked in the mercantile business at Five Mile, Green Township, where he still is located. He keeps on hand all kinds of groceries, dry goods, etc., such as are usually kept in a country store. He has also, for three years, served as Postmaster, and as such, is now serving. He is a man of fine business qualifications, a member of the Christian Church, and merits the patronage of the citizens of the locality in which he resides.

F. M. SMITH, Mt. Oreb. A little less than a century ago, where we now live in the enjoyment of churches, schools, railroads, telegraphs, daily mails, manufactories, National banks, and in fact nearly everything which tends to make up civilization, and to give to life enjoyment, lived another peculiar people, known as the red men of the forest. Here he pitched his wigwam beside the flowing stream, and the young Indian warrior wooed and won his dusky mate. Here the wild beast roamed at will, and was seldom molested in his forest home among the hills and along the valleys. Contentment reigned supreme and the Indian was monarch of all he surveyed. But at an unguarded hour the civilizer crossed the beautiful Ohio, pitched his tent upon its shore, and proceeded to take possession of the fertile spot now known as Brown County; and with the oft repeated blows from the pioneer's ax the giant trees fell as doth the grass before the scythe. With strong arms and brave hearts, homes were established in the face of the savage and to the dismay of the wild beast, and now as we look upon the broad meadows covered with green verdure and golden fields of grain, and enjoy our pleasant homes, our hearts swell with gratitude to our fathers who braved the storms and disappointments of a then new and unbroken country, and established for us a free government. Among the early settlers of Brown County were Benjamin and Rachel Smith, who were both born in Maryland of Scotch and English parentage. From Maryland they emigrated to Kentucky, where they lived several years; in 1804, they came to Brown County, Ohio, and settled where Georgetown at present is built. They cast their lot with others who preceded them, and made a purchase of a considerable tract of land. They had nine children whose names were respectively James, Nancy, Benjamin, Rachel, Mary, Benton, Rebecca, Nicholas and Elizabeth. However, the father did not live long to enjoy his

home; for, soon after the close of the war of 1812, he died, leaving his family in comfortable circumstances. The children proceeded to add to what was left them by their father, and gradually increased their possessions of this world's goods. But that spirit which characterized their father was inherited by the children, and they began to think of pitching their tents toward the setting sun; so they continued to travel Westward until several of the families are represented in California. However, one Nicholas, the youngest son and father of the subject of this sketch, remained in this county. He was born in September, 1801, and when twenty-four years old, married Mrs. Sally Richards, a widow with two sons—John and William. They enjoyed the blessings of wedded life for more than half a century, when death called him away to the bright land above from whence no traveller returneth. He was the father of ten children, of whom four are now living—Alexander, resides in Illinois; James G., Rebecca J. and Francis M., our subject, who still lives near the old homestead. Richard fell, defending the flag of the Union in the late rebellion, at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, in April, 1862. About 1830, Nicholas Smith moved to what is now known as Green Township, and began to establish for himself a home in the forest. He participated in the organization of the first Methodist Episcopal Church in the township, of which he was a member, also a member of the first Sunday school, and is said to have been the second Whig voter in Green Township. He had served as Justice of the Peace, and was respected and honored by all who knew him. His wife, Sally, was born in Maryland April 13, 1800, and is of English descent. With her parents, Richard and Rebecca Spires, she came to Ohio in 1812. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church when first organized in Brown County. She is still living and enjoying good health at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. Their son Francis M., subject of this sketch, the youngest child and seventh son of the family, was born in Brown County July 10, 1844, at the old homestead, two miles north of Mt. Oreb. He received a good common school education, and when twenty years old began teaching school, which he followed for perhaps three years. When twenty-four years old, he went on a Western tour, visited a brother in Illinois and returned home in March, 1868. On February 16, 1870, he married Miss Sarah E. Rice, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Rice, now of Clermont County, Ohio. At an early day, July 3, 1871, death entered his home, robbed him of the companion of his youth, and his home became broken up. On October 28, 1871, he formed with Joseph Clare, Esq., of Bethel, Ohio, a partnership in the mercantile business at Mt. Oreb, and continued therein six years, a portion of the time they having the only store in town. In April, 1875, our subject was again married; this time to Mrs. Mary E. Cochran, widow of the late John G. Cochran, son of Joseph Cochran, President of the First National Bank at Georgetown, Ohio. She was the mother of two children—Ella and Peggie. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Smith quit the mercantile business and retired to his farm north of and adjoining Mt. Oreb, where he now resides. He became identified with the Cincinnati & Eastern Railway Company in the infancy of the enterprise, and was elected one of the Directors, and as such still officiates. He was also one of the incorporators of the Columbus & Ohio River Railway Company, and was elected one of its Directors at the first election held by the company, and now holds the office of Secretary. He has been repeatedly elected and re-elected to office in Green Township, notwithstanding his being a Republican and the township largely Democratic. He has also been connected with nearly every public enterprise which would prove beneficial to the township in which he resides. Mr. Smith has for nearly nineteen years been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church; has held nearly every office in the church, and has repeatedly been elected lay delegate to the Annual Conference. He is now in the ninth year of his superintendency of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school at Mt. Oreb, which is in a flourishing condition. He has one child living—Sallie V., born June 14, 1876. As a leading and respected citizen of Brown County, there are none who are more worthy of representation in this work.

JOSEPH STEPHENS, farmer, P. O. Five Mile. John B. Stephens, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Belgium, where he married Theresa Fasty, by whom he had two children—Joseph and Rosalie. In March, 1847, he emigrated to

America, came to Brown County, Ohio, and settled in the northern portion of Green Township, where our subject now resides. He settled in the woods, but with undaunted courage and the energy which characterized the pioneer of his day, he began to clear off his land, and to-day it is in a high state of cultivation. He died September 2, 1864; his wife survived him until 1878. Joseph Stephens, subject of this sketch, was born January 23, 1835, in Belgium, and, when about twelve years old, with his parents, he came to America. In January, 1857, he married Jennie C. Baune, daughter of Jacob J. and Catherine Baune, and by her has had eight children—Mary, Frank, Philip, Mary J., John, Rosa, Jennie and Theresa. Mr. Stephens has served as Justice of the Peace for Green Township nine years, and on all occasions gave his decision in favor of justice with unswerving firmness. He is the owner of ninety-five acres of land, and is recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of Green Township.

SPICER & WASHBURN, millers, Five Mile. James J. Washburn, the older member of the firm we represent in this sketch, was born in June, 1848, in Clermont County, Ohio. His parents were John and Elizabeth Washburn. In February, 1881, he married Miss Maggie Beam, daughter of William and Ellen Beam, by whom he has one child—Anne. In March, 1879, he formed a partnership with James B. Spicer in the grist and saw milling business, their place of business being located at Upper Five Mile, Green Township. James B. Spicer, the younger member of this firm, was born in May, 1846, in Vinton County, Ohio. His parents were George W. and Rachel Spicer. Having reached the age at which he considered himself capable of providing for himself, he was employed for five years as a fireman for the Cincinnati & Marietta Railroad Company; thence was employed for three years as an engineer in the Zaleski Car Works, in Vinton County. He then went into the milling business, and after spending several years in each of Clinton, Warren and Clermont Counties, he finally came to Green Township, Brown County. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles of Murfreesboro, Nashville, Kingston and numerous other engagements, and received an honorable discharge in August, 1865. In January, 1861, he was united in marriage to Matilda Wolfe, daughter of Jacob and Phœba Wolfe, of Warren County. To them have been born eight children, of whom seven are now living—Edward, Charles, William, Oscar, Elbe, Frank and James G. In 1879, Mr. Spicer located with his family at Upper Five Mile, where he still resides. As a firm, those two gentlemen sustain an excellent reputation in business circles, their word being considered as good as their bond. They do principally custom work, and always aim to give satisfaction. They are both practical workmen in their separate departments of business, and merit the patronage which is bestowed upon them by the surrounding citizens.

JULIUS THUNY, farmer, P. O. Five Mile. The subject of this sketch was born in October, 1835, in the Province of Lorraine, France. When eleven years of age, with his parents, John and Ann Thuny, he emigrated to America, came to Ohio and located in Clermont County for three years. They then moved to Perry Township, this county. In February, 1866, he married Mary Pierre, daughter of Michael and Fannie Pierre. By her he has a family of several children. He resides in the northern portion of Green Township, and is the owner of 170 acres of land, well cultivated and containing good and substantial buildings. Politically, his views are Democratic, and he is one of the most successful agriculturists in Green Township.

ELI A. TISSANDIER, merchant, Union Plains, was born June 16, 1853, in the southern portion of France. His parents are John and Mary Tissandier. When fifteen years of age, he went into the mercantile business, in which he has been engaged more or less up to the present time. In June, 1872, he emigrated to America, and by way of New York came to Brown County, Ohio, where he located at Greenbush, Green Township, and started in the mercantile business, at first on a comparatively small scale, but finding his business on the increase, he was obliged, in 1881, to build a larger and finer building, which would be better suited to supply the wants of both himself and patrons. He carries a fine stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., and sells at reduced rates, always striving to suit his customers. Mr.

Tissandier has served as Clerk of Green Township, performing the duties of his office with entire satisfaction to the people. Politically, he is a stanch Democrat, and will fill, with credit to himself and party, any office which might be bestowed upon him. We take pleasure in representing him as one of the substantial and reliable citizens of Brown County.

GEORGE WALKER, farmer, P. O. Mt. Oreb. Henry B. Walker, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Pennsylvania, probably in the year 1780, where he married Betsy E. Snell, by whom he had fourteen children, seven of whom are now living. They emigrated to Clermont County, Ohio, about 1801, where they remained till 1814, in which year they moved to Brown County, and settled in Sterling Township. He died in 1845, his wife died in the same year. Our subject was born February 20, 1811, in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1814, with his parents he came to Sterling Township, this county. On February 16, 1834, he married Miss Charity C. Bratten, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Bratten. To them have been born seven children, six of whom are now living—Nancy E., Nelson R., Oscar P., Hillery W., William B. and Laura. Mr. Walker had five sons who were engaged in the late war of the rebellion, and who have thereby enrolled their names with the thousands of others who so bravely volunteered to defend the federal flag, which was about to be dishonored and trampled under the heel of a most formidable enemy. They all returned home without any serious injury. He is a man of good judgment and sterling integrity, also a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the owner of eighty-five acres of land located in the southern portion of Green Township.

JOHN WALLACE, farmer, P. O. Union Plains, was born April 17, 1811, in Huntington Township, Brown County, Ohio. His parents were William and Sarah Wallace. In his youth he was trained to the pursuits of farming, in which he is still engaged. In January, 1837, he married Mary Evans, daughter of Judge Benjamin and Ruth Evans. This union has been blessed with six children, four living—Benjamin, William, Andrew and Sarah. In 1840, Mr. Wallace, located in the eastern portion of Green Township, where he now resides. He has served as Trustee of Green Township four years, has also served as Justice of the Peace, and is the owner of 250 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation. William Wallace, father of our subject, was born January 7, 1780, in Pennsylvania ; when a young man he emigrated to Kentucky, where in February, 1807, he married Sarah Hawk, by whom he had ten children, six of whom are now living—John, Isaac, James, William, Richard and Rebecca. In 1804 or 1805 he came to Brown County, Ohio, and s ettled in Huntington Township, where he remained until 1844–45, when he removed to Clay Township, Highland County, where he remained until his decease January 14, 1865. His wife died August 4, 1853. Thus passed away not only one of Brown County's pioneers, but one of our most upright and reliable citizens.

WILLIAM WALLACE, farmer, P. O. Union Plains, was born May 4, 1843, in Green Township, Brown County, Ohio. He is one of the sons of John and Mary Wallace, whose sketch appears in this work. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a rudimentary education. On December 30, 1865, he married Maria L. Chaffin, born October 5, 1845, daughter of Margaret and Solomon Chaffin. To them have been born three children—Ruth, Melissa and Alva. Mr. Wallace has always been a resident of Green Township, in which he is recognized as a prominent agriculturist. Solomon Chaffin, father of Mrs. Wallace, was born in Ross County, Ohio. He has been twice married, the first time to Margaret Siders by whom he had five children, and next to Elizabeth Adair, by whom he had five children. In March, 1866, he moved to McLean County, Ill., where he at present resides.

FRANCOIS WARLAUMONT, Five Mile, a prominent agriculturist, was born in December, 1832, in Belgium. His parents were Nicholas J. and Mary Warlaumont, who had three children—Lewis, Joseph and Francois. When eighteen years old, with his parents he emigrated to America, and by way of New York came to Ohio and settled in Perry Township, Brown County. On December 17, 1861 he was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Livengood, daughter of Eli and Margaret Liven-

good of Brown County. To them have been born six children—Mary J., Katie N., Martha A., Millie, Frank and Josephine. In political matters Mr. Warlaumont has thrown in his lot with the Democratic faction. He is the owner of 162 acres of land in a fine state of cultivation. This gentleman is of a clever social disposition, and is recognized among the leading farmers of Green Township, in the north of which township his farm is pleasantly situated.

WILLIAM WEBER, farmer, P. O. Union Plains. Lewis Weber, father of our subject, was born April 22, 1805, in Germany. He emigrated to America in 1832, and came to Pennsylvania, where he remained eight years; thence he came to Cincinnati, where he remained until 1852, in which year he came to Brown County and settled in Green Township, where he now resides. He married Rosina Folmer, and by her had six children, four of whom are now living—Daniel, John, William and Frederick. The subject of this sketch was born May 7, 1844, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and when eight years old, with his parents, he came to Green Township, Brown County. Besides his farming interests, he was for many years engaged in the milling business. In December, 1865, he married Lydia A. Choffin, daughter of Solomon Choffin, of Highland County. This union has been blessed with six children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Ollie, Rosa, Florence and Mary. She died in April, 1878. He again married, in January, 1882, Lydia E. Baldwin, daughter of Jonathan Baldwin, whose sketch appears in this work. Mr. Weber has served as Assessor of Green Township, is a Republican, and the owner of 167 acres of land, located in the northern portion of the township.

THOMAS WELLMAN, farmer, P. O. White Oak, was born in January, 1814, in Penobscot County, Me. His parents were Thomas and Lydia Wellman; he was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a rudimentary English education. In the fall of 1839, he came to Mainevillle, Warren Co., Ohio, where he remained until the spring of 1849, at which time he moved to Brown County, Sterling Township, where he remained until 1856, and from thence moved to Green Township, where he at present is located. On March 17, 1847, he married Julia Rondabush, of Clermont County; this union has been blessed with seven children, five of whom are still living —Emeline, Elizabeth, Charles, Jane and Sarah. Mr. Wellman has also, for eighteen years, more or less, been engaged in the mercantile and manufacturing business, and resides in the eastern portion of Green Township.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN M. ALEXANDER, farmer, P. O. Ash Ridge. Samuel Alexander father of our subject, was born February 17, 1803, in Virginia. His parents were Andrew and Agnes Alexander, who emigrated to Kentucky about the year 1802 or 1803, and subsequently to Adams County, Ohio, about 1805. They settled on Brush Creek, Wayne Township, where they remained until their decease. Samuel was there reared to manhood amid the scenes of pioneer life; he married Jerusha Baker, by whom he had two children—John M. and Sarah. About 1834 or 1835, he moved to Brown County and settled on Brush Creek in Eagle Township, where he remained until his decease in October, 1857. His widow survived him until May, 1876. He has served as Trustee for Eagle Township. He was considered a man of sterling integrity and reliable character. In his death Brown County lost one of her most worthy and respected citizens. Our subject was born in Eagle Township, Brown County, in May, 1838; was reared to manhood on a farm and received a fair English education. In August, 1861, he married Angeline Bowin, by whom he has two children—William F. and Myrtle B. He lived in Eagle Township till 1865, when he moved to Russellville, where he remained one year, then returned to his farm in Eagle Township, where he remained until 1869. He then moved to Carlisle Village, where he still resides. He

has served as Township Trustee, also as Treasurer. He has been successful in business, mainly owing to his energy, perseverance and industry. He believes in supporting enterprises which are for the benefit of the county and the elevation of humanity. He is the owner of 168 acres of land, in a good state of cultivation.

RICHARD ASKREN, farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born April 2, 1820, in Adams County, Ohio. His parents were John and Martha Askren, who were among the early settlers of Adams County; they were the parents of twelve children, six of whom are still living—James, Richard, Robert H., Dorcas, Martha J. and Elizabeth. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a good English education, the means of which enabled him to teach school for perhaps thirty-three years. In March 4, 1846, he married Sarah McManis, born September 20, 1817, daughter of James and Rachel McManis (deceased). Her parents emigrated from Pennsylvania and settled near Georgetown, Brown County, about the year 1817. This union has been blessed with seven children—Martha J., Charles J., John N., David C., Rachel M., Joseph H. and Sarah E. D. In 1846, Mr. Askren, with his family, moved to Brown County, and located in the northeastern portion of Jackson Township, where T. J. Jacobs at present resides; he remained there until 1851, when he moved to the farm on which he is at present located. In 1871, he was appointed Census Commissionor. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Winchester, in which church he officiates as Elder. Is the owner of 178 acres of land.

GEORGE N. BAIRD, farmer, P. O. Russellville, was born in April, 1843, in Jefferson Township, Brown County. His parents are James and Martha Baird, of Jefferson Township, whose sketch appears in this work. He was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received but a limited education. In November, 1880, he married Miss Stella Day, daughter of Ellis and Miriam Day. This union has been blessed with three children, one of whom is still living—Angy N. Mr. Baird is a man of good judgment, agreeable, a liberal supporter of all enterprises which tend to the rise and progress of the county and the elevation of humanity. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Russellville, a Republican, and the owner of eighty-eight acres of land located in the southern portion of Jackson Township.

BENJAMIN BRADY (deceased), was born May 22, 1813, in Franklin Township, Brown County; he was reared on a farm and received but a rudimentary education. In October, 1849, he married Abigail Shaw, born in September, 1812; this union was blessed with ten children—William A., Mary J., Thomas H., Sarah A., Nancy E., Elizabeth T., Arminda, Joseph K., Benjamin D. and George E. Mr. Brady had served as Trustee of Jackson Township, and was held in high estimation by the community in which he resided; his death was regretted by all who knew him. He was a kind and loving father and indulgent husband, and departed this life in June, 1875. Not only is his presence missed by neighbors and friends, but by loved ones of his own family who mourn their irreparable loss. His widow still survives him, now in her seventieth year, and resides in the northwestern portion of the township.

HENRY BUESCH, farmer, P. O. Ash Ridge. Mr. Buesch was born March 13, 1808, in Bavaria, Germany. His parents were Henry and Elizabeth Buesch. In 1836, he emigrated to America, and by way of New York came to Brown County, Ohio. About the year 1837, he married Elizabeth Neu, born in August, 1819, by whom he had twelve children, nine of whom are still living, viz.: Elizabeth, John, Henry, Peter, Mary, Adam, Matilda, William and Andrew. About three years after their marriage, they moved to Ripley, where they remained nine years; they then moved to the northwestern portion of Jackson Township, where they still reside. As a family they are noted for their industry, perseverance and uprightness, and are worthy the respect in which they are held by the community surrounding them. Mr. Buesch is a member of the German Lutheran Church, a liberal contributor to all enterprises having for their effect the rise and progress of the county and the elevation of humanity. Mrs. Buesch is a lady of more than ordinary intellectual ability, hospitable, kind and considerate, and for visitors makes her home pleasant and attractive. They have 218 acres of land in a good state of cultivation. Conrad Neu, father of Mrs.

Buesch, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in January, 1794. In 1816, he married Elizabeth C. Wiseman, by whom he had eleven children, five of whom are still living—Elizabeth, John, Conrad, Peter and Mary. In 1831, they emigrated to America, and during the following winter remained near Philadelphia. In the spring of 1832, they came to Ohio, and settled in the northwestern portion of what is now known as Jackson Township, Brown County, where our subject at present resides. They remained there until their decease, he having died in April, 1873, and she in February, 1864. Notwithstanding they have left their earthly home, and we trust, gone to a higher and better sphere, there are dear friends still remaining who mourn their loss, and by whom they will ever be remembered.

LAFAYETTE B. CAMPBELL, blacksmith, Ash Ridge. Jacob S. Campbell (deceased), father of our subject, was born June 6, 1817, in Harrison County, Va. In his youth, he learned the trade of blacksmithing, which he followed the greater portion of his life. He came to Brown County, Franklin Township, and located at Arnheim in 1839, where he remained several years. From Arnheim he moved to Pink Hill, Jackson Township, where he remained but a short time. In March, 1862, he moved to Carlisle Village, where he remained until his decease in February, 1877. While at Arnheim, on October 29, 1840, he married Jennie L. Long, daughter of Joseph Long. To them were born ten children; the following are the names of those still living: George M., Anna, Asenath A., William A., Lafayette B., Delila A. and Charles S. Mr. Campbell has served as Clerk and Treasurer of Franklin Township, and Trustee of Jackson Township. Politically, his views were Democratic. His widow survives him, and at present is living at Carlisle Village. Lafayette B. Campbell, our subject, was born August 26, 1856, in Franklin Township, Brown County, and received but a limited education. On March 30, 1882, he married Sylvie Dunn, daughter of R. B. Dunn., Esq. He at present is engaged in blacksmithing at Carlisle Village. He is a good wookman, and guarantees satisfaction.

SAMUEL DIXON, farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born December 18, 1818, in Brown County, Ohio. His parents were among the early settlers of Brown County. He was reared on a farm and received but a limited education; on June 4, 1840, he married Lettie A. Reynolds, daughter of Joseph Reynolds, who, also, was one of the first settlers of Brown County, having settled in the neighborhood of Carlisle Village at a very early day. This union has been blessed with nine children, five of whom are still living, viz.: Samuel K. married Belle M. Short, by whom he has two children—Arthur A. and Vernon C.; Columbus E. married Mary Records, daughter of Andrew and Bella Records; they have two children—Ettie L. and Myrtie; Fidelia married Aaron Edenfield, by whom she has four children—Cora, Alta, Walter and Charles; Alice married Alexander Bayless, by whom she has two children—Bertha L. and Lola B.; and Joseph B. married Elizabeth Young, by whom he has one child—Rueanna. About 1850, Mr. Dixon, with his family, moved from Fincastle, where he had been living perhaps two years, to the northeastern portion of Jackson Township, where he now resides. He has served as township Trustee, is a member of the Christian Union Church, and the owner of seventy-eight acres of land. The Dixon family are noted for their industry, perseverance and uprightness in dealing with their fellow-men.

RICHARD H. EDENFIELD, farmer, P. O. Ash Ridge. Among the citizens of Brown County there are none who are more worthy of representation in the history of our county than the worthy subject of this sketch. Richard H. Edenfield was born in July, 1817, in Delaware State. When eight weeks old, his parents, Samuel and Jane Edenfield, emigrated to Ohio. They settled in Highland County, where they remained until their decease. Our subject was reared on a farm in Highland County, and received in his youth rather a limited education; but being a lover of books, he has, by continual reading and study, made himself familiar with many important topics of the day. In December, 1840, he married Rachel Eyler, a lady of more than ordinary intellectual capacity and rare conversational powers. She is the daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Eyler, who were among the early settlers of Brown County. This union has been blessed with nine children, five of whom are still living, viz.: Elizabeth,

(wife of John Baird), Mollie, Aaron (married to Fidelia Dixon), Samuel and John. About the year 1853, Mr. Edenfield moved to Jackson Township, Brown County, where he still resides. He is of a modest, unassuming nature, of good judgment, and uses a proper share of discretion in his business transactions. He is hospitable and entertaining, and believes in contributing literally to all enterprises having for their effect the rise and progress of the county, and the elevation of humanity. He is the owner of 223 acres of land, and well worthy the respect in which he is held by the community surrounding him.

ALFRED L. EDGINGTEN, farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born August 8, 1838, in Eagle Township, Brown Co., Ohio. His parents are Jesse and Elizabeth Edgingten, who settled in Fincastle, Brown County, about 1830. In or about 1864, they moved to Winchester, Adams County, where they still reside. They are the parents of nine children, seven of whom are still living, viz.: Alfred L., Turner, Franklin, Zerilda, Louisa, Effie C. and Robert. Our subject was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received but a limited education. On August 22, 1861, he was united in marriage to Melinda Drake, an estimable lady; this union has been blessed with eight children, viz.: Ellsworth McLellan, Sarah E., Columbia E., Hiram J., Nancy J., Zerilda, Lewis A. and Mary. About 1869, Mr. Edgingten moved to the eastern portion of Jackson Township, where he now resides. He is a member of the Christian Church, a liberal contributor to all enterprises having for their effort the rise and progress of the county, and the elevation of humanity. Mr. Edgingten is strictly honorable in dealing with his fellow-men, always performing his part as per agreement, and the owner of 42½ acres of land. Hiram Drake, father of Mrs. Edgingten, was born about 1808, in what is now known as Brown County, Ohio; in 1831, he married Sallie Pollitte, by whom he had seven children, five of whom are still living—Elisha, James, Melinda, Nancy and Elizabeth. After his marriage, he lived near Eagle Creek in the eastern portion of Jackson Township, where he remained until his decease in January, 1851. Richard D. Edgingten, a relative of our subject, was born in September, 1819, in Adams County, Sprig Township. His parents were Jacob and Mary E. Edgingten. In February, 1836, he married Nancy Pollitte; in 1869, he moved from Adams County to the eastern portion of Jackson Township, where he still resides. He is a member of the Christian Church, the owner of seventy-nine acres of land. He is a man of sterling worth and reliable character, and worthy the estimation in which he is held by the community in which he resides.

JOHN W. EYLER, farmer, P. O. South Fincastle. Henry Eyler, father of our subject, was born September 25, 1801, in Adams County, Ohio. In 1825, he married Mary Miller, by whom he had nine children, of whom six are still living, viz.: Joseph M., John W., Carrie C., Henry B., Hugh L. and Latha J. About the year 1834, he moved to Brown County, and settled in Eagle Township, near Fincastle, where he remained till, perhaps, 1865, when he moved to Jackson Township, north of Carlisle Village, where he remained until his death in August, 1869. He had served as Trustee of Eagle Township, was a member of the Christian Church, and his death was a source of regret to all who knew him. John W. Eyler, our subject, was born September 2, 1832, in New Market Township, Highland County; he was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education. In May, 1854, he married Nancy McVey, daughter of Solomon McVey (deceased). To them have been born three children, two of whom are still living—Emma J. and Rachel E. (married to Dr. Baird of Fincastle). In the autumn of 1871, he moved to the northern portion of Jackson Township, where he still resides. He served as Trustee of Jackson Township in 1881, and was re-elected in 1882. He is of a pleasant and agreeable disposition, and has the spirit of a true gentleman. He is the owner of 100 acres of land, pleasantly located, and in a good state of cultivation.

JAMES W. FAULKNER, farmer, P. O. Ash Ridge, was born December 2, 1860, in Woodford County, Ky. His parents are James W. (deceased), and Martha Faulkner. James W. Faulkner, Sr., was born, reared, and died in Woodford County, Ky. He was the father of six children, four of whom are still living—Lucy,

Mary, Martha, and James W., subject of this sketch. In 1873, one year after the death of Mr. Faulkner, the family consisting of five members, moved to Ripley, Brown County, where they remained until the spring of 1874. They then moved to a farm, one and one-half miles north of Carlisle Village, Jackson Township, where they remained perhaps six years. James W., subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education. Having selected for his betrothed, Miss Emma Thomson, their nuptials were celebrated in November, 1880. This union has been blessed with one child—Luella. In March, 1882, he bought a farm of fifty acres in the southwestern portion of Jackson Township, where he still resides. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 127, at Carlisle. Mr. Faulkner is a young man of energy, perseverance, and decision; also a liberal contributor to all enterprises having for their effect the rise and progress of the county, and the elevation of humanity.

TURNER FENTON, farmer, P. O. Winchester. Jesse Fenton, father of our subject, was born October 9, 1799, in Kentucky. He was the son of Jeremiah Fenton, one of the first settlers of Brown County, having settled in the southeastern portion of Eagle Township, where he remained until his decease. In 1835, Jesse married Mary Lawrence, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Louisa, Ruth, Turner, Ann, Emily, Margaret, Hannah, and Harrison. In his youth, he learned the trade of tanning, and followed the same for a number of years. He was highly esteemed by the community in which he resided, a member of the M. E. Church, and departed this life February 4, 1860. His widow survives him, now in her seventy-sixth year. Turner Fenton, our subject, was born October 18, 1838, in Eagle Township, Brown County. He was raised to manhood on a farm, and received but a limited education. In November, 1867, he married Martha McClanahan, born in February, 1843; she is the daughter of John B. and Elizabeth McClanahan. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the owner of 57½ acres of land. He contributes liberally to all enterprises which would prove beneficial to the county, and the elevation of humanity, and a pleasant and agreeable gentleman.

JAMES W. FRANCIS, farmer, P. O. Winchester. Edward Francis, father of our subject, was born in Ireland, and when about three years old, his parents emigrated to America; they came to Brown County, Ohio, about the year 1818, and settled in Jackson Township, near Ash Ridge. The neighborhood in which they settled, was at that time considerable of a forest; the hardships and self-denials which they were obliged to undergo, are too well understood by the intelligent reader to demand a minute delineation of the same. Edward was here reared among the stirring scenes of pioneer life, and received but a limited education. He married Elizabeth Plummer, of Adams County, Ohio, by whom he had four children, three of whom are still living—Nathan A., James W. and William H. After his marriage, he settled on the farm at present occupied by our subject, in the eastern portion of Jackson Township, where he remained until his decease in November, 1870. He was a man of sterling integrity and reliable character, and a member of the M. E. Church. James W. Francis, our subject, was born in January, 1846, on the old homestead in Jackson Township. On November 10, 1875, he married Maria McManis, daughter of Samuel and Martha McManis, of whom we have made mention in this work. To them have been born two children,—Lulu and Ethel. Politically, Mr. Francis is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. FRANCIS, farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born in January, 1848, in Jackson Township, Brown Co. Ohio. His parents were Edward and Elizabeth (Plummer) Francis. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a limited education. In October, 1871, he was united in marriage to Mary Kendall, daughter of Wilson and Elizabeth Kendall, of whom we have made mention in this work. To them have been born five children, viz.: Albert W., Ida B., Lettie M., Charlie E. and Arthur. Mr. Francis is a liberal contributer to all enterprises having for their effect the rise and progress of the county and the elevation of humanity, a member of the M. E. Church, and the owner of sixty acres of land, located in the eastern portion of this township.

JAMES H. FRITTS, physician, Ash Ridge, was born November 24, 1846, in Adams County, near Locust Grove. His parents are Jefferson and Jane A. Fritts. He was reared on a farm; when nineteen years of age, he attended for one session the North Liberty Academy, in Adams County. He then was, for about three years, engaged in the mercantile business at Youngsville, Adams County, after which he taught school for two sessions in Meigs and Wayne Townships. In 1868, he was again engaged in the mercantile business. In 1869, he began to read medicine with Dr. Arthur Noble, at Sugar Tree Ridge, Highland County, with whom he remained perhaps twenty-two months. During the fall of 1871 and winter of 1872, he attended the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati. In March, 1872, he located in Carlisle—now Ash Ridge—Jackson Township, where he still resides. He has secured for himself an excellent reputation as a physician, and enjoys a large patronage. Politically, he is a Democrat. In 1878, he was elected Township Treasurer and served two years. Mr. Fritts is of a clever, agreeable disposition, and a liberal contributor to all enterprises having for their effect the rise and progress of the county, and the elevation of humanity. In December 1876, he married Mary E. Potts, daughter of Andrew and Hester Potts. The Doctor is well worthy the confidence placed in him by the people of this and adjoining township.

ANDREW J. HENDERSON, farmer, P. O. Winchester. Jonathan Henderson, father of our subject, was born in July, 1798, in Pennsylvania. His parents were Jonathan and Ellen Henderson, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to what is now known as Brown County, Ohio, about the year 1820, and settled in the eastern portion of Jackson Township, where our subject at present resides. In March, 1827, he married Nancy Carl, by whom he had nine children, six of whom are still living—Andrew J., John, Joseph, William, Michael and Elizabeth. He was a man of sterling integrity and reliable character, and worthy the estimation in which he was held by the community surrounding him. He departed this life in June, 1865. His widow survives him, now in her seventy-third year, and living with our subject. Andrew J. Henderson, our subject, was born September 15, 1828, in Jackson Township, Brown County, near where he at present resides; he was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received but a limited education. In February 1852, he married Priscilla Sargent, by whom he had six children, viz.: Mary E., Nancy A., Serilda, Edward, John and Samuel. She died May 25, 1875. In February 1865, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until August, the same year, when he received an honorable discharge. He has served as Clerk of Jackson Township, and as Justice of the Peace for fifteen years, and is serving as such at the present time. His political views are Democratic. He is a man of good judgment, and uses a proper share of discretion in business transactions.

FOUNTAIN INSKEEP, farmer, P. O. Ash Ridge, is a son of James Inskeep, an account of whose life appears in the general history of this township. Our subject was born April 14, 1822, in what is now known as Brown Co., Ohio. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a limited education. On January 29, 1846, he married Elleanor West, daughter of Edward and Sarah West, of Brown County. This union has been blessed with eleven children, viz.: James, Edward, George, Job, Origen, Reason, Sarah E., Susan, Martha A., Ella and Mary. In 1870, he moved to a farm in the southwestern portion of Jackson Township, where he still resides. He has served as Trustee and Clerk for Jackson Township, also as Justice of the Peace for twelve years. Mr. Inskeep is of a modest, unassuming nature, a man of good judgment, reliable integrity and unblemished character, and the owner of 250 acres of land, in a good state of cultivation.

JOB INSKEEP, farmer, P. O. Ash Ridge, was born in November, 1852, in Jackson Township, Brown County. His parents are Fountain and Eleanor Inskeep, whose sketch appears in this work. He is a worthy son of a worthy sire. In November, 1872, he married Minerva Leonard, a lady of taste and appreciative qualities. She is the daughter of Harvey and Mary Leonard, of Brown County. To them have been born five children, four of whom are still living—Ada, Harley, Jenna L. and

John. Mr. Inskeep has, since his marriage, lived on the farm at present occupied by him. He is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, at Russellville, and the owner of 100 acres of land. In business transactions, he has the reputation of being strictly honest—his word being as good as his bond.

WILSON KENDALL, farmer, P. O. Ash Ridge. Jesse and Mary C. Kendall, parents of our subject, settled in the southern portion of Jackson Township, Brown County, Ohio, about the year 1828 or 1829. They were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are still living, viz., Wilson, Nelson, William, Samuel, Merrill, Delanah A., Hester J. and Phoebe M. Jesse had served as Trustee for Jackson Township. In 1861, he moved to Locust Grove, Adams County; in his youth he learned the trade of tanning, which he followed for a number of years. He was a man of reliable integrity and unblemished character; in his transactions with his fellow-men he always was strictly honorable. He died May 19, 1880; his wife, in June, 1863. Wilson Kendall, our subject, was born January 4, 1826, in Adams County, near Winchester; was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received but a limited education. In March, 1848, he married Elizabeth Marshall, daughter of John Marshall, whose sketch appears in this work. By this union there was an issue of nine children, seven of whom are still living, viz., William C., Albert, John, Mary C., Jane M., Alice B. and Ida M. She died January 31, 1873. He was again married, in December, 1875; this time to Margaret McNown. This union has been blessed with one child—Jessie C. Mr. Kendall is of an agreeable disposition, affable and courteous, and in all respects a true gentleman. His wife is a lady of taste and culture, and takes pleasure in making her home pleasant and inviting to visitors as well as the members of her own family. He is the owner of 117 acres of land, in a fine state of cultivation, and located in the eastern portion of this township. He is recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of this township.

THOMAS P. KNOTT, farmer, P. O. Ash Ridge, one of the leading citizens of Jackson Township, was born in June, 1844, in Highland County, Ohio. His parents are John (deceased) and Ann Knott. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a limited English education. When eight years old, his parents moved to Jackson Township, Brown County, and settled where he at present is located. In February, 1868, he married Jane Bowan, daughter of Kendle Bowan. To them were born seven children, viz., Frederick R., Eddie R., Iva, Ida, William J., Orey and Minnie. Mrs. Knott died February 4, 1881; the bereaved family had the sympathy of the entire surrounding community. His father, John, died in March, 1872; his mother is at present remaining with him, in her sixty-seventh year. Mr. Knott is of a pleasant, agreeable disposition and a good conversationalist. He has a farm of eighty-two acres, in a fine state of cultivation, and located in the southwestern portion of this township.

JACOB KUNTZ, farmer, P. O. Ash Ridge. George J. Kuntz, father of our subject, was born in the Province of Alsace, France (now Germany), about the year 1795. He married Magdalena Burger, by whom he had nine children, five of whom are still living, viz., John, Frederick, George, Frank J. and Jacob. About the year 1828 or 1830, with his wife and four children, he emigrated to America, and, by way of New York, came to Ohio. He located about two miles south of Sardinia, Washington Township, Brown County, where he remained perhaps two years; then moved to the northwestern portion of Jackson Township, where our subject now resides. He remained there until his decease, in March, 1870. His widow survived him until May, 1878, when she, too, departed this life. He was highly esteemed by those who knew him; in his death Brown County lost a worthy man and an honorable citizen. Jacob Kuntz, our subject, was born December 13, 1841, in Jackson Township, where he at present resides; he was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a limited education. On September 24, 1872, he married Mary Mitchell, a lady of prepossessing appearance and rare intellectual powers; she was born October 16, 1854, and is the daughter of Nathaniel and Lucretia Mitchell, of Mason County, Kentucky. This union has been blessed with four children, three of whom are still living—Charles W.,

born October 19, 1873; Loretta C., born July 20, 1879, and Rosine E., born May 25, 1881. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he participated in the Vicksburg campaign, battle of Jackson (Miss.), Mission Ridge and numerous other battles and skirmishes. While in the army he contracted a disease, from the effects of which he is still a sufferer. He received an honorable discharge in July, 1865, and returned to his home in this township. He is of a retiring and unassuming nature, hospitable and obliging, and believes in contributing liberally to all enterprises which would prove beneficial to the county and the elevation of humanity.

JOHN MARSHALL, farmer, P. O. Ash Ridge. Benjamin Marshall, one of Brown County's pioneers and father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, where he was reared to manhood on a farm. He married Betsy Ashunhust, by whom he had nine children, three of whom were born in Pennsylvania; four of those children are still living. In 1817, he emigrated to Ohio, and settled in what is now known as Byrd Township, Brown County. Having arrived at his destination, he built for his family a log cabin, into which they could retire when the toils of the day were o'er. After becoming somewhat comfortably situated in his log-cabin home, he prepared himself for the more arduous duties of clearing off his timbered land. The hardships and self-denials which this, as well as other pioneers had to undergo, are too well understood by the intelligent reader, making it unnecessary to enter into the minute particulars of the same. After devoting a life of usefulness to his fellow-men and country, this old pioneer passed away about the year 1840. His widow survived him perhaps thirty years. John Marshall, our subject, was born December 15, 1802, in Pennsylvania, and, when about fifteen years old, his parents emigrated to Ohio. Like his father, he was reared on a farm, and received but a rudimentary education. He married Mary Campbell, daughter of Matthew Campbell, by whom he had thirteen children, four of whom are still living—Benjamin, Nathaniel, Wilson and Hannah. About two years after his marriage, he moved to a farm in the southeastern portion of this township, where he still resides. He is a pleasant, agreeable old gentleman, a liberal contributor to all enterprises having for their effect the rise and progress of the county or the elevation of humanity. Is the owner of 200 acres of land.

SAMUEL McMANIS, farmer, P. O. Winchester. Joseph McManis, father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania in 1796. In 1815, he emigrated with his parents, Charles and Ellen McManis, to what is now known as Brown County, Ohio, and settled in Jackson Township, near Carlisle Village. His parents, after living in Brown County several years, moved to Adams County, and settled about two miles east of Winchester, where they remained until their decease. In March, 1819, Joseph married Jane Donaldson, by whom he had nine children, six of whom are still living—William, James, Samuel, Mary E., Hiram and John; she died in May, 1838, and in 1840 he married Mary Bishop, by whom he had three children, two of whom are still living— Alexander and Francis. She died in June, 1845, and he again was married in November, 1847, this time to Ruth Mathias, by whom he had seven children—Jacob, Catherine J., Lydia, Eliza, Martha, Sarah and Wilson. He was a resident of Brown County for forty years; he then moved to Adams County, and located eight miles east of West Union, where he remained eleven years. From Adams County he emigrated to Livingston County, Ill., where he remained until his decease, in November, 1872. The united time of service of his several sons who fought under the flag of the Union during the late war of the rebellion amounted to fifteen years; they all, however, returned home at or near the close of the war, and are now scattered from Brown County, Ohio, to the Walla Walla Valley, Washington Territory, and in several States and Territories. Samuel McManis, our subject, was born in October, 1827, in what is now known as Jackson Township, Brown Co., Ohio. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a limited education. In April, 1851, he married Martha Greathouse, by whom he has four children, three of whom are still living—Edwin, Maria and Barton L. In 1853, our subject moved to the eastern portion of Jackson Township, where he still resides. Although his early opportunities for obtaining an education were limited, yet by constant reading and study, and having a love for good

books, he has made himself familiar with many important topics of the day. He is a member of the M. E. Church, a liberal contributor to all enterprises which would prove of interest to the county and the elevation of humanity. Is the owner of 104 acres of land in a good state of cultivation.

JOHN T. POTTS, merchant, Ash Ridge, one of the leading merchants of Ash Ridge, was born September 21, 1841, in Byrd Township, Brown County, Ohio. His parents are Mathew (deceased) and Polly A. Potts, of whom we have made mention in this work. He received but a limited English education in his youth, but being somewhat of a reader and having a love for good books, he has familiarized himself with many important topics of our day. On March 20, 1866, he was joined in matrimony to Margaret E. Eyler, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Eyler. This union has been blessed with four children, viz., Commodore P., Matthew W., Toad and Charley. In 1862, he entered into the mercantile business in the northeastern portion of Byrd Township, where he remained until the spring of 1867. He then moved to Taylorsville, Highland County, where he was until the fall of 1875 engaged in the mercantile business; he then moved to a farm near Ash Ridge, where he remained a short time. In 1878, he entered into the mercantile business at Ash Ridge, where he is at present located. In April, 1882 he was elected Treasurer of Jackson Township. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mr. Potts keeps on hand a full stock of goods, such as is usually kept in a rural store; his sales per annum amount to about ten thousand dollars. He is a clever, intelligent gentleman and a good salesman, always striving to suit his customers. He is justly entitled to the estimation in which he is held by the community surrounding him. Is the owner of ninety acres of land.

JACOB M. REYNOLDS, farmer, P. O. South Fincastle. Oliver Reynolds, father of our subject and son of Stephen Reynolds (an account of whom appears in the history of Jackson Township), was born in 1794, and when seven years of age emigrated with his parents to Brown County, Ohio. In May, 1820, he married Zylpha Middleswart by whom he had ten children, eight of whom are still living, viz., Stephen, Hannah, Jacob, Barbara, Olive, Zylpha, Freelove and Joseph. After his marriage he moved to Ash Ridge, north of Carlisle, where he remained until about 1854; he then moved to where our subject now resides, in the northern portion of Jackson Township. He had served as Township Trustee, and died in 1866. He participated in the war of 1812; his widow survives him, now in her eighty-third year and since March 9, 1879, has been drawing a pension from the Government. Jacob M. Reynolds, our subject, was born September 14, 1826, in Jackson Township, Brown County; he was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received a rudimentary education in a district school. On October 24, 1858, he married Mary A. Neil, by whom he had seven children, five of whom are still living, viz., Florence, Clement, Edna, Jacob and Mary L. She died in October, 1869. Mr. Reynolds has served as Township Trustee. Is the owner of 185 acres of land.

THOMAS B. RICKEY, farmer, P. O. Winchester, is a son of Brice Rickey, whose history is given in the history of Jackson Township. Thomas B. was born in December, 1845, in Jackson Township, Brown County, on the homestead farm; he was reared to the pursuit of agriculture, in which pursuit he has been engaged until the present time. In October 1867, he married Missouri A. by whom he has five children—Martha, Alice, Anne, Maggie, and James A. Mr. Rickey is a gentleman of a pleasant, agreeable disposition, courteous and hospitable, a member of the M. E. Church. Is the owner of 104 acres of land in a good state of cultivation. He is well worthy the estimation in which he is held by the surrounding community. He is also a liberal contributor to all enterprises which are of interest to the county and tend to elevate humanity.

WILLIAM SCHWEIGHART, blacksmith, Ash Ridge, was born in July, 1861, in Franklin Township, Brown County, Ohio. His parents are Christian and Eva S. Schweighart of this county. He remained on his father's farm till he was perhaps seventeen years old, when he began to learn the profession in which he is now engaged. He was employed by William Johnson, of Russellville, with whom he remained about three months, he then was employed by Lewis Klump, near Ripley, with whom he

remained somewhat over two years. In the autumn of 1881, he bought the business stand at present occupied by him located at Carlisle Village. He does horseshoeing and general blacksmithing. He is an excellent workman and does his work with neatness and dispatch. We can recommend him to the public as one who is master of his profession and worthy the patronage of the community surrounding him. He is energetic, persevering and industrious—qualities which will ensure him success. In his dealings with his fellowmen he is strictly honest, and always meets his obligations; he is also a liberal contributor to all enterprises which prove of interest to the county and the elevation of humanity. He stands high in the estimation of the community in which he resides.

JACOB SEGONDOLLAR, farmer, P. O. Winchester. Henry J. and Elizabeth Segondollar, parents of our subject, emigrated from Bavaria, Germany, to America in 1841, and by way of New York, came to Pennsylvania, where they remained two years. They then came to Brown County, Ohio, and located near Arnheim, in Franklin Township, where they remained perhaps two years; from thence they moved to the northeastern portion of this township and settled on the farm at present occupied by M. Rysinger, where they remained until their decease, he having died in September, 1862, and she in March, 1863. They were the parents of three children, two of whom are still living—Jacob and Michael S., now residing in Kansas. Jacob Segondollar, our subject, was born in October, 1830, in Bavaria, Germany; when eleven years old, he, with his parents, emigrated to America. On March 25, 1855, he married Elizabeth Fiscus, by whom he had five children, four of whom are still living—Henry C., Theodore, George W. and Sherman. In the spring of 1855, Mr. Segondollar moved to the farm on which he at present is located in the northeastern portion of Jackson Township. In October, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Cavalry and participated in several hotly-contested battles. He has thus enrolled his name with thousands of others who so bravely volunteered to defend the old flag of the Union, when about to be trampled under the iron heel of a most formidable enemy. He received an honorable discharge in July, 1865. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Is the owner of 102½ acres of land.

ANTHONY SHAW, JR., farmer, P. O. Ash Ridge, was born July 9, 1808. When two years old, his parents emigrated to Ohio; he was reared on a farm and received but a limited education. In October, 1832, he married Temperance A. Mofford, by whom he had nine children, six of whom are still living—Francis A., Sarah A., Nancy J., Mary, Rebecca and William T. Mr. Shaw has served as Trustee of Jackson Township. He believes in supporting all enterprises which would prove beneficial to the county and the elevation of humanity. He is the owner of 100 acres of land located in the northwestern portion of Jackson Township. For the genealogy of his family, see history of Jackson Township.

ANDREW J. SHAW, farmer, P. O. South Fincastle, was born December 9, 1816, in what is now known as Jackson Township, Brown County; he was reared on a farm and received a rudimentary education in a district school. In November, 1839, he married Jane Brady, daughter of Thomas and Ann Brady (deceased). To them have been born five children, four of whom are still living—Thomas W., William A., McCord and George F. The parents of our subject were Anthony and Sarah Shaw, of whom we have made mention in this work. In 1859, Mr. Shaw with his family moved to the northern portion of Jackson Township where he still resides. He is of an unassuming and retiring nature, courteous and obliging, and a good conversationalist. He is recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of this township; is a liberal contributor to all enterprises having for their effect the rise and progress of the county, or the elevation of humanity. Is the owner of 150 acres of land in a good state of cultivation.

JAMES D. SHORT, farmer, P. O. Winchester. Nathaniel Short, father of our subject, was born in Hampshire County, Va.; he married Sarah Wallace, by whom he had five children, three of whom are still living—John W., Emily and James D. About the year 1832, they settled near Winchester, Adams Co., Ohio, where they re-

mained until their decease. James D. Short, subject of this sketch was born October 21, 1838, in Adams County, reared on a farm and received but an ordinary English education. In December, 1865, he married Elizabeth Botleman, daughter of Christian and Dorcas Botleman; to them were born two children—Harry F. and Minnie M. She died in December, 1869; he was again married in August, 1872, this time to Sarah Shinn, born March 2, 1848, daughter of Francis Shinn, of Adams County. This union has been blessed with five children, of whom four are still living—Bertie C., Nora E., Lule E. and Joseph E. In August, 1862, Mr. Short enlisted in the Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the Army of West Virginia. He participated in the battles Cloyd Mountain, New River Bridge, Stevenson's Depot, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill and Winchester; in the latter battle, he received a wound in the right foot, which compelled him to remain in Hadington Hospital, Philadelphia, for perhaps three months. In June, 1865, he received an honorable discharge. In March, 1866, he moved to the northeastern portion of Jackson Township, Brown County, where he still resides. He is of a retiring and unassuming nature, believes in supporting enterprises which prove of interest to the county. Is the owner of eighty-four acres of land.

JACOB TROUTWEIN, farmer, P. O. Ash Ridge, was born in January, 1802, in Wurtemberg, Germany. His parents were Mathias and Annie M. Troutwein; his mother died when he was but three years old. In 1805, his father emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania. Our subject was reared on a farm and received but a limited education. In June, 1823, he was united in marriage to Judith Sheak, born November 12, 1808, daughter of Jacob and Magdalena Sheak. This union has been blessed with eleven children, of whom seven are still living, viz.: Catherine, David, Jacob F., Amelia, Louisa, Rebecca and Sarah. In March, 1852, he emigrated to Ohio and settled in the northern portion of what is now known as Jackson Township, Brown County, where he still resides. Mr. Troutwein has always been industrious, persevering and energetic, qualities which secured him success. He is the owner of 177 acres of land in a good state of cultivation. The Troutweins, as a family, are noted for sobriety, honesty, and industrious habits, and believe in supporting all enterprises which would prove beneficial to the county or the elevation of humanity.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

HUSTON BARE, farmer, P. O. Sardinia, a native of Franklin Township, was born April 14, 1814. His father, William Bare, was a son of William and Margaret Bare, who emigrated from Ireland in 1783, and settled in Mason County, Ky., where they both ended their lives. His grandparents, on his mother's side, Robert and Jane Ewing, also natives of the Emerald Isle, came across the waters in the same boat with William Bare and family, and subsequently settled in Franklin Township, where they were among the first settlers. Mrs. Bare, *nee* Miss Esther Ewing, was born in Ireland, and came to this country with her parents. In 1808, William Bare, the father of our subject, came and located in Franklin Township. He died in Montgomery, Mo., in 1848. Mrs. B. departed this life in 1822. Huston, the third son of the family, was reared to manhood on a farm. In 1840, he moved to Sardinia, and was a partner with Moses B. Riggs in merchandising till 1850, when he removed to his present farm. He is the oldest and most successful merchant of Sardinia. April 30, 1835, he was married to Miss Jane McKinney, who died December 2, 1862. Mr. Bare celebrated his second marriage, August 27, 1863, with Miss Elizabeth J. Feike, a daughter of Francis and Nancy M. Feike. Mrs. Bare was born in this county, October 23, 1836. Five children were the fruits of this union, of these two are living, viz.: Orlan E., born July 10, 1864, and Francis A., born July 11, 1867. Effie M., born July 31, 1869, died July 4, 1874; Stephen F., born November 16, 1871, died May 11, 1875, and an infant daughter also died. Mr. Bare is a member of the

Baptist Church and Mrs. B. of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. Bare is a Republican. In 1841, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and served twenty-seven years consecutively. He was Trustee of Washington Township six years and Treasurer ten years. In 1864, he was chosen a candidate for County Commissioner and was elected by a handsome majority—receiving a popular vote from the opposite party. When fourteen years of age, he started out to fight the battles of life. He first began by working by the month, going from good to better salary till he made a small compentency, which he judiciously applied, and, combined with unceasing industry and rigid economy, he has accumulated large and valuable property, owning at the present time 600 acres of land. For the last thirty-two years, he has dealt extensively in cattle and Poland-China hogs, and has been eminently successful in its pursuits.

DR. ISAAC M. BECK, Sardinia, a practicing physician of the village of Sardinia, is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, where he was born March 29, 1807. His parents were Samuel and Hannah (Morris) Beck, the latter a sister of the late United States Senator, Thomas Morris, of Ohio. Both of the parents of our subject were natives of Western Pennsylvania, of what is known as the Redstone country. Jeremiah Beck, grandfather of the Doctor, came from England in 1788 and settled in the Redstone country, and removed from there to the State of Kentucky. On his mother's side, the Doctor is of Welsh extraction. Both parents were early settlers in Clermont County. Our subject received his schooling in the rude log schoolhouses known to the youth of that period. Until he had reached his seventeenth year, he had been occupied in tilling the soil, having lived near the village of Bethel; at this age he went to Georgetown and entered the printing office of the *Benefactor*, then published and edited by the late Gen. Thomas L. Hamer. Here he remained only six months; the trade he had commenced being distasteful to his mother, he gave it up, and when eighteen years old he commenced the study of medicine, reading at home. A year later, he entered the office of Dr. William B. Chipley, of Bethel, with whom he furthered his studies, and was licensed to practice medicine by the Medical Society at Hillsboro, of that Congressional District, in May, 1828. He then located as a practitioner at Sinking Spring, Highland County, but remained a few months only. From this point he went to Russellville, in this county, and remained six months, and in July, 1829, he located at Sardinia, or rather where the village was afterward built, and with an absence of only about five years has since been a resident of the town, and engaged in the active practice of his profession. In November, 1833, he was united in marriage with Cassandra, daughter of David Graham, a pioneer of that locality. To the Doctor and wife have been born the following named children—Hannah J., Letitia J., Cephas L., Emily I. (died young), Hermas U., Berthena C., Emily I. and Ann M., four of whom are still living. In politics, the Doctor has been somewhat changeable. His first vote was cast for Gen. Andrew Jackson; he was then, using his own expression, a red-hot Democrat. In 1838 and 1839, he voted the Whig ticket, and in 1840 he was one of the 909 who voted with the Liberty party. He belonged to the Free-Soil party, and in 1856 became a Republican, and with that party he has ever since been identified, and worked in almost every campaign since for its cause. In 1830, he became a strong temperance man, and on the first of August, in that year, delivered a lecture on that subject, in a Methodist Episcopal Church, in Highland County, and in August, 1880, just fifty years from that day, he repeated the same lecture and to some of the same audience. He was the first lay lecturer on temperance in Southwestern Ohio, if not in the State at large. His earliest sentiments were anti-slavery, and in 1835 he became an Abolitionist and was identified with the movement in Brown County. He has been a successful practitioner but not a good collector. He is a man of marked intelligence and is scholarly. In his religious views, he is of the Campbellite faith, but is not identified with any church, as there is none convenient. He is affable and courteous and a highly esteemed and respected citizen.

THOMAS CURREY, farmer, P. O. Sardinia, was born on his father's farm on the line of Brown and Adam Counties, about ten miles from Aberdeen, October 28,

1808; he is a son of Thomas Currey, who was born near Redstone, Penn. He was a son of Thomas Currey, who emigrated from England prior to the American Revolution and settled in Pennsylvania. He participated in the achievements for our National Independence under Gen. George Washington. Mr. Currey's mother, Polly David, was a daughter of Zebediah and Jane David, the former a native of Wales, and the latter of London, Eng. Her father came to America previous to 1776, and served from beginning to end in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. David, his wife, came to the United States about the same time. They were married and removed to Washington, Ky., at a very early day. Mrs. David taught the first school in Washington. Mr. Currey, the aged subject of this sketch, is the second son and third child of a family of nine children, of whom three sons are living. He was reared to manhood on a farm and received such an education as the pioneer schools afforded; the houses were log structures of the rudest sort and furnished with slab-seats, greased paper window lights, and heated with a huge fire-place. At the age of twenty years he learned the trade of bricklaying in Maysville, Ky. He made the first brick in Aberdeen and built the first house of that material. He followed his early chosen trade for fifty years, and is doubtless the oldest bricklayer in Brown County. In 1856, he located on the farm of his present residence. Since 1868, he has followed the pursuits of farming. His marriage occurred April 7, 1830, with Miss Elizabeth Goldsborough, a daughter of Benson and Elizabeth Goldsborough. Mrs. Currey was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 13, 1808. Of five children by this union, four are living—Benson G., Thomas J., Newton W. and Low E. B. America J. is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Currey have been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church sixty and fifty years respectively. Mr. Currey and his aged lady have borne the toils and hardships of over threescore and ten years, and have led successful and useful lives. The vast changes of Brown County in the last half-century are still distinct in their memories. They are much-esteemed pioneers in the community and well merit the good estimation of the people.

JAMES H. DUNN, farmer, P. O. Brownstown. The largest landholder and one of the wealthiest men of Brown County is Mr. James H. Dunn. He was born near Youngstown, Ohio, February 2, 1808. His grandfather on his mother's side, Robert Hamilton, came from Ireland in 1776, enlisted in the Revolutionary war and served till its close. He died in 1837, aged eighty years. Clarkson and Elizabeth Dunn, the parents of our subject were natives of Maryland. Mr. Dunn was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in 1816, with his wife and three children descended the Ohio River in a flat-boat and landed at Ripley. He removed to the old county seat on Straight Creek, and in 1817 located near Georgetown, and two years later near Sardinia. He was for many years Trustee of the township, and was a prominent man. He died in September, 1852, and six years later Mrs. D. departed this life. James is the eldest son and child of a family of six children. He was reared a farmer boy, and for an education had access to the schools of the district, which were held in rude log cabins. When twenty years old he learned saddletree-making, which he followed winters for two years. In 1830, he bought a farm of 100 acres and afterward sold it. In 1838, he purchased 670 acres of Survey No. 3,519 from Gen. Thomas L. Hamer. The following year he made a trip to Marion County, Ind., for the purpose of purchasing land, but returned and located on his land. For nine years previous to this, he was engaged in the cabinet business with Robert Hamilton. Since that time Mr. Dunn has followed farming and stock-raising, and dealing with success almost unparalleled by any other person in Brown County. In 1880, he owned 2,700 acres of land, and at the present time he owns but 2,422 acres, having divided among his children. In 1862, he was the third largest tax-payer in Brown County. He is financially one of the most reliable solid citizens of Brown County. He is one of the heaviest stockholders in the First National Bank of Georgetown and is one of its chosen Directors. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. His marriage occurred September 28, 1830, with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Day. Mrs. Dunn was born in Clermont County May 1, 1812. Eleven children were born to this union—Ira B.; Abigail wife of Louis Bingham; Julia A., wife of Marion Tracy; Elizabeth, wife of Martin Courts;

Perry F.; Ormon F.; Margaret E., wife of Hanson Vance; James C.; John W.; Joseph E.; and Caroline F., wife of James Cumberland.

ROBERT DUNN, farmer, P. O. Brownstown, son of Clarkson Elizabeth Dunn, was born in Washington Township, December 29, 1815. When twenty years of age, he learned cabinet-making trade, which he followed for seven years. He then engaged in farming, which comprises his present avocation, residing a part of the time in Franklin Township. In 1874, he located on his present farm. He was married, November 11, 1844, to Miss Elmina Shaw, a native of Brown County, born June, 1824, and a daughter of Sylvester and Elizabeth Shaw. Ten children were the fruits of this union—Dennis C., born September 11, 1842; Isadora, born September 20, 1844, wife of Thomas Bare; Emma, born December 31, 1846, wife of John Tracy; Laura, born October 20, 1848, wife of Robert Moore; Elizabeth (deceased), born September 9, 1851, wife of Noah Ellis; Eulaha, born August 20, 1854, wife of J. R. Wardlow; Susan A., born June 2, 1860, wife of P. W. Wardlow; Thurman E., born February 7, 1857; Robert L., born October 30, 1863, and Wilber F., born May 14, 1866. Mrs. Dunn departed this life June 14, 1877; and March 21, 1880, he married Frances A. Shaw, a daughter of Anthony and Temperance Shaw. Mrs. Dunn was born February 27, 1834. She is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Dunn is connected with the Grange. He was Justice of the Peace two terms. He owns a farm of 187 acres of land; is engaged in agriculture.

NATHAN S. DUNN, P. O. Sardinia, proprietor of Cincinnati and Eastern Hotel, Sardinia, was born in Washington, May 29, 1844. His father, Henry Dunn, was a native of Franklin, and his mother Lydia Purdum, of Washington. Henry Dunn's parents, Henry and Nancy Dunn, were natives of the "Old Dominion," and emigrated to Brown County among the early pioneers, and settled in Franklin. In 1836, they moved to Illinois, and the following year returned to this county. Mr. Dunn died in May, 1865, and Mrs. Dunn in 1859. Henry Dunn, Jr., was reared to manhood in Brown County. He filled the office of Trustee of Washington Township for six years, and was a stanch Republican. His death occurred October 6, 1867, his wife having preceeded him in October, 1857. Mr. Dunn was an earnest and active member of the M. E. Church, and was prominently identified with it and its missions till his death. He assisted in organizing the church of his neighborhood, and aided liberally in its erection. He was the father of four sons and two daughters, of whom our subject is the eldest. He was reared on a farm. When only eighteen—August 12, 1862—he enlisted as a member of Company E, Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Western Department, and fought at Perryville, and other engagements, and May 29, 1864, he joined Sherman, on his Atlanta campaign, and participated in all the chief engagements, including the siege of Atlanta, where he was disabled by having his foot partially amputated by a cannon ball He was confined in a hospital till March 17, 1865, when discharged. He served as Corporal till August 3, 1864, when he was appointed Sergeant, and acted in that capacity till discharged from the service. After his discharge, he engaged as clerk for McIntyre & Dunn, with whom he remained till 1867, when he was married, and took charge of the Marshall House, which he has since run with success, providing first-class accommodations to the traveling public. November 14, 1867, he was married to Miss Rebecca J. Marshall, daughter of William and Rebecca Marshall, and a sister of Maj. L. G. Marshall, formerly of Georgetown. Mrs. Dunn was born near Georgetown July 18, 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are members of the M. E. Church, and highly respected and esteemed in Sardinia,

JAMES B. DUNN, farmer, P. O. Brownstown, was born in Washington Township, February 12, 1851. He is a son of Joseph C. and Tamar Dunn. His father was born April 4, 1819, and his mother July 13, 1822. They were married July 9, 1840. Mr. Dunn died in November, 1872, and his wife in January, 1867. Our subject is the second son and fifth child of a family of ten children. He was married August 28, 1872, to Susie V. Straight, by whom he has had three children —Marion A., born November 14, 1873, and Sarah L., born June 20, 1876; Emma N. born January 10, 1879, and died January 31, 1882. Mr. Dunn and lady are connected with the M. E. Church,

and Christian Union Church. He is associated with the Grange, and is a Republican. He owns a farm of seventy-five acres, and pursues the avocation of farming.

JAMES DRUHOT, farmer, P. O. Sardinia, was born in Northern France, February 4, 1823. When seventeen years old, his parents, Frederick and Susan (Rosellot) Druhot, emigrated to America, and located in this township, where they both died; the former, April 27, 1841, and the latter May, 1870. Our subject is the eldest of four children. He was reared to maturity on the farm. September 5, 1852, he was married to Margaret Beweler, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Beweler. Mrs. Druhot was born in France, March 24, 1834. The parents came across the waters about 1845. Seven children were added to this union; of these, six are living—Julia M., Julius F., Emily L., Ellis J., Louis P. and Margaret A. Louisa E. is deceased. Mr. Druhot owns a farm of 227 acres, with good improvements, and under a high state of cultivation. He ranks as one of the first-class farmers of Washington Township.

JAMES R. ERVIN, of the firm of Ervin & Kennedy, manufacturers of lumber, Sardinia, was born near Hillsboro, Ohio, April 25, 1843. His parents were Francis B. and Mary (Houp) Ervin. James was reared to manhood on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. He farmed up to 1868, when he formed a partnership with Stephen Hickel, of Hillsboro, and engaged in the saw-mill business. He remained a partner with Hickel nine years, running as high as three mills at a time. In 1877, he came to Sardinia, and the following year formed partnership with Mr. Kennedy. He married, May 20, 1873, to Margaret M. Wright, a native of Brown County, and a daughter of Seth and Sarah Ervin. She was born November, 1844. They have one son—Frank C., born March 8, 1874. Mr. Ervin and wife are associated with the M. E. Church. In politics, he is a Democrat. In 1881, he was elected a member of the Board of Township Trustees, and re-elected in 1882. He owns a one-half interest in a farm of 147 acres, located in Washington and Eagle Townships.

HENRY HAYS, farmer, P. O. Sardinia, a native of Franklin Township, was born March 6, 1817. His parents, Benjamin and Sarah Hays, were natives of old Virginia. The former was born May 5, 1777, and the latter October 2, 1782. They were married in Virginia, and came to Brown County in 1811, and located in Franklin Township, where he was among the earliest pioneers. Mr. Hays died on the farm of his early settlement, January 8, 1868, and Mrs. Hays, September 28, 1860. Of their eleven children, seven are living. Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm. He married his first wife, Miss Martha Hannahs, who died April 23, 1844, and the 31st of July following, he married Mary A. Purdum, who bore him nine children, of whom seven are living, viz.: Low M., Areton W., Joseph P., William F., James F., Charlie G. and Clara M. Mr. Hays and wife are associated with the M. E. Church. In politics, he is a Republican. He owns a farm of 118 acres, and is engaged in farming and rearing stock.

NOAH HITE (deceased). One of the honored pioneers of Washington Township was the person whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 4, 1811. His father, Joseph Hite, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in Washington, D. C., on his return from service in the war of 1812. His mother, Magdalene Rosenberger, was also a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hite, our subject, spent his early life in his native place, and in 1836 came to Brown County and located on the farm where he died. He was married, April 8, 1833, to Miss Elizabeth Boice, a daughter of George and Eleanor Boice. Mrs. Hite, a native of Delaware, was born April 7, 1816. Twelve children were the fruits of this union; of these nine are living, viz.: William H., John L., Cassius C., Mary J., Ada E., Minerva E., Lewis K., Ida A. and Samuel B. Mr. Hite located on the homestead in 1836, and occupied it till January 10, 1882, when he died. Mr. Hite was a man of some prominence in his township. He served his township as Trustee for eight years, and filled other offices of minor importance. He was a man of public and private enterprise, and took an active part in every benevolent and benefiting enterprise of his community. He aided largely in constructing railroads and plank-roads, and other public improvement of his

county and township. As a worthy, representative citizen of his township, we present a portrait of Mr. Hite on another page of this volume.

CASSIUS C. HITE, farmer, P. O. Sardinia. An enterprising young man of Washington Township is a son of Noah and Elizabeth Hite. He was born in Washington June 18, 1844. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. In 1872, he engaged in teaching, and has followed it efficiently ever since. September 17, 1874, he was married to Miss Ida, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Flaugher. She bore him two children—Lizzie Florence, born August 18, 1875, and Edgar E., born October 19, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Hite are associated as members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Hite is connected with the I. O. O. F. society, and in politics is a Republican. He served as Township Treasurer two years, and in April, 1882, was elected a member of the Board of Trustees. He owns a farm of eighty-three acres with good improvements.

HUGH W. KENNEDY, farmer, P. O. Sardinia, a representative citizen of Washington, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., November 15, 1811. His parents, James and Margaret (Wardlow) Kennedy, came from Virginia to Brown County in 1827, and settled near Sardinia, where Mr. Kennedy died June 14, 1851, aged seventy-five years. Mrs. Kennedy died September 22, 1849. Mr. Kennedy, our subject, was reared to manhood on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. He followed the occupation, to which he was bought up to till 1862, when he engaged in the mercantile trade, to which he devoted his attention four years. In 1876, he resumed merchandising, and has since been interested in its pursuits. November 8, 1830, he married Miss Minerva E. Logan, a native of Nicholas County, Ky., where she was born September 6, 1813. Of their six children, five are living—William H., born December 16, 1831; Margaret J., born September 15, 1833, wife of Isaac Mahon; James L., born September 14, 1835; Paulina A., born January 26, 1838, wife of J. K. Richards; Addison A., born July 10, 1840; and Lucy A., born July 10, 1840, and died November 9, 1862. Mrs. Kennedy died July 14, 1848; and July 17, 1849, he was again married, to Caroline L. Cutler, who was born in Ripley, this county. Two children were given to this union—George A., born June 9, 1851, and Thomas, born April 8, 1855. Mr. Kennedy and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he as a stanch Republican. He served his township in the capacity of Treasurer six years. He is a citizen of much enterprise, and has displayed a prominent interest in all public improvements. He aided liberally in securing the Cincinnati & Eastern Railway, and was Director of Columbus & Maysville R. R. He owns a valuable farm of 135 acres, besides fifty-seven acres in Franklin Township.

ADDISON A. KENNEDY, third son and fifth child of Hugh W. and Minerva E. Kennedy, was born July 10, 1840. He enlisted as a soldier August 3, 1861, in the regimental band of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served one year in the Army of the Mississippi, and fought at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and advance on Corinth. He re-enlisted August 5, 1863, as a member of Company C, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery. He was appointed and served as Corporal, Duty Sergeant, Commissary Sergeant, Quartermaster Sergeant, Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant. He participated in the following engagements: Sweet Water, Loudon, Athens, Strawberry Plains, Knoxville and Clinch Mountain. He was honorably discharged in September, 1865. During the year 1863, while he was at home, he was Colonel of the Third Regiment Brown County Militia. At the close of the war, he was offered a Second Lieutenancy in the Regular Service of the United States, but he declined it. In 1866, he engaged in general merchandising in Sardinia and followed it successfully till March, 1877. He then took charge of the Woodward House, and ran it till December, 1881, when he removed to Washington Court House, and opened the Gardner Hotel, of which he is still proprietor. December 6, 1866, he was married to Miss Anna Hamilton, daughter of Norville and Nancy Hamilton. Mrs. Kennedy was born in Adams County, April 20, 1845. Two children were added to this union—Ira A. and Guy H. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy associate with the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Republican. He is identified with the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.

GEORGE A. KENNEDY, lumber dealer, Sardinia, manufacturer and dealer in lumber, is a son of Hugh W. and Caroline Kennedy. He was born June 9, 1851. He was reared and brought up on a farm. When eighteen years old, he engaged as clerk for his brother, A. A. Kennedy, then a merchant in Sardinia. He clerked in his store three years; then removed to Augusta, Ky., where he was in mercantile business till 1874, when he returned to Sardinia and engaged in the hardware and furniture trade till 1876, since which time he has been in the lumber trade. He was married, in November, 1875, to Miss Anna Manker, daughter of W. W. Manker, of Adams County. Mrs. Kennedy was born in Brown County, June 9, 1853. They have two children—Edith Estella, born February 3, 1879, and an infant son, born May 11, 1882. Mr. Kennedy has been successful in his lumber pursuits. He owns a farm of 148 acres of land in Washington Township, besides fifty-seven acres in Jefferson Township and seventy-five acres of timbered land. He owns a one-half interest in a saw mill, besides town property. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican, and ranks as one of the active young business men of Sardinia.

P. R. KINCAID, farmer, stock raiser and dealer, P. O. Sardinia, was born near the village of his residence, on the old Kincaid homestead, December 16, 1823. His father, Matthew Kincaid, was born in Pennsylvania July 16, 1793, and was a son of Samuel Kincaid, who removed with his family to Adams County, Ohio, in 1797. He was killed by the Indians at Fort Meigs, May 5, 1813. Mr. Kincaid, the father of our subject, was reared and brought up on a farm. He served in the war of 1812, as Sergeant, and, in 1817, came to Brown County, and located near Sardinia, where he purchased fifty acres. He was a tanner by trade, and erected a tanning establishment, which he operated for about twenty years, then retired to farming, which he pursued till his death, January 9, 1871. Mrs. Kincaid departed this life in August, 1838. Mr. Kincaid, the subject of this sketch, is the third son and fourth child of a family of eight children, of whom three survive. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received his training in the common schools of the times. In 1853, he engaged in butchering, which he followed successfully up to 1880. November 28, 1878, he removed to Sardinia, and, for the last two years, has dealt in livestock. He was married, August 9, 1847, to Miss Ruhamah Dunn, a native of Washington Township, where she was born December 27, 1824. Four sons and four daughters were the fruits of this union—Didama I., wife of A. W. Dunn; Thirza A., wife of Robert Marshall, of New Richmond, Ohio; George L.; Angeline; William I.; Elmer M. and Emmett, twins, and Janette. Mrs. Kincaid is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and the children of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Kincaid is identified with the Masonic fraternity of Buford. Politically, he is a Republican. He has served his township in various official capacities with the utmost fidelity and ability. In 1874, he was chosen to the office of Justice of the Peace, and has since served his constituents in that capacity. He filled the office of Township Assessor for sixteen consecutive years, and as Land Assessor in 1880. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees two terms. He owns a farm of sixty acres in Washington Township, and the Methodist parsonage in Sardinia, as his residence. Mr. Kincaid is an honest, upright citizen, and a man of worthy enterprise.

GEORGE KRESS, farmer, P. O. Sardinia, was born in Franklin Township December 15, 1840. He is a son of John A. and Catherine L. (Boners) Kress. The former came to America in 1825, and located in Franklin Township, this county. His mother and her husband, Peter Sneder, emigrated about the same time and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where her husband died, and the following year she came to Franklin Township. In 1843, Mr. Kress removed to Hillsboro and lived six years, then returned to Washington Township, where he died August 1, 1846. George Kress, our subject, was reared to his majority on a farm. September 2, 1861, he rallied to his country's call by enlisting in Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the West Virginia Army and was in the battles of Chapmanville, Princetown, Fayetteville, thence down to Charlestown. He veteranized at Charlestown, and fought

at Cloyd Mountain, Lynchburg, Berryville, Winchester, Fisher Hill, Cedar Creek, and Beverly, where he, with 300 other soldiers, was captured and confined in the celebrated Libby Prison for forty days and was paroled. He joined the Thirty-sixth Regiment which was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth, March 1, 1865 ; he was appointed First Lieutenant and served in that office till August 25 following, when he received his honorable discharge. He then returned home and has since followed farming. He was married, October 4, 1869, to Miss Minerva E. Hite, daughter of Noah and Elizabeth Hite. Mrs. Kress was born in Washington Township December 7, 1847. They have five children, viz., Ida I., Ettie L., George A., Myrtie B. and an infant son. Mr. and Mrs. Kress associate with the M. E. Church. He is connected with the Masonic order. Politically, he is Republican. He served as Trustee of his township three years and Assessor one year. His farm contains sixty acres and is well improved.

J. B. McCLAIN, M. D., Sardinia, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, July 4, 1830. His parents, Wesley and Mary (Blackman) McClain, were born near Egg Harbor, New Jersey. Mr. McClain was the fourth son and child of a family of six children, all of whom lived to the age of seventy years. Dr. McClain is the eldest son of his father's family. When eighteen years old, he engaged in teaching which he followed for seven years. In 1848, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. John H. Moore, of Clermont County. He read three years, and attended the Starling Medical College of Columbus. He was engaged in merchandising in Point Isabel, Clermont County, from 1854 to 1861, when he began the practice of his profession in Laura, Miami County. In 1866, he came to Sardinia, where he has since pursued his chosen avocation. October 29, 1850, he married Emma Higby, a native of Cincinnati, and a daughter of John Higby, of Clermont County. She was born November 11, 1832, and died March 10, 1861, leaving three children—Laura G., wife of Isaac Weston ; Mary L. and Charles M. Dr. McClain was again married, October 7, 1861, to Melissa D. Ford, a daughter of Thomas M. and Elizabeth (Day) Ford, born in Clermont County March 24, 1846. They have had two children—Wesley S. and Jessie B. Dr. McClain has always taken an active part in political affairs, and has figured rather conspicuously in local politics. His affiliations are with the Democratic party, and with them he has performed an important part.

JOSIAH MOORE (deceased), the son of John and Frances (Graham) Moore, an account of whom appears in the township history proper, was born in what is now Brown County (then Adams), Ohio, August 6, 1807. He was reared on his father's farm, and received a liberal education under the instruction of his father, who was a scholar and teacher. On the 28th of December, 1828, he was united in marriage with Patsy Gilliland, of the pioneer family of that name, settling in what is now Brown County. To this union was born one son—C. B. Moore—now a resident of Hillsboro, Ohio. Mrs. Moore died October 9, 1831, and on the 12th of the following March Mr. Moore was married to Phœbe Rondabush, a member of the Rondabush family, of Clermont County. There were born to the second marriage seven children, two of whom died in infancy. The eldest, Theresa A., married J. R. Cluxton, and they now reside in Hillsboro, Ohio. The second daughter married G. W. Henderson, of Warren County, this State; and the next daughter married G. G. Crane, a farmer of Clermont County, Ohio, where the couple now reside. The youngest daughter, Mary G., is unmarried, and resides with her sister, Mrs. Dr. Henderson. The only son, Oren B., is a resident of Sardinia, this county. Our subject died August 3, 1850, in the forty-third year of his age. He was a man of good education and much intelligence ; had a pleasing address, and possessed splendid social qualities. He was an active worker in the Presbyterian Church at Sardinia, of which he was a worthy member and a liberal supporter. In politics, Mr. Moore was a Free-Soiler, and afterward a strong and prominent Abolitionist, and in 1843 was chosen by the Free-Soil party of Brown County as their candidate for Representative, but, the party being in the minority, he was defeated. He was an advocate of temperance, and in the laying-out of Sardinia, which village he, in connection with William Lilly, was the original proprietor of, it was generally understood that it was to be a temperance town. He became an active and enterprising

business man of the village, and his death was deplored by the community. Mrs. Moore, his wife, died in 1874, aged sixty-three years. Oren B. Moore, son of our subject, and the only representative of the Moore family in Brown County, was born in this county in the year 1845. He received his education in the common schools of his native village (Sardinia). In 1870, he married Miss Lizzie J. Campbell, of Sardinia, and to them have been born three children. Mr. Moore has inherited many of the good qualities of his father and grandfather. He displays much of the spirit of enterprise possessed by his father, and has made a number of improvements that are a credit to the village. Until his marriage, Mr. Moore was engaged in farming, since which period he has been speculating in stock and tobacco. In 1879, in connection with W. G. Campbell, his brother-in-law, he embarked in the hardware business at Sardinia, and continues in that employment. Since 1880, he has been dealing quite largely in the leaf tobacco trade.

ELLIS PENCE, merchant, Sardinia. Ellis Pence, the leading merchant of Sardinia, was born near Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, September 25, 1851. His father, George Pence, was born in Highland County February 28, 1816, and was a son of Henry and Catharine Pence, who were natives of Pennsylvania and early pioneers of Highland County, where the former died at a very advanced age. His mother, Catharine Wilkin, was born July 15, 1819. Her parents, Philip and Polly Wilkin, were born in Pennsylvania, and removed to Highland County, Ohio, prior to the late war with Great Britain. Mr. Wilkin was a soldier in that war, as also was Mr. Pence. He died, and Mrs. Wilkin still occupies the old homestead, near Hillsboro. Mr. Pence, the subject of this sketch, is the third son of a family of eight children, four of whom are living. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and acquired his education in the Hillsboro High Schools and in Tiffin College, of Tiffin, Ohio. In June, 1873, he retired from college, and engaged in the profession of teaching, which he followed successfully for seven years—from 1870 to 1877. He also taught vocal music for the same length of time in connection with his other business. In August, 1878, he removed to Sardinia, and formed partnership with J. C. West, with the style of the firm as West & Pence, and embarked in the mercantile business. They did business together till January 26, 1881, when the firm dissolved, and Mr. Pence resumed merchandising alone, which he has pursued with fine success. He carries a fine stock of general merchandise to the amount of about $5,000, and does an annual trade of $10,000. Mr. Pence celebrated his marriage November 17, 1876, with Miss Margaret L. Langley, a native of Highland County, where she was born March 17, 1854. She is a daughter of La Fayette and Susan E. Langley. The former was born in Pennsylvania June 4, 1825, and the latter in Kentucky February 18, 1832. They were married in Highland County November 7, 1850. Three children were the fruits of this union—John T. (born March 16, 1852), Margaret L. (now Mrs. Pence) and Isaac N. (born January 25, 1858). Mr. Pence and his lady are members of the Reformed Church, but in Sardinia they associate with the M. E. Church. Mr. Pence is a gentleman of high moral character, sterling integrity and upright business principles, and he and his estimable wife have won many friends in Sardinia.

WILLIAM B. PETTIJOHN (deceased). The subject of this memoir was born in Brown County in 1807, and was a son of James and Elizabeth (Johnson) Pettijohn, who were natives of the Old Dominion and emigrated to Brown County among the early settlers. William B. Pettijohn was a private in the war of 1812, and died June 27, 1859; Mrs. Pettijohn died in April, 1868. Granville O., next to the youngest child of William B. Pettijohn, was born April 24, 1841. There were seven in the family, of whom five are living, viz., Johnson; Sarah M., wife of Rev. G. S. McLaughlin; Norman; Granville O., and Frances P., wife of J. L. Kennedy. Granville was reared on a farm. August 24, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He fought in the following battles: Perryville, Kenesaw Mountain, Burnt Hickory and in all the engagements on the famous Atlanta campaign up to Columbia, where he took sick, and, in consequence of which, was discharged July,

1865. He was married in October, 1873, to Sarah S. McNeeley, by whom he had four children, viz., Wilber B., Ora M. and Orpheus, and Bessie, deceased. Mr. Pettijohn owns fifty-four acres of the old homestead, and is engaged in farming. He and wife are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he adheres to Republican principles.

SQUIRE PURCELL, farmer, P. O. Sardinia, is a native of Kentucky. His birth occurred March 22, 1811. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Powell) Purcell. His father was a son of Irish parents who emigrated to the United States prior to the Revolutionary war. In 1819, they removed to near Sardinia, where they were among the early pioneers. Mr. Purcell died in 1867, and his wife in 1860. Squire Purcell is the third son and youngest child of a family of eight children. When of age, he engaged in farming, and has followed its pursuits up to the present time. April 21, 1831, he was joined in marriage with Sarah Hamilton, by whom he had three children—Nancy E., wife of William Dunn, and Joshua T., are living. Mrs. Purcell died in 1850, from cholera, and Mr. Purcell was again married, April 16, 1851, to Sarah Kirk, who was born near Baltimore, Md., July 30, 1813. She was a daughter of William and Mary Kirk. Mr. Purcell's eldest son, Robert W., was born August 10, 1832. He removed to Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, where he died in February, 1877. He served for a time in the late war. Joshua T., the second son, was born September 22, 1844. He enlisted in the war at its beginning, and served till its close. He veteranized, and re-enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry. Nancy, the only daughter, was born May 7, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Purcell are ardent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is serving as Class-Leader, and been identified with that church for fifty years. He has always displayed a deep interest in the cause of Christianity, and much of the success of the church is due to his earnest and benevolent aid.

SIMON E. PURCELL, farmer, P. O. Sardinia, was born in Washington Township July 29, 1838. He was a son of Alfred and Mary A. Purcell; the former a native of Mason County, Ky., was born December 17, 1808, and the latter a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., was born May 24, 1804. They were married October 22, 1830, and had three children; of these two are living. Mr. Purcell came with his father's family to this county in 1820, and died November 1, 1878. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Purcell, removed to Logan County, Ohio, where they died. Simon was reared to maturity on a farm. From his twelfth to his thirty-sixth year, he was afflicted with epilepsy, but securing the right remedy, he has been permanently cured. August 11, 1881, he was married to Mrs. Mary E. Miguery, widow of Charles Miguery, and a daughter of Peter and Margaret Ballein. She had one child by her former husband—Charles O., born February 25, 1880. In 1868, Mr. Purcell took up surveying, and has established a large business. In 1879, he was a candidate for County Surveyor, but was defeated. He and his wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church. He has been an active and useful worker in the Sabbath school for several years. Politically, he is a Republican. He owns a farm of sixty acres, and follows its pursuits.

WILLIAM PURDY, farmer, P. O. Sardinia, was born in Highland County September 24, 1818. His parents, Thomas and Jane (Reed) Purdy, removed from Pennsylvania in 1813, and effected a settlement in Penn Township, Highland Co., Ohio. Mr. Purdy was a farmer by occupation, and followed it successfully till he was killed by a runaway team in Mowrystown in May, 1842. Mrs. Purdy died in October, 1849. William, our subject, was reared, till of age, on his father's farm. In 1842, he came to Brown County and bought 100 acres of land. He was married, September 1, 1847, to Elizabeth Calvin, daughter of Lewis and Zenia Calvin, born in Washington Township March 28, 1824. They have had seven children—John C., Zenia J. (wife of Henry Hall), Barton L., Emma J., Cyrus N., Emma J. and Ira G. Mr. Purdy started in life poor, but through energy and economy, he made for himself good property, now owning 280 acres. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church. In politics, he is Republican.

ELLISON PURDY, farmer, P. O. Sardinia, was born in Highland County, March 29, 1825. He is the third son and youngest child of Thomas and Jane (Reed) Purdy, who were natives of Pennsylvania. When fourteen years of age, his parents removed near Sardinia and settled on a farm, where he grew to manhood. December 26, 1848, he was married to Margaret J. Purcell, born in Union Township July 10, 1831, and a daughter of Alfred and Mary A. (Ewing) Purcell. They had two children—Arrainda C., born January 18, 1855, and died June 8, 1875. She was the wife of John H. Purdum, by whom she had two children (twins)—Iva A. and Ida C. (deceased), born September 20, 1875. Alfred F., the youngest, was born December 1860, and died February 31, 1881, of neuralgia. Mr. and Mrs. Purdy are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Purdy served as Trustee of his township two terms. Politically, he is a Republican. He owns a valuable farm of 260 acres, and is by occupation a farmer and stock-raiser.

SAMUEL J. RICE, retired, P. O. Sardinia, was born in Jackson Township November 13, 1818. He is a son of Capt. John Rice and Jane McNight, the former a native of Philadelphia, Penn., and the latter of Ireland. Capt. Rice was born near the scene of the Declaration of Independence, and on the very day of that memorable event. His father, James Rice and family, came from Ireland prior to the American Revolution. Mrs. Rice, *nee* McNight, was born in Ireland, and came to America with her parents, when but a child. Capt. Rice had charge of a cavalry company in the war of 1812, and also served in the frontier of Ohio and Indiana, and participated in the engagement of Tippecanoe. In 1816, he came to this county and settled in Jackson Township, and in 1820 located in Washington Township, where he purchased a farm of 126 acres. He was a man of decided pro-slavery sentiment, and radically adhered to its doctrines and principles. He was prominently identified with the political history of the township and county. He was a man who ever pursued his convictions of right and justice, and was eminently esteemed. His death occurred September, 1843. Mrs. Rice followed him in 1854. Samuel, the subject of this sketch, is the second son of a family of thirteen children. Alfred Rice, the eldest, left home in 1823, and went to St. Joseph, Mo. In 1856, he removed to Kansas, and was one of the framers of the constitution of that State, by the pro-slavery party. He was a Captain in the Confederate army, and subsequently served as Sheriff of Atchison County, Mo., two terms. Nothing of his whereabouts was known till in July, 1864, when our subject accidentally met him at Fort Laramie, Idaho. Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm. July 9, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Independent Ohio Cavalry. He served one year and a half in the Fourth, then was transferred to the Seventh Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry. He trained and drilled Company D, and served as Sergeant, and subsequently recruited a company in Cincinnati, and became its First Lieutenant. He had command of Company E, of the Eleventh Regiment United States Volunteers, at Fort Laramie, till the close of the war, when he was discharged, with his regiment, at Omaha, Neb. He returned home and engaged in constructing pikes, bridges, etc. January 2, 1844, he was married to Miss Serepta Marshall, a daughter of William and Rebecca Marshall. Mrs. Rice was born in Lewis County, Ky., February 14, 1827 They had three children—Rebecca J. (wife of Cornelius Holmes), Sarah E. (wife of H. U. Beck), and Eliza M. (wife of E. H. Ranney. Mr. and Mrs Rice reared one child—James Q. Marshall. Mrs. Rice is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Rice is a Republican, and has been active in local politics.

IRA TRACY, farmer, P. O. Sardinia, was born in the Empire State October 16, 1806. His parents, Henry and Martha (Martin) Tracy, were New Jersey people, and moved to Clermont County in the fall of 1812. The former died there in May, 1864, and the latter in 1872. Ira is next to the youngest of a family of a dozen children. He remained with his father until after he had attained his majority. In 1843, he bought a farm of 100 acres, which was then all in woods. He erected a cabin, and commenced the work of clearing. He made additions to his farm, till he owns 220 acres well-improved and highly cultivated land. He was married, in 1827, to Margaret Fer-

guson, by whom he had three children, two are living—Francis M., and Margaret, wife of E. L. Pettijohn; Lemon is deceased. Mrs. Tracy departed this life in January, 1832, and the following September Mr. Tracy joined himself in marriage with Margaret Hannahs, who bore him two children, Eli, and Enoch (deceased). Mrs. Tracy died, and our subject married for his third wife, Martha Thomas, who became the mother of ten children; of them, nine are living. Mr. Tracy has been prominently identified with the Grange since its organization. Politically, he is strictly Democratic. He served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the township for ten years, and is a man of integrity and enterprise.

JOHN WRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Sardinia, was born in Pleasant Township Nov. 7, 1814. He is a son of George and Elizabeth (Robins) Wright, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wright was born July 31, 1780, and Mrs. Wright April 12, 1782. Mr. Wright came to Brown County in the year that Ohio was admitted as a State, and settled one mile south of Georgetown, where he purchased a farm of 115 acres in the woods. He was a patriot in the war of 1812. He was married, Jan. 27, 1812, to Elizabeth Robins, who bore him five children, two sons and three daughters, viz.: John, our subject, Samuel P., born September 22, 1816; Susanna, born May 27, 1819, wife of Sidney Ogden; Sarah, born November 22, 1820; and Seneth, born June 25, 1823, and died July 28, 1830. In 1827, Mr. Wright removed to Washington Township, where he died August 5, 1853. Mrs. Wright followed him November 22, 1857. Our subject is the eldest of five children, and was reared to manhood on a farm. Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Anna Wardlow, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Wardlow, and a native of Washington Township, where her birth occurred September 9, 1834. Six children were the fruits of this union; of these, five are living–Joseph W., Nancy (wife of Levi Wardlow), Mary A. (wife of Alexander Maham), Maxamelia (wife of W. F. Wardlow), and Clara A. (wife of Henry Boline), Elizabeth, the eldest, is deceased. Mr. Wright pursues the avocation of farming and stock-raising, in which he has been successful. He is identified with the Masonic order, and politically is Democratic. In 1850, he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and served in that capacity six years. In 1872, he was again chosen to that office and served two terms. He was elected Township Treasurer in 1867, and filled that office eleven consecutive years. In 1881, he was again elected Treasurer, and re-elected in 1882.

STERLING TOWNSHIP.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN APPLEGATE, farmer, P. O. Eastwood, fifth child of Vincent and Ann (Lemon) Applegate, was born in Mason County, Ky., July 5, 1834. His father was a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Maryland. His grandfather, Richard Applegate, a native of Virginia. The subject of this sketch was married in 1856, to Frances Cardie, daughter of Thomas McLain, of Sterling Township. They had one child—Wesley O., now a resident of Illinois. Mr. Applegate emigrated to Kansas in 1856, and was there during "the border raids," and went with the first excitement to Pike's Peak; was on the border eleven years, then went to Utah and remained three years, and then returned to Ohio. In 1879, he married a second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Frank and Johanna Vanbelt, and a native of Holland; they have one daughter—Stella. Mr. Applegate is a member of Locust Ridge Lodge No. 618, I. O. O. F., and his wife of the Catholic Church. He is an energetic farmer.

JOHN ARTHUR, farmer, P. O. Eastwood, a son of Jonas and Margaret (Reed) Arthur, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, October 6, 1825. His parents were natives of Kentucky. Isaac Reed, father of Mrs. Arthur, settled near Bethel, Clermont County, in 1800. Mr. Arthur married, in 1845, Elizabeth D., daughter of Edward and Mary (Lilly) Hughes. They had one child—Olive (wife of Elsworth Salisbury, of Indiana. First wife died of small-pox, May, 1850, and he married, December 24,

1851, Susan, daughter of Jacob Waits. They had six children, viz.: Columbus (married Ada, daughter of Ira B. Dunn), Erastus (still single), Arminda (wife of Samuel Robinson), Ohio (died at two and a half years of age), Katie (wife of Charles Hutchins), Leander and Esdras. Mr. Arthur was a Sergeant in Company K, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment National Guards, and in active service over five months. James Arthur (grandfather) was in the Revolutionary war, and James (father) was in the war of 1812. Mr. Arthur is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Arthur of the M. E. Church. Mr. Arthur is a farmer and mechanic.

HIRAM J. BINDLEY, farmer, P. O. Eastwood, son of Edward and Rebecca (Newly) Bindley, was born in Pennsylvania April 23, 1835, of English descent. Mr. Bindley, when young, learned the trade of machinist, at which he worked until he came to Ohio in 1859. In 1860, he was married to Annie S., daughter of Edward Collins, who was born September 20, 1834. They have four children, the oldest, Ida, wife of Hugh Dyer, who is engaged in the United States mail service at Pittsburgh, Penn. Harry E., at home; Annie and Pearly. Mr. Bindley has been extensively engaged; in the public works of this and adjoining counties for some seven years, and also attended his well-kept farm on the Williamsburg & Mt. Oreb Turnpike. His father is still living, a hale and hearty man, at the age of ninety-three years, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Bindley is one of our most systematic business men.

GEORGE W. BINGAMAN, farmer, P. O. Marathon, oldest son of Solomon and Rebecca (Hook) Bingaman, was born in Highland County, Ohio, August 15, 1825. His father, Solomon, was born in Pennsylvania July 6, 1795, and came to Ohio in 1797. His mother, Rebecca Hook, was born in Brooke County, Va., in 1804. They married in 1824. The subject of this sketch was married to Nancy A., daughter of Benjamin Hook, of Highland County; they had one daughter, Catharine, wife of William Creager. Mrs. Bingaman died when her child was an infant, and Mr. Bingaman still remains single. He has led an active and varied life, sometimes as a contractor on public works, and sometimes trading in anything he thinks there is money in. He has traveled in almost every State east of the Rocky Mountains. He was drafted during the war and paid $700 for a substitute.

V. B. CREAGER, farmer, P. O. Eastwood, son of Joseph and Harriet (Stiles) Creager, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, November 1, 1835. His father was a native of New Jersey, and his mother of Vermont; they came to Ohio about the year 1820. Both were of German descent. Mr. Creager was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. He was married, November 18, 1858, to Charlotte, daughter of Reuben and Levina Harbaugh, a native of Clermont County, of German descent. They have but one child, Peter H., born May 14, 1861, and now in business in Cincinnati. Mr. Creager was a Sergeant of Company K, One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Shenandoah Valley. He is a Republican, has served five years as Township Clerk, and is serving the third term of Justice of the Peace. His father was Justice of the Peace of the township for some years. Joseph Creager was a son of William and Sarah (Nitzer) Creager. Mr. Nitzer was a soldier in the Revolution. Harriet Stiles was a daughter of Benjamin and Margery (Brewster) Stiles, her mother being a sister to Ephraim Brewster, who was a Surgeon in the war of 1812, and drowned in Lake Champlain.

BENJAMIN F. DYER, farmer, P. O. Georgetown, son of Joseph and Mary (Hally) Dyer, was born in Henry County, Va., December 23, 1839; his parents were of Irish descent. He left home at the early age of sixteen years and engaged as bill poster for Robinson's Circus, in which he traveled for two and one-half years; came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1859, and to Brown County in 1860. He was married, May 3, 1861, to Jane, oldest daughter of Henry and Louisa Addinbrook, who were natives of England. Four children are the fruits of this marriage—Joseph A., Mary Lou, Thomas A. and Hattie. Mr. Dyer's systematic business capacity will be best illustrated by a statement of the businesses he has been engaged in for the past twenty-years, viz.: Manufacturing tobacco in 1864; sellling goods in Mt. Oreb in 1865; with Mann's Company, shoe business, eighteen months; in the horse trade East, 1867–

68; selling goods in Mt. Oreb, 1879; engaged on the public works in Brown, Highland, Clinton, Fayette, Adams, Clermont and Hamilton Counties from 1870 to 1878; served as Warden of Ohio Penitentiary from December 7, 1879, to May 6, 1880, and during this time ran his well-cultivated farm of 330 acres. He was the Democratic nominee for Sheriff of Brown County in 1874, but was defeated. In 1881, he was elected Treasurer of the county. He is an honorable member of Locust Ridge Lodge, No. 618, I. O. O. F.

THOMAS FOSTER, farmer, P. O. Williamsburg, son of John and Catharine (Fry) Foster, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 19, 1814; both parents were natives of Virginia. His father came to Williamsburg in 1805. Mr. Foster was married in 1839 to Harriet, daughter of Capt. Stephen and Sarah (Kane) Smith. Mr. Smith was a Captain in the war of 1812, and Sarah Kane was the first white woman in Williamsburg, and her father, James Kane, the first settler. Mr. Foster only raised two daughters—Sarah, wife of J. B. Winsor, of Clermont County, and Mary Elizabeth, wife of J. W. Walker, of this county. Mr. Foster was raised on a farm and has been a farmer all his life; he sometimes trades in horses. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a Trustee. In politics, he is a Republican.

GEORGE L. HESLAR, farmer, P. O. Union Plains, son of William and Catharine (Waits) Heslar, was born in Kentucky June 12, 1819. His father came from Germany and his mother from Pennsylvania. Mr. Heslar came to Ohio in 1829, and was married, April 26, 1838, to Ariadna Waits, by whom he had nine children—Leslie died at nineteen years of age; Oliver, married Barbara Ellen Bishop; Clarrissa, wife of Houston Reynolds; Catharine, wife of George Weaver; Anna, died at nineteen months of age; Jane, wife of Charles Rounds; Ada, wife of William Cramer; Elizabeth, wife of Richard Creager; Mary, died at eight months of age. Mr. Heslar lost his first wife July 30, 1858, and remarried June 5, 1859, to Margaret, daughter of Titus and Nancy Sapp; they had six children—Florence, Belle, David, Almeda, George L., Lucy A. and James. Mr. Heslar and wife are members of the Christian Church, of which he is Deacon and Trustee. He is a member of the Ohio Mutual Aid Association at Columbus, also a life member of the Christian Association and a Republican. He has served as Township Trustee, Assessor, Treasurer and School Director.

WILLIAM HIGHT, farmer, P. O. Eastwood, son of Ellison and Nancy (Trout) Hight, was born in Brown County, Ohio, September 13, 1834. His father was born in New Jersey in 1798, and came to Ohio in 1816; his mother is a native of Ohio. Mr. Hight was raised on a farm and received a common school education. He learned the carpenter trade at twenty-one years of age, and has worked at that trade and farming since. He married Mary Ellen, daughter of John and Ari Ener (Chatmers) Davidson, a native of Ohio. They had born to them eight children—Allen, Elmeters, William Henry (died at eleven months of age), Ari Etta, Katie, Nannie, Rebecca, Belle and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Hight are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is Trustee, class-leader and Superintendent of Sunday school. Mr. Hight in politics is a Democrat, and is at present one of the Township Trustees, and has been Supervisor of Roads and School Director. He owns a nice farm on the Williamsburg & Mt. Oreb Turnpike. He went into the army September 28, 1864, assigned to the Fifty-first Regiment and was in the following battles: Florence, Ala., Columbia, Tenn., Franklin, Nashville; followed Hood until he crossed the shoals and went into winter quarters at Huntsville, and was discharged January 28, 1865. His wife died April 6, 1880.

SILAS W. KING, farmer, P. O. Mt. Oreb, son of Robert and Eliza (Robinson) King, was born in Pleasant Township, Brown Co., Ohio, September 13, 1836. His father is a native of Virginia, and came to Ohio when a small boy. His mother is a native of Ohio, daughter of Silas Robinson. Mr. King was married, October 3, 1865, to Mary E., daughter of Ephraim and Sarah E. (Berry) Dunn, and a native of Ohio. They have four children—George B., Robert L., Etta, Rufus, Wilbur. Mr. King was the fifth man that enlisted in the three-months service in Washington Township on the

breaking-out of the rebellion. He enlisted in Capt. Foster's Independent Cavalry; was a Corporal in second company; after about a year's service, broke down and was discharged for disability. He is a P. G. of White Oak Lodge, No. 292, I. O. O. F., and served one year as D. D. G. M. He is a descendent of the most honored of our old pioneers, and an unwavering Democrat in politics.

ANDREW LEONABD, farmer, P. O. Eastwood, son of John and Margaret (Smith) Leonard, was born in Brown County, Ohio, May 19, 1824, and was married in 1851 to Margaret, daughter of Benjamin and Katie (Day) Reed, and by her had two children—Felissa, wife of Robert Erwin, and Thomas J., who married Laura B., daughter of Walter Stevens. Mr. Leonard was raised a farmer, and, as was common in his day, only received a limited common school education, but his high moral character is attested by the fact that he never swore a profane oath, never was drunk and never had a lawsuit. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as Trustee, Supervisor and School Director. Mr. Leonard lives a quiet, peaceable life on his well-tilled little farm of ninety-five acres.

JOSEPH R. LONG, farmer and blacksmith, P. O. Eastwood, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Long, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, May 4, 1824. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Ohio in 1812. His mother was also a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Long was married in 1843, to Lydia Ann, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Thomas) Newberry, of Brown County. Her parents were natives of New Jersey. They raised six children—Thomas, married Elizabeth Widner; Martha, wife of John Wilson, of Kansas; Maria, wife of Hiram Runion; Mary E., wife of Charles Martin, of Kansas; Charles, married Estella Ross; and Alice, wife of Albert A. Hughs. Mr. Long was raised on a farm and served a regular apprenticeship to the blacksmith trade in Williamsburg, and carried on a shop ever since; he also carried on farming for the last eighteen years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, class-leader, Trustee, and ordained a minister since 1867, a local preacher. He is a member of the F. A. M., and served in several subordinate offices. Republican in politics, he served as Justice of the Peace, Treasurer of township, and at present Trustee.

GEORGE McDONOUGH, M. D., physician, Crosstown, native of Clermont County, Ohio, was born March 24, 1820; he is a son of Samuel and Lucy McDonough, both natives of Ohio, of Irish descent. Dr. McDonough was raised on a farm till sixteen years old, when he learned the cabinet-making trade. He was married in 1839 to Eve, daughter of Robert Hutchins. To them were born eight children—Wesley, married Jane Watt; Mary A., wife of P. Hutton; John, married Frank Conover; Sarah Louisa, wife of E. B. Risley; Harris, married Emily Sloan; Aaron, single and at home; George, who died at seventeen years of age; and Jane, wife of George Smith. Mrs. McDonough died in 1862, and in 1863, the Doctor was married to Susan Watt. Dr. McDonough and wife are members of the U. B. Church, of which he has been a class-leader. In politics, he is a Republican. He enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861; was elected First Lieutenant in Company K, and resigned March, 1862, on account of sickness of first wife; he re-enlisted May, 1864, in Company K, One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served to the close of war. He has been practicing physician over thirty years.

ARCHIBALD McLAIN, farmer, P. O. Eastwood, is the son of Archibald and Mary (Shaw) McLain, pioneers of Clermont and Brown Counties, and of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Our subject was born in what is now Brown County, Ohio (then Clermont), March 27, 1809. He was reared on a farm, and on the 28th of April, 1836, was united in marriage with Phœbe, daughter of Benjamin Ross, a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. To this union were born the following-named children: Harrison, Mary, Edwin, Idella, Orion W., Emma A. and Henry C. Of the three sons, Edwin served in the late war with the 100-days men, and Orion served in the Fifth Regiment of Ohio Cavalry, and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., receiving a shell wound, for which how receives a pension. Harrison married Emma, daughter of Robert Thurston, of Indiana, in which State they

now reside; Mary married Alfred Bishop, of Brown County; Edwin married Amanda Wells, of this county; Idella became the wife of Randolph F. Bogis, of Brown County; Orion W. married Martha Severs, of Indiana, where they are now residing; Emma A. is the wife of Prof. W. W. Pennell, of this county, and Henry C. married Ella, daughter of Robert Glaze, of this county. Our subject and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Salem, in which the former has served as Steward for many years. Mr. McLain has served the people of his township in various capacities for a long period of years. He was one of the early school teachers of this section; was Township Clerk for a period of some years, and officiated as a Justice of the Peace for nearly forty years. In politics, he is a Republican, and, as a citizen, is highly respected.

ERASTUS S. MOORHEAD, farmer, P. O. Williamsburg, was born in Ohio October 10, 1841. He is a son of Fergus and Jane (Walker) Moorhead. Fergus was born in Pennsylvania, of German and Irish descent, and Jane Walker was a native of Ohio; his father came to Ohio about the year 1800. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm until twenty years old, when, in August, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was assigned to the Western Division, and participated in the following general engagements, viz.: New Madrid, Mo.; Island No. 10; Farmington, Miss.; Corinth, Miss.; was then sent on detached service; was captured at Holly Springs, paroled on the ground and sent to Columbus, Ohio, where he remained about six months, when he was exchanged, and again joined the regiment at Memphis, Miss. He was veteranized December 31, 1863. He was in the battle of Decatur, Ala., and soon after was sent to the hospital sick, but rejoined the regiment before Atlanta, and participated in that siege, and was in innumerable skirmishes and in line at the grand review at Washington, D. C. He was discharged, came home and was married, October 11, 1865, to Nancy A., daughter of Greenwood K. and Corintha A. (Newton) Davidson, of Cincinnati. He lived in Hamilton County eight years; then came here and bought a farm of 175 acres, where he and his very lady-like wife are enjoying life and wanting for nothing.

WILLIAM MOORHEAD, farmer, P. O. De La Palma, son of Patrick and Anna Moorhead, was born in Pennsylvania July 1, 1819, and came to Ohio at an early age. He was married, May 27, 1841, to Margaret Arthur, a daughter of James and Margaret (Reed) Arthur, of Clermont County, Ohio. The Arthurs and Reeds were among the first settlers in the vicinity of Bethel. Mr. Moorhead raised eleven children—Evaline C., born March 25, 1842, wife of A. Snell, of Illinois; Otis D., born October 29, 1843, married Lucy Nowland, and resides in Iowa (Otis was a member of Company B, Forty-eight Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Banks Defeat, and paroled and discharged on account of his wounds); Arthur, born May 13, 1845, died November 19, 1848; Caroline, born May 27, 1847, wife of Henry C. Winkle, of Clermont County; Alfred, born July 14, 1849, died September 13, 1849; Missourie, born March 12, 1851, married John Pelton, and died July 23, 1878; Martha J., born October 3, 1853, wife of Oscar Jones, of Clermont County, Ohio; Ira, born July 31, 1856, a resident of Illinois; Elizabeth, born October 4, 1858, married P. R. Graham, who was drowned in an ice pond in Butler County July 1, 1882; Esther, born February 12, 1862, and James V., born April 10, 1864. Mr. Moorhead is a turner by trade. He worked at turning most of his time, leaving his boys to farm his little place of seventy-two acres. Has been a member of Lodge No. 26, F. A. M., since 1840. Democrat, and for many years the party leader in the township. He never sought office, but his stern, honest character has placed him in many positions of trust, such as collecting the taxes, charge of the relief fund during the war, Township Trustee and School Director. Mr. Moorhead serenely looks back on a well spent life. Family record of Patrick Moorhead: Patrick, born October 1, 1776, died January 31, 1827; Ann, born September 27, 1771, died October 20, 1832; Joseph, born February 14, 1801, died October, 1843; Fergus, born November 11, 1802, died December 16, 1813; Sarah, born January 24, 1805, died September 16, 1805; Jane, born September 30, 1806, still living; James, born March 13, 1809, died, 1838; Catharine,

born May 1, 1811, died March 5, 1853; John, born October 18, 1814, died February, 1843. The youngest is the subject of this sketch.

JOHN T. PARKER, farmer, P. O. Five Mile, son of William and Patience (Drummond) Parker, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, October 11, 1826; his parents were natives of New Jersey, and came to Ohio in an early day. The subject of this sketch was married, in 1846, to Savilla, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Park) Hare, of Green Township. Mr. and Mrs. Parker had two children—Mary, wife of George Hill, and William, who died at thirteen years of age. Mr. Parker has a nicely improved farm of seventy-five acres, upon which he lives. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is Republican in politics, and though he never seeks office, he has served as Supervisor of Roads and School Director.

W. W. PENNELL, teacher, Ripley, son of David and Nancy (Snedaker) Pennell, was born in Brown County, Ohio, October 17, 1850. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and a soldier of the war of 1812, of Irish and German descent. The subject of this sketch was put to the shoe bench when old enough, and learned that trade, but having an inquiring mind and high aspirations, he attended Russellville High School and has been teaching for the last twelve years. He is one of our most enterprising and successful teachers. He was married to Emma A., daughter of A. McLain, of Sterling Township. He is a member of Ash Ridge Lodge, No. 492, I. O. O. F., and Lafayette Encampment, No. 51. He is a man of energy and enterprise, and is bound to leave his mark in the world.

MARION PHILLIPS, farmer, P. O. Marathon, son of John and Anna (Ross) Phillips, was born in Kentucky January 22, 1831, and came to Ohio in 1844. He was raised on a farm, received a common school education, and was married in 1857 to Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Kramer) Morgan, pioneers in Ohio. By this marriage he has four children—Nancy Jane, Joseph Bruce, Ida May and Thomas, all of whom are still under the parental roof. Mr. Phillips served nine months in the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was crippled by the cars at Cincinnati, soon after enlistment and disabled for active service. His father, John Phillips, was a soldier of the war of 1812. Mr. Phillips is a Democrat in politics, and has filled most of the offices in his township, including Treasurer three years; at present he is one of the Trustees of the township. He is one of our best farmers, as his well kept farm attests.

JAMES POLLOCK, farmer, P. O. Williamsburg, son of Ezekiel and Mary (Findley) Pollock, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, October 22, 1816. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1798. His mother was of New Jersey and came to Ohio, 1806. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and married to Lucinda, daughter of John and Katie (Snider) McCowan, in August, 1839. They have raised five children—Minerva, wife of William Latimer, of this township; Hiram, a citizen of Indiana; Amanda, wife of Burwell Britton, of Clermont County; Ezekiel, who resides in this State; and Kate, at home. Mr. Pollock has done considerable business in buying land, improving it and selling, he first bought thirty-six acres in Hamilton County, at $9 per acre, and sold it at $40, and went to Illinois, stayed six months, and came back minus $400; bought John Worman's farm for $1,800, and eighteen months after sold for $2,600; then bought sixty-four acres of H. Thompson for $1,200; and two years after sold it for $1,900; then bought out the Butler heirs, and four years later sold at a profit of $2,500; then bought the Dennis farm at $40 per acre, and three months later sold for $46 per acre; then bought the Simpkins farm at $35 per acre, and one year after sold for $43; then again bought the Dennis farm at $40 per acre, lived on it seven years, and sold it for $50; then in 1870 came here and bought at $34.30 per acre, and sold a part at $40 per acre, retaining 105 acres. He is a consistent Democrat, and an industrious, honest citizen.

JOHN W. RICHEY, farmer, P. O. Mt. Oreb, was born in Lewis Township, this county, May 25, 1843. His parents were David and Annie (Trout) Richey, the former a native of Clermont County, Ohio, and of English and German descent, and the latter a native of this county and of German descent. Our subject was reared on a

farm, and at the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion volunteered in Company H, Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Pumpkin Vine Ridge, Crab Orchard, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, having served two years and nine months. On the fifth of July, 1867, Mr. Richey married Harriet J. Miller, who was born December 3, 1851. She was the daughter of David L. Miller. Our subject removed from Lewis to Sterling Township in the spring of 1882, and is residing on a farm situated on the Williamsburg & Mt. Oreb Turnpike. In politics, he is a Republican.

ALPHEUS REED, farmer, P.O. Eastwood, son of Benjamin and Katie Ann (Day) Reed, was born in Brown County January 29, 1838. Benjamin Reed was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 10, 1800, his father, Isaac Reed, being one of the first settlers. Katie A. Day, daughter of Absalom Day, was also among the pioneers. The subject of this sketch was married, December 30, 1860, to Mary T. Simpkins, a daughter of Absalom and Elizabeth Simpkins, and a native of Pennsylvania. They had born to them five children—Benjamin A., Elizabeth, Joseph E., Millicent D. and Carrie Lee. Mr. Reed was raised on a farm and has been a farmer all his life. He is a Democrat in politics, and for nine years was a School Director. He and his wife are members of the Patrons of Husbandry. He is an honest, industrious farmer, such as build up communities.

MARTIN REDDICK, farmer, P. O. Marathon, a native of Clermont County, Ohio, was born January 22, 1812, and is a son of Richard and Mary Miller Reddick, who came to Ohio about the year 1800. His days were spent on a farm until sixteen years old, when he went to Cincinnati and drove team nine years. He was married March 23, 1837, to Matilda, daughter of William and Catharine Nitzer, who was born March 30, 1812, in Essex County, N. J., and came to Ohio with her parents when five years old. Mr. Reddick and wife raised eight children—Richard P., married Esther Cramer; Emily Jane, wife of P. P. Applegate; William M., married Mary Jane Birsall; Elisha, married Sarah Reed; Theodore, married Evaline Boose; Mary Elsie, wife of Abram Liming; Maria Louisa, wife of Alexander Work; and Hannah A., wife of Walter Gordon. Mr. Reddick bought the farm where he now resides in 1839, and moved on it. Besides his own family, he has raised three orphan children. His boys made the following honorable record during the war of the rebellion. Richard Reddick was in the Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; William in the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and went with Sherman to the sea; and Elisha was in the Forty-eighth, and wounded at Shiloh, in three places. Mr. Reddick is an old school Democrat and served in the capacity of Supervisor and School Director for some time.

STEWARD ROUNDS (deceased), son of Daniel and Martha (Richardson) Rounds, was born in the State of Maryland March 1, 1808, of English descent. Mr. Rounds was married, November 11, 1840, to Rebecca M., daughter of Samuel and Phœba (Williams) Trahoon, and a native of Kentucky. They raised seven children, viz., William C., who served during the war in the Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and is now a resident of California; Mary J., wife of George B. DeWitt; Amelia, wife of George W. Wilson; Charles A., married Jenny Hesler; Steward, married Irene Hatton; Julia A., wife of William Wright; and Samuel W., inspector of material on the C. & S. E. R. R., Kentucky. Mr. Rounds was raised on a farm, and was in the grocery business twelve or fourteen years in Maysville, Ky., after which he came to Ohio, in 1849 and settled on this farm in 1856. He was a member of the F. & A. M., and Mrs. Rounds of the M. E. Church. Since Mr. Rounds' death, Mrs. Rounds cultivates the farm.

JUDGE THOMAS SHELDON, farmer, P. O. Five Mile, son of Thomas and Mary (Burr) Sheldon, was born August 11, 1807, in the State of New Jersey, of English and Welsh descent, and came with his parents to Ohio, in 1818. He was married in 1831 to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Bradbury, a native of Clermont County, of English descent; her parents came to Ohio about 1800. They had born to them six children—Mary S., still single; Caroline, wife of A. Scott, of Green Township; Elizabeth, wife of Elder C. W. Garoutte, of Dayton; Lydia B., wife of Alfred Conner, of Perry Township; Anna H., wife of Tayler Conner, of Sterling Township; and Dr. S. B. Sheldon

Judge Sheldon settled in Tate Township, Clermont County, Ohio, in 1833, and served as Justice of the Peace eleven years, when he was appointed Associate Justice on the Common Pleas bench of Clermont County, and served seven years. He was Trustee of Tate Township. He removed to Brown County in 1853, and has been Trustee of Sterling Township, and Justice of the Peace six years, also a Notary Public over forty years. His business ability and sterling honesty have kept him in business all his life, but he always operated a nicely kept farm. He is a member of the Christian Church, licensed to preach in 1840 and Clerk of the General Conference thirty-one years. He lost his first wife and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Fitzwater, and widow of J. J. Thompson, July 4, 1874. Few men can look back on a more busy or well-spent life than Judge Sheldon, who is venerated and respected by all.

DR. S. B. SHELDON, physician, P. O. Five Mile, youngest child of Thomas and Mary Sheldon, was born in Tate Township, Clermont Co., Ohio, December 16, 1842, and was raised on a farm, and received a good common school education. He enlisted as a private December, 1861, in the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was veteranized in 1864, and was discharged in January, 1865. He participated in the following hard-fought battles: Shiloh, Corinth, Holly Springs, Yazoo Swamp, Arkansas Post, Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg and Jackson. He graduated in Miami School of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, in 1869, and commenced the practice of medicine. He was married, December 25, 1872, to Ruth A., daughter of James and Elizabeth Dennison of Cincinnati, and sister of Dr. Dennison, of Westboro. Dr. Sheldon is a respected member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity; he is a well-read physician, and enjoys an extensive practice.

WILLIAMS N. STEWARD, merchant and farmer, P. O. Crosstown, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (McIntosh) Steward, was born in Sterling Township October 14, 1834. His father and mother were natives of New York, and came to Ohio in 1820. He was raised on a farm until sixteen years old, when he commenced the carpenter trade, at which he has worked at intervals ever since. He was married, February, 1855, to Malissa, daughter of Peter Malott, and a native of Clermont County, of German descent, by whom he had three children—Annie, wife of James McKewer, of Clermont County; Posy E., single and is running a blacksmith shop in this township; and William Sherman, single and works on the farm. Mr. Steward keeps a general assortment of goods, and is doing a thriving business; he also owns a well-cultivated farm. Thomas Steward, father of William, made the first brick made in Georgetown.

STEPHEN WAITS, farmer, P. O. Eastwood, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Day) Waits, was born in Sterling Township March 14, 1824. Jacob Waits was born at Red Stone Fort, Penn.; came to Kentucky in 1802, and to Sterling Township soon after. Elizabeth Day was born in Sterling Township September 21, 1800, the first white child born on Crane Run. Mr. Waits was married in December 28, 1848, to Annie, daughter of Levi and Sarah Smallwood, and raised five children—Granville A., married Louisa, daughter of Hiram Malott; Henry, married Barbara, daughter of Alcana Malott; Sarah E., wife of Milton C. Ballanger; Minnie E., single and at home, and Iva Jane, also at home. The two boys, Granville and Henry, are running a flouring mill at Mt. Oreb. Mr. Waits is a model farmer and owns 195 acres of land, made by his own industry. James Waits, his grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolution, and died at ninety-five years of age. Jacob Waits' father moved to Missouri, and came back, and died at eighty-six years of age, after raising a family of twelve children.

GEORGE W. WILSON, farmer, P. O. Eastwood, son of Curtis and Isabel (Gray) Wilson, was born in Sterling Township, Brown Co., Ohio, May 1, 1834. His father was a native of Vermont, and his mother of Hamilton County. George Gray, grandfather, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was the largest man in his regiment, being six feet and seven inches in his stockings, and weighing 250 pounds. The subject of this sketch was married, in 1862, to Amelia Bell, daughter of Steward and Minerva Rounds. They have six children—Alice (wife of John M. Arthur), William, Steward, Lawrence, Bertha, Isaac Sharp. Mr. Wilson was raised on a farm, and now occupies a nice little farm of his own near Eastwood Station on the C. & E. R. R. He is a Democrat of the old school.

BYRD TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM H. H. EDWARDS, farmer, P. O. Russellville, next to the youngest son of Darias and Jane Edwards, was born in Byrd Township July 17, 1840. October 10, 1861, he rallied to his country's call, and enlisted in Company A, Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the following engagements: Shiloh Corinth, Vicksburg, LaGrange, Jackson and Lookout Mountain. He veteranized, and January 5, 1864, re-enlisted in the same company, and went on Sherman's long and toilsome march to the sea. He fought in all the battles up to Statesboro, Ga., where he, with fifteen others, was captured. He was confined in Florence prison three months till March, 1865, when he was paroled. He was honorably discharged June 15, 1865. He was married December 24, 1869, to Miss Lizzie T. Spears, a daughter of Spencer Spears. Three children were given to bless this union—Spencer D., Arthur E. and Archie H. (twins). Mr. and Mrs Edwards are members of the Christian Church. He owns a good farm of 120 acres.

WILLIAM A. GRIMES, farmer, P. O. Decatur. Joshua Grimes, the grandparent of our subject, located in this township, near the Adams County line about the year 1807. He cleared a farm and raised a family. John, the father of William, our subject, was then only sixteen years of age. He, John, married Mary Geeslin and they raised a family of nine children, six boys and three girls. Of these children, seven are living. Grandparent and father of William A., both died in this county; the latter in 1862. Both bore an active part in the early settlement of Brown County, and took an active interest in the M. E. Church, as well as township and county affairs. William A. Grimes was the fourth son born to his parents in Byrd Township, Brown County, in 1834. He was married in 1857, to Miss Julia, daughter of Noah and Martha Pettingen. Mr. Grimes has always taken a keen interest in the growth and advancement of Brown County. For twenty years he has been prominently identified with the M. E. Church at Decatur, and is one of the enterprising, energetic farmers of the county. His living children are John W., Mary E., Minerva J., Laura, Maud and Ella. His estimable mother, who servives the father, is at this time living in the eighty-second year of her age.

DAVID HATFIELD, farmer, an old and worthy pioneer, was born in Byrd Township October 15, 1805. His parents, Thomas and Martha (Adamson), were natives of Pennsylvania. They removed to Mason County, Ky., and April 4, 1804, came to Byrd Township, where Mr. Hatfield purchased a tract of 200 acres of land. This was all in woods, and he made the first improvements by clearing a spot and erecting a log cabin. They both died in Byrd Township, respected for their social traits of character. They were the parents of ten children, of whom only one, the subject of our sketch, is living, viz.: Thomas, John, Jonas, Isom, David, Mary, Sarah, Martha, Deborah and Betsey. David was married, in 1826, to Lettise Middleton, by whom he had ten children; of these four are living, viz.: Cornelia (wife of Russell West), David B., George E. and Ferdinand. Mrs. Hatfield died June 16, 1861, and May 30, 1869, Mr. Hatfield married Matilda Middleswart, who bore him two children, of these Mary L. is living. Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield are members of the Liberty Christian Church. Mr. Hatfield owns a farm of 118 acres of well improved land, and follows tilling the soil.

THOMAS C. HENRY, son of Col. John W. and Melinda Henry, was born in Byrd Township, April 16, 1852. He passed his early life on his father's farm, and was educated in the common schools. He celebrated his marriage, December 2, 1874, with Miss Josephine Wilson, a native of Union Township. She was born August 4, 1853, and is a daughter of John W. and Harriet Wilson. Three children were added to this union—Martha B., born August 13, 1876; George F., born May 6, 1878, and James W., born October 13, 1881. Mr. Henry located on his farm in 1880, and is

by occupation a farmer and stock-raiser. He and wife associate with the Christian Church. He is identified with the Grange, and in politics is a Republican. He filled the office of Township Trustee one term, 1881. He is a young man of enterprise and energy.

GEORGE E. HOWLAND, merchant, Decatur, son of Willis and Susan Howland, was born in Byrd Township November 20, 1849. His father dying when he was two years old, and his mother in his seventh year, he was taken by his grandfather, James Edwards, who cared for him and his wants till he was fourteen, when he started out in life working by the month, at $13 per month. He continued in this employment five years, then worked at blacksmithing two years. In 1867, he formed partnership with M. A. Neal in huckstering. In April, 1872, he engaged in the mercantile trade with a capital of $3,700, which he had accumulated in other pursuits. By close attention and careful management, he has achieved a good success, and has established a large business. In 1882, he erected a fine store building at a cost of $2,500. He was married, June 12, 1879, to Miss Nannie Howland, a daughter of William and Jane Howland. She bore him two children—Orville Ray and Bertha Lee. Mr. Howland is serving his third term as Township Treasurer. Politically, he is a Republican. He is a young man of sterling business qualities, and well merits the success which he has acquired.

JAMES P. MOORE, farmer, P. O. Decatur, is a son of Samuel and Betsy (Gilliland) Moore, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. He (Samuel) came to Adams County with his father, James Moore, in 1815. James was a native of Rockbridge County, Va., and ranked among the early pioneers of Adams County; he died in 1835. Samuel is at this time living in the seventy-seventh years of his age. His wife (Betsy) died in 1862. The subject of this sketch was born on the homestead in Liberty Township in 1830. Securing such education as could be had in the schools of the day, he followed teaching for twenty years in the district schools of Brown, Adams and Champaign Counties. He was married in his native township, Adams County, in 1856, to Miss Mary A., daughter of William B. Ellis. To them eight children have been born, seven of whom are living, viz., William E., Samuel A., Louis E., John T. Lorena, Ella C. and George H. Mr. Moore moved to Brown County in 1869, and settled on his present estate, consisting of 157 acres, valued at $40 per acre. He is Township Trustee and School Director, and an Elder in the Liberty Presbyterian Church. He was appraiser of the township in 1880, and served on the committee of elections, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs. Politically, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM F. PICKERILL (deceased). The subject of this memoir was a native of Kentucky. He was born November 18, 1804. In 1810, he, with his parents, Samuel and Mary Pickerill, emigrated to Brown County, and located on the homestead of William F. Pickerill in Byrd Township. Samuel Pickerill was a drummer in the American Revolution. He entered 160 acres of land on Eagle Creek, and died May 3, 1850, aged ninety-six years. William F. was reared to maturity on his father's farm. March 27, 1825, he was married to Abigail Fisher, who was born January 1, 1804, and by her had eleven children, of whom eight are living. He was prominently identified with the growth and development of Byrd Township, and for many years served in the capacity of Trustee. He was a member of the Board of County Commissioners one term. He aided largely in organizing and founding the Liberty Church, of which he remained a prominent and useful member till his death, April 25, 1864. He was closely attached to his church and its various missions. His political affiliations were originally with the Democratic party, but at the organization of the Republican element, he became a hearty and able indorser of its doctrines and principles. He was a man of good and noble traits of character, and ever pursued an honest course. Samuel W. Pickerill, son of the subject of this sketch, was born on the homestead March 10, 1841; June 30, 1861, he married Mary J. Howland, a daughter of John and Sarah Howland,—and a native of Byrd Township, where she was born August 31, 1844. Six children were the fruits of this union—John R., Caroline, Sarah J., Jesse and Florence G.; Julia, the eldest, is deceased. In May, 1864, Mr.

Pickerill enlisted as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment Ohio National Guards, and served as Corporal till September 1, 1864, when discharged. He has served as Township Trustee five years, and was instrumental in organizing No. 561 Eagle Grange. He owns a farm of 230 acres, and is a successful agriculturist. Green N. Pickerill, youngest son of William F. Pickerill, was born September 21, 1845. In May, 1864. he volunteered in Company A, Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He joined the regiment at Raleigh, N. C., and marched to the sea. He then went to Washington, D. C., and attended the grand review, then was sent to Little Rock, Ark., thence to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where he was honorably discharged August, 1865. He was on the unfortunate boat Argosa that exploded forty miles above Cairo, resulting in the death of twenty soldiers. He married, January 24, 1868, Fanny D. Reynolds, a daughter of James and Eva Reynolds, of Marion County, Iowa, formerly old residents of Brown County. They have five children—Eva, Clarence, Leroy, Jimmie and George. He was Township Trustee two terms, and inherits the political views of his father. He occupies the old homestead with his mother, and is engaged in farming.

JOHN M. THOMPSON, insurance agent, Decatur, is the son of J. P. and Amelia Thompson. He was born at Decatur May 20, 1858, and has maintained a residence there ever since. He attended the village schools until 1876, when he entered the Normal School at West Union, then under the superintendence of Prof. W. A. Clark. In 1877, he attended the Normal School at Decatur, under the instruction of Prof. William Stevenson, and fitted himself for a teacher, but has never followed this avocation. He has been variously engaged, and is now in the insurance work.

JOHN WEST, farmer, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of Brown County, was born January 1, 1797. He is a son of John and Eleanor West. His father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and emigrated to Brown County, with his family, in 1798, and lived four years under the Territorial government of Ohio. He died in August, 1808, aged fifty years. Our subject was reared to manhood on the farm. In 1816, he located on a farm one-half mile north of his present farm, and in 1832 removed to his present location. He was married, January 15, 1817, to Louisa Steward, daughter of Joseph and Lovina Steward, by whom he had the following children—Susan, Eleanor, James, William W., Joseph S., Abigail and Caroline. Mr. West is a prominent member of the Christian Church. Politically, he is a Democrat. He served his township as Trustee and Treasurer for many years. He owns a valuable farm of 202 acres, and has always pursued that avocation. Mr. West was born at Kenton Station, Ky., and when one year of age his parents removed to Brown County, where he has spent the remainder of his life. He has passed the meridian of life, and is now going down into the shades of the valley. Over fourscore years of his existence have been employed in the growth and improvement of Brown County. His hand of assistance has been felt in the church and its missions, and in all educational, benevolent and charitable enterprises, and his life can be said to have been one of usefulness and success. He reared a large family, all of whom are filling positions of usefulness and respectability.

REV. J. S. WEST, pastor of the Church of Christ, Liberty Chapel charge, is the third son of John and Lovina West. He was born in Byrd Township December 7, 1825. He received his education in Franklin College, Harrison County, Ohio, from which he graduated in September, 1854. When of age, he engaged in teaching, which he followed at intervals for thirty years. In April, 1855, he was assigned the pastorate of Liberty Chapel charge, and labored with its people till 1857, when he was honored with the trust of Representative. He served two years with credit to himself and to the utmost satisfaction of his constituents. In 1859, he resumed charge of Liberty Chapel, and has since been its pastor. His labors as minister have been efficient, and the church under his care has prospered. April 26, 1855, he was united in holy matrimony with Miss Susan Dixon, daughter of William and Mary (Carr) Dixon. Mrs. West was born in Union Township, April 28, 1833. This union was blessed with the following children, viz.: Louise, John W., Mary L., William N., Thomas A., James H., Joseph S., Oscar A., Martha E., Sadie W. and Susie.

BUSINESS REFERENCES.

GEORGETOWN.

L. B. Leeds, Editor *Brown County News.*
W. W. McKnight, Attorney at Law.
W. W. Young, Attorney at Law.
George P. Tyler, Probate Judge.
John P. Biehn, Attorney at Law.
W. H. P. Denny, Editor *Gazette.*
C. N. McGroarty, Editor.
David Tarbell, Attorney at Law.
John Lafabre, Attorney at Law.
J. P. Helbling, Sheriff.
Adam Stephen, Grocer.
W. W. Ellsberry, Physician.
Rufus L. Fite, Attorney at Law.
W J Thompson, Attorney at Law.
W. J. Jacobs, Auditor.
Enos B. Fee, Physician.
E. F. Blair, Hardware.
John R. Moore, Prosecuting Attorney.
Charles B. Fee, Mayor.
C. P. O'Mara, Tobacco Dealer.
Christian Single, Miller.
A. M. Ellsberry, Physician.
H. C. Loudon, Leaf Tobacco.
G. L. McKibben, County Surveyor.
Y. Stephenson, Physician.
D. V. Pearson, Attorney at Law.
B. L. Wilson, Deputy Auditor.
R. J. Stevens, Photographer.
Robert Young, Woolen Mill.
G. Pinckard, Saddler.
C. A. White, Attorney at Law.
John D. White, Attorney at Law.
T. Steele, Blacksmith.
S. W. Shepherd, Physician.
Frederick Pisch, Blacksmith.
L. Arzeno, Jeweler.
John A. Tweed, Leaf Tobacco.
J. H. Lawwill, Grocer.
D. W. C. Loudon, Judge Court Common Pleas.
Eli B. Parker, Attorney at Law.
W. S. Whiteman, Cashier First National Bank.
H. B. Higgins, Deputy Clerk.
R. E. Campbell, Attorney at Law.
Albert G. Fite, Attorney at Law.
S. P. Evans, Dentist.
David Thomas, Attorney at Law.
L. B. Miles, Dentist.
G. L. Ellis, Recorder.
B. F. Woods, Deputy Recorder.
David B. Thompson, National Union Hotel.
B. F. Dyer, Treasurer.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

William Pangburn, Minister Christian Church.
Frederick Shuster, Miller.
W. H. Prentice, Railroading, Chattanooga, Tenn.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

RIPLEY.

J. C. Leggett, Hardware.
Chambers Baird, Attorney at Law.
W. B. Evans, Banker.
A. J. Stivers, Banker.
William H. Sly, Attorney at Law.
W. D. Young, Attorney at Law.
W. W. Gilliland, Attorney at Law.
F. F. Shaw, Ins. Agt. and Notary Public.
J. C Newcomb, Editor *Bee and Times.*
W. A. Dixon, Physician.
J. C. Winters, Physician.
Robert Fulton, Druggist and Grocer, Proprietor Livery and Feed Stable. Proprietor of Ripley & Hillsboro and Ripley & Georgetown Stage Lines.

M. M. Murphy, Druggist.
Lewis Reinert, Bakery.
Frederick Rutz, Boots and Shoes.
W. H. Power, Piano Maker.
William Rade, Piano Maker.
J. L. Wylie, Physician.
W. T. Galbreath, Banker.
J. T. McCormick, Tobacco Dealer.
N. P. Wiles, Merchant.
Albert White, Grocer.
L. Grim, Jr., Furniture Dealer.
M. Beyersdorfer, Cigar Manufacturer.
George Scheer, Miller.
J. S. Atwood, Livery.
J. P. Parker, Manufacturer.
J. McMillen, Dealer in Ohio and Monongahela Coal, also Salt.
W. L. Mockbee, Manufacturer.
Charles Zaumseil, Jeweler.
M. Linn, Dry Goods and Groceries.
N. S. De Vore, Merchant.
F. X. Frebis, Grocer.
P. Paebst, Merchant.
G. L. Kirkpatrick, Tobacco Dealer.
N. Becker, Merchant.
J. A. Steen, Dentist.
J. M. Hughes, Carriage, Buggy and Wagon Manufacturer, Blacksmithing, etc.
G. Bambach, Attorney at Law.
A. C. Bodmer, Baker.
A. Groppenbocher, Merchant.
G. F. Young, Tobacco Dealer.
Carl Linn, Clothing Merchant.
Henry Fleig, Grocer.
William Schaehfer, Merchant.
Peter Benua, Merchant.
W. A. Dixon, Physician.
J. S. Kinkead, Merchant.
Spencer Speers, Tobacco Dealer.
Joseph M. Schwallie, Tobacco Dealer.
John Coslett, Jr., Miller.

LEVANNA.

Boyd Manufacturing Company, Saw, Planing Mill, etc.
C. W. Boyd, General Lumber Dealer.
R. B. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer Boyd Manufacturing Company.
T. J. White, Superintendent Boyd Manufacturing Company.
W. O. Daum, Bookkeeper Boyd Manufacturing Company.
J. W. Bonner, Foreman Boyd Manufacturing Company.

LEWIS TOWNSHIP.

HIGGINSPORT.

Alfred N. Young, Dealer in Leaf Tobacco.
C. E. Harrison, Revenue Service.
B. F. Drake. Dealer in Leaf Tobacco.
Wesley Love, Physician.
Alfred Loudon, Dealer in Leaf Tobacco.
J. P. Dougherty, Minister.
Louis F. Walther, Merchant.
Taylor Manchester, Tobacco Dealer.
D. Boles, Blacksmith.
D. B. Young, Attorney at Law.
William Duffey, Grain and Whisky.
A. F. Chapman, Carpenter.
J. W. Pinckard, Blacksmith.
William Yearsley, Blacksmith.
Joseph W. Brookbank, Carpenter.
Edward Cassat, Cabinet Maker.
J. D. Winters, Livery.
J. H. Williamson, Physician.
D. S. Guthrie, Physician.
Samuel Thomas, Livery.
J. C. Dugan, Dealer in Leaf Tobacco.

FEESBURG.

A. W. Trout, Merchant.
John E. White, Merchant.
M. M. White, Saw Mill and Carpenter.

W. L. Thomas, Florist, P. O. Augusta, Ky.
A. J. Thompson, Superintendent County Infirmary, P. O. Georgetown.
Warren W. Ellis, Carpenter.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

FAYETTEVILLE.

John McConn, Hotel.
Rev. John Bowe, Priest.
Leo Brulport, Merchant.
P. Savage, Attorney.
F. Eichler, Physician.
J. M. Hall, Physician.
Ann Hanson, Hotel.
S. J. Fitzpatrick, Druggist.
Adolph Dietrich, Tinner
Joseph Conrard, Undertaker and Wagon Maker.
James McCafferty, Merchant.
J. B. Campbell, Sample Room.

SAINT MARTINS.

F. X. Dutton, Priest Saint Martin's Ursuline Convent.
John Wood, Saloon and Grocery.
J. J. Arnold, Merchant.

CHASETOWN.

FAYETTEVILLE P. O.

Francois Amot, Blacksmith.
Joseph Barber, Saloon and Grocery.
N. Guies, Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, etc.

VERA CRUZ P. O.

H. Piffmeyer, Priest.
Mathias Schmitz, Saloon.
A. McQuillan, Jr., Teacher.

J. Volter, General Store, P. O. Fayetteville.
Joshua Lear, Miller, P. O. Westboro, Clinton County
Thomas B. Matthews, Hame Manufactory, Ferristown, P. O. St. Martin's.
H. J. Hagan, Plant Grower and Florist, P. O. Westboro, Clinton County.
G. Carlier, Carpenter, P. O. Fayetteville.
John Imhoff, General Store, P. O. Blanchester, Clinton County.
A. Pertuset, Carpenter, P. O. Fayetteville.

HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ABERDEEN.

Massie Beasley, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.
J. W. Guthrie, Physician.
James Helm, Lumber and Coal Dealer.
T. Heaton, Physician.
Elijah Davis, Postmaster.
James L. Hawk, Salesman.
Leroy P. Cord, Lawyer.
C. C. Lawwill, Teacher.
R. W. Purdy, Physician and Surgeon.
O. B. Spears, Tobacconist.
B. B. Campbell, Saw-mill.
T. F. Hill, Grocer.
Joseph H. Marvin, Grocer.

HIETT.

William H. Evans, Physician and Surgeon
Samuel Evans, Justice of the Peace and Blacksmith
W. D. Grierson, Merchant

Edmund Martin, Dealer in Horses, P. O. Ripley
P. W Waldron, Teacher and Farmer P. O. Aberdeen
Rufus H. McDaniel, Minister, P. O. Decatur

CLARK TOWNSHIP.

HAMERSVILLE.

William Neal, Merchant.
J. C. Stiers, Postmaster and Merchant.
McCaskey & Love, Physicians.
Thomas G. Lucas, Clerk.
S. B. Smith, Minister.
O. P. Fite, Saw-mill.
John Early, Station Agent.
T. B. McChesny, Blacksmith.
S. W. Blair, Station Agent C., G. & P. R. R.
Joel J. Jones, Blacksmith and Wagon Maker.
W. O. Perkins, Carpenter.

J. Thornton, Chair Manufactory and Saw-mill, P. O. Hamersville.
D. R. Case, Teacher and Farmer, P. O. Hamersville.
J. W. Liming, Teacher, P. O. Hamersville.
Levi Wilson, Dealer in Agricultural Implements, P. O. Hamersville.
J. B. Lawwill, Minister, P. O. Hamersville.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

ARNHEIM.

C. L. Miller, Hotel.
G. C. Reisinger, Saw-mill.
Ethan A. Lindsay, Postmaster.
Henry Bohl, Blacksmith.
Peter Bohrer, Carpenter.
Louis Kattine, Brewer.
Frederick Kantz, Dry Goods.

David G. Devore, Lawyer, P. O. Georgetown.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

SURRYVILLE P. O.

C. C. Donley, Merchant.
Hattie Banks, Grocery.
Joseph Young, Teacher

LOCUST RIDGE.

W. H. Jones, Merchant.
N. B. Brooks, Justice of the Peace and Teacher
R. R. Vaughan, Merchant.

NEW HARMONY.

Lewis Thompson, Merchant.

WHITE OAK STATION.

Perry Hoss, Agent C. & E. R. R.
Columbus S. Arthur, Lumberman.

V. B. Young, Teacher and Farmer.

EAGLE TOWNSHIP.

FINCASTLE.

E. L. Carey, Miller.
Nelson Long, Justice of the Peace.
Mary W. Winters, Proprietor "Cottage House."
William T. Hicks, Merchant.
J. L. Baird, Physician and Surgeon.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

RUSSELLVILLE.

W. P. Williams, Carriage Trimming.
Samuel Wilkins, Tailor.
Walker Mefford, Minister.
S. A. Conn, Miller.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

NEW HOPE.

R. B. McCall, Physician.
J. G. Thompson, Wagon Maker
William A. Bivans, Physician.
F. M. Potter, Merchant.
J. J. Case, Teacher.
J. C. Vandament, Minister.

WHITE OAK VALLEY.

WAHLSBURG P. O.

J. W. Robbins, Merchant.
R. McCall, Teacher.

WAHLSBURG P. O.

Peter Wahl, Merchant.
James R. Robertson, Carpenter and Builder.
G. W. Leonard, Blacksmith.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

MOUNT OREB.

E. B. Lancaster, Attorney at Law.
H. H. Jones, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.
Crawford & Miller, Merchants.
G. T. Groves, Merchant.
J. L. Moler, Hotel Keeper.
J. E. H. Day, Teacher.
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BYRD TOWNSHIP.

DECATUR.

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J. S. West, Minister, P. O. Red Oak

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